

PRE-PALLAVAN TAMIL INDEX

DR. N. SUBRAHMANYAN

TNSDA



00585

Madras University Historical Series No. 23

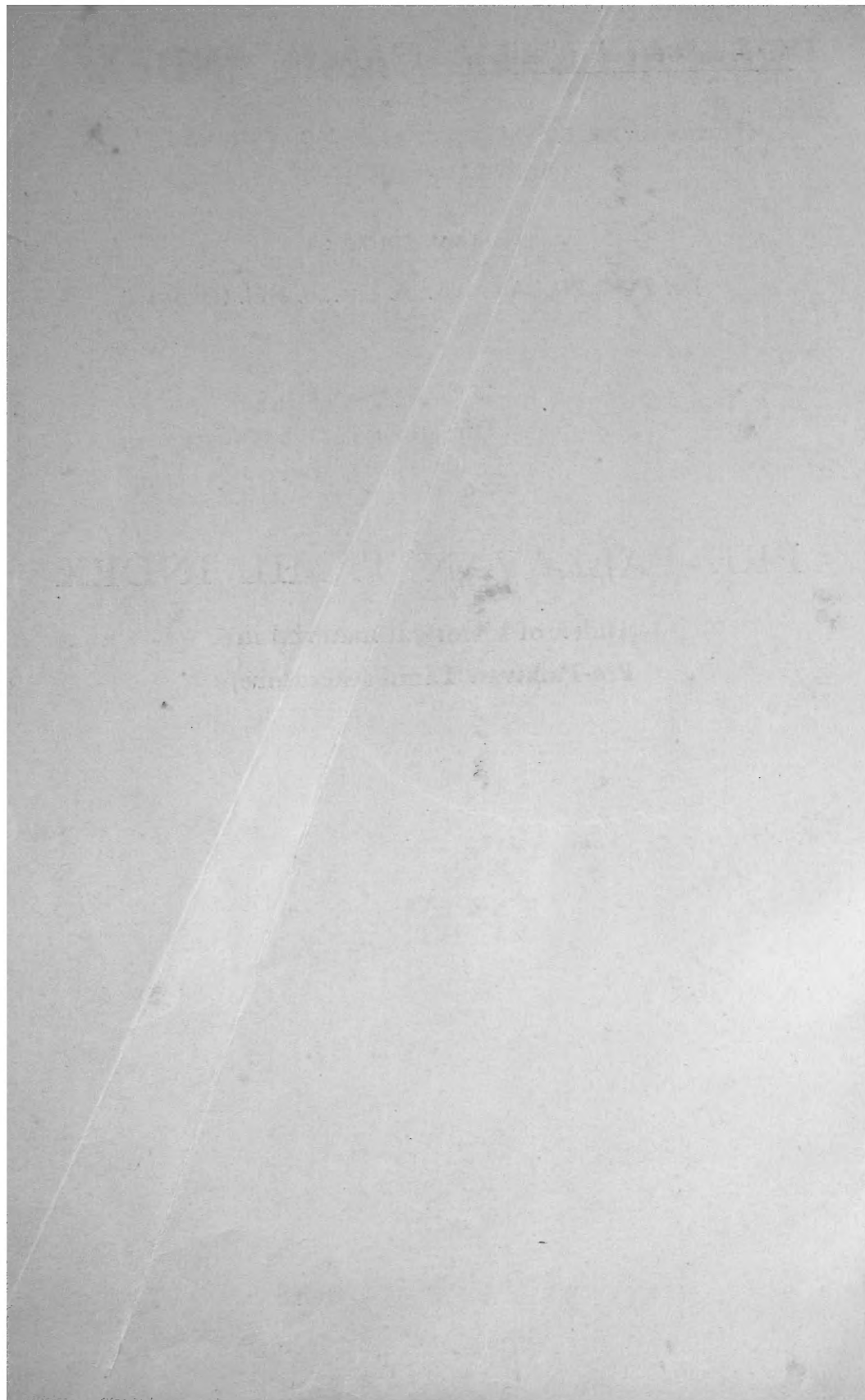
GENERAL EDITOR :

Dr. K. K. PILLAY, M.A., D. Litt., D. Phil. (OXON)

Office of the
Director of Archaeology
Mylapore, Madras-4.

PRE-PALLAVAN TAMIL INDEX

(Index of historical material in
Pre-Pallavan Tamil Literature)



PRE-PALLAVAN TAMIL INDEX

(Index of historical material in Pre-Pallavan
Tamil Literature)

Office of the
Director of Archaeology
Mylapore, Madras-4.

By

VIDVAN

N. SUBRAHMANIAN, M.A., Ph. D.,

(*Lecturer in Indian History, University of Madras*)



UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS

1966

First Published : 1966

494.811016
8UB

585

© University of Madras, Madras, 1966.

THE MANORAMA PRESS, MADRAS-5

EDITOR'S PREFACE

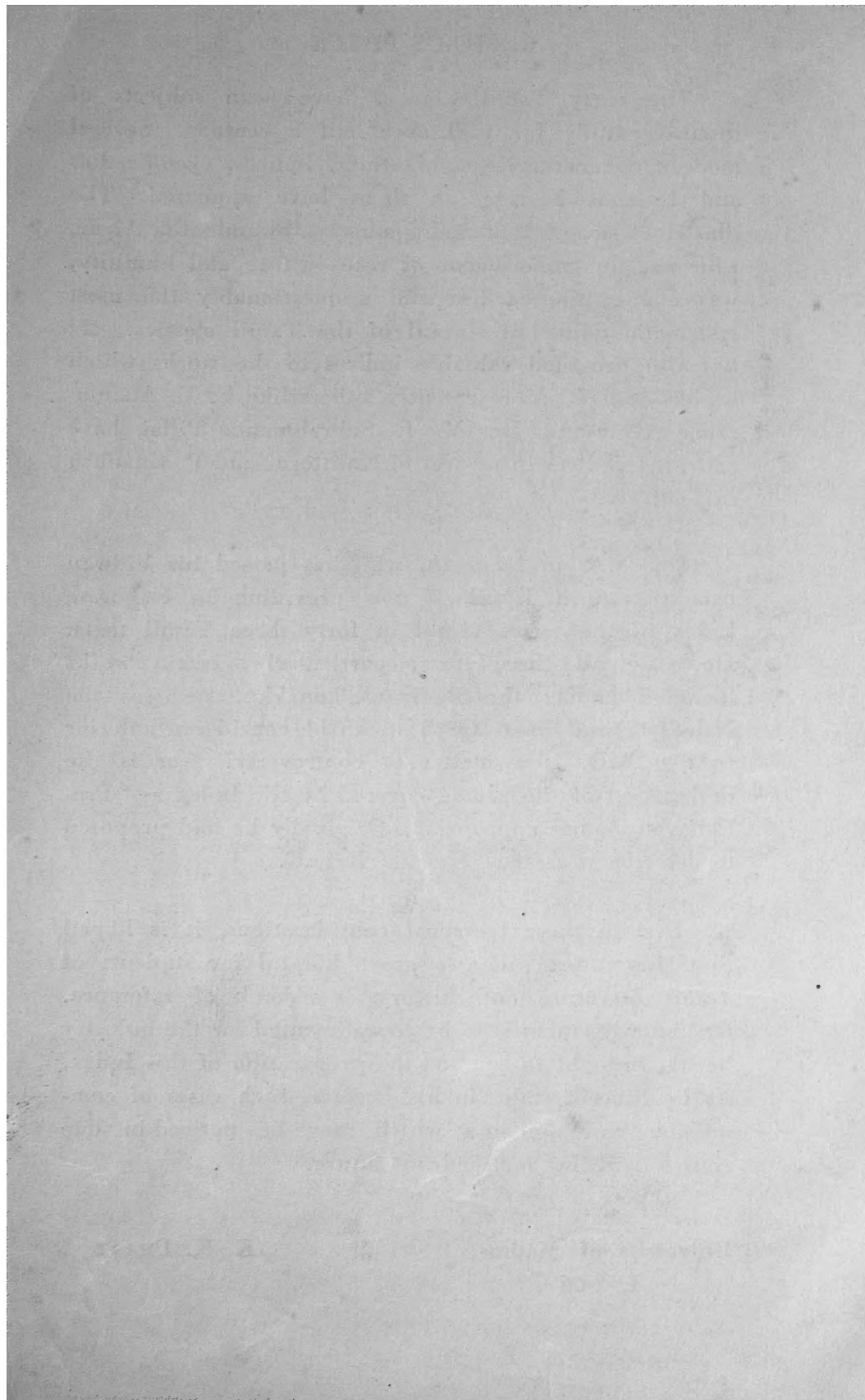
The early Tamil Classics have been subjects of intensive study for well over half a century. Several modern commentaries, annotations, indices, cyclopaedias and lexicons bearing on them have appeared. The illustrious savant Mahamahopadhyaya Swaminatha Aiyar, who was an embodiment of true culture and humility, was one of the earliest and unquestionably the most systematic editor of several of the Tamil classics. He has also provided valuable indices to the works which he has edited. More recently, others like E. V. Anantarama Aiyar and Dr. V. I. Subrahmania Pillai have provided Indices in respect of Kalittogai and Purananuru respectively.

Dr. N. Subrahmanian, who has passed his Vidwan examination in Tamil, is now providing an elaborate Index of the terms found in forty three Tamil texts. How far all these texts, particularly certain works included among the Padinenkilkanakku, such as the Naladiyar and Inna Narpadu can be considered anterior to 500 A.D. is a matter of controversy. Nor is the designation of the period covered by the Index as 'Pre-Pallavan' quite appropriate. Originally he had proposed to describe it as the 'Sangam Index'.

Despite these technical considerations, it is hoped that this Index will also prove helpful for students of Tamil literature and history as a book of reference. Dr. Subrahmanian is to be complimented for the industry he has brought to bear on the preparation of this Index. As he himself states in his Preface, such cases of commission and omission which may be noticed in due course will be rectified in future.

University of Madras,
11-2-66

K. K. PILLAY



PREFACE

This 'Index of historical material in Pre-Pallavan Tamil Literature' is part of my research work in the department of Indian History, University of Madras, during 1960-'64. It indexes historical material in forty three Tamil texts which, in my opinion, belong to pre-c. 600 A.D. As every piece of information, event, personal name, toponym etc. occurring in these texts has some relevance either to the political or social history of the country, the scope of the Index is made deliberately wide. As c. 600 A.D. denotes the beginning of the Imperial Pallava dynasty, and the emergence of that dynasty into imperial status then was the most eventful occurrence in Tamil history of those times, and as I feel that the texts indexed here were all written before that event, this work is entitled the 'Index of historical material in Pre-Pallavan Tamil Literature'. It is well known that the Pāṇḍyas under Kaṇḍuṅḡn re-emerged into power at Madurai almost simultaneously with the rise of SimhaVishṇu Pallava at Kāñchi, but undoubtedly the latter was the more important event in Tamil history and hence, again, the title 'Pre-Pallavan'. Within the limit set by the choice of the texts for Indexing, the appellation 'Pre-Pallavan' is almost the most appropriate; and surely no designation, in this regard, can entirely satisfy every doubt scholarly or otherwise. Whether those early Imperial Pallavas were great promoters of Tamil Literature is an irrelevant consideration because the Tamil muse just then was moving in the direction of Bhakti and needed no royal patronage for its growth. This Index is essentially intended to be a tool for the literary and historical researcher in Tamil history and so is expected to serve as a basic reference work.

I am not unaware of possible objections to the inclusion of some of these works in the group of pre-c. 600 A.D. Tamil texts. But I am certain that in so far as these texts go, the objections (quite well known to students of Tamil history) are not serious. Still I shall briefly indicate why I have preferred to include for indexing here certain texts whose dates of composition are kept at the level of controversy by some scholars.

As for the *Eṭṭuttogai* and the *Pattuppāṭṭu* it is conceded that they belong to pre-c. 300 A.D. even by the most dogged defenders

of late dates. Difficulties however are said to arise in the case of the two epics *Śilappadikāram* and *Maṇimēkalai*, the *Tolkāppiam* and practically all the Kīlkaṇakku works with the possible exception of the *Kuṟaḷ*.

The *Śilappadikāram* says that Gajabāhu, king of Ceylon, attended the worship of Kaṇṇagi instituted by the Chēra king Śēnguṭṭuvan. The Ceylon chronicles speak of two Gajabāhus, one belonging to the 2nd century A.D. and the other to the 12th century A.D. As it is very clear that a work of the nature and style of *Śilappadikāram* could not belong to the 12th century A.D. and that no great Chēra king like Śēnguṭṭuvan lived in that century, the earlier Gajabāhu is the inevitable alternative and Śēnguṭṭuvan is rightly placed in the 2nd century A.D. So *Śilappadikāram* written by Śēnguṭṭuvan's brother Ilaṅgō belonged to the 2nd century A.D. and *Maṇimēkalai* written by Śāttanār, a poet mentioned as a contemporary in the Padiham to the *Śilappadikāram*, also belonged to that period.

Though all this is based on internal evidence in a standard epic, there are modern critics who deny that the *Śilappadikāram* and the *Maṇimēkalai* belong to the Śāṅgam age. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri says, "the larger epics the *Śilappadikāram* and the *Maṇimēkalai* by common consent are taken to belong to a time later than the Śāṅgam age".¹ *Maṇimēkalai* is assigned a later age (later even than the 6th century A.D.) on the ground that the systems of philosophy propounded in Dinnaga's *Nyāyapravēśa* are also to be found in canto XXIX of *Maṇimēkalai*. But as Prof. Sastri admits, "A careful examination of the other systems of philosophy propounded in that canto shows that there are many truly ancient doctrines in it which would not be easy to explain on the basis of a late date such as the 6th century A.D." But it is surprising to see that it does not occur to any one that the author of the *Maṇimēkalai* in an earlier period propounded a system of philosophy (which perhaps he did not invent but only popularised) which was later dealt with by Dinnaga. Prof. Sastri actually concedes an earlier date for the *Maṇimēkalai* by suggesting that canto XXIX bears signs of a remodelling.² With regard to the *Śilappadikāram*, it is said that "Ilaṅgō was a later day author who wrote a romantic poem under the penname Ilaṅgō Aḍigaḷ and that Karikālan, Neḍuñjeḷiyan and Śēnguṭṭuvan were

1 K. A. Nilakanta Sastri: *Cholas*, p. 3.

2 Ibid: p. 28: f. n. 31.

not contemporaries". We do not see why Iḷaṅgō Aḍigaḷ should be treated as a pseudonym. The astronomical data in the epic which have been used to reach very different conclusions by L. D. Swamikkannu Pillai and V. R. Ramachandra Dikshitar are very unreliable because the data are not full and can yield different dates.

But the most important considerations which compel us to accept the Śaṅgam age for the epics also are: (1) The *Śilappadikāram* and the *Maṇimēkalai* in their style, diction and descriptive details too much resemble the anthologies to permit us to assign the epics a later date; (2) the spirit of religious toleration and the total lack of fanatic devotion to particular religious sects noticeable in the anthologies and in the epics is clearly different from the deep and pervading religious spirit of the Tēvāram and the Prabandham age (i.e., the 6th to the 9th century A.D.); (3) the total absence of any reference to Gaṇapati (who becomes extremely popular after c. 600 A.D.) even in the *Kuṇṭakkuravai*; (4) the clearly Pre-Tēvāram system of music elaborated in the *Arāṅgēṟṟukāḍai*; (5) the total absence of any reference to the Pallavas (who become important after c. 600 A.D.) in either of the epics. The arguments advanced to indicate a late date for the *Śilappadikāram* are neither satisfactory nor conclusive; e.g., to say that the epic contains one of the *Pāñchatantra* tales (the one relating to the brahmin lady who inadvertently killed a mongoose) is to forget that the *Pāñchatantra* itself is an anthology of tales much older than the edited *Pāñchatantra*. It is futile to quote a few stray lines in the epics, which could have easily been interpolated later, and attempt to establish an unnaturally late date for these epics.

The inclusion of the *Tolkāppiam* and the eighteen 'smaller' anthologies or poems also in the Pre-Pallavan works is objected to by certain scholars. The late dating for the *Tolkāppiam* is difficult to understand. The style, diction and the subject matter alike of that grammatical work constitute clear proof of its antiquity; the prescription of words like *un* becoming *undu* is an obsolete usage not found in any poem outside the *Puṇanānūru*. The medieval commentators treat some of the prescriptions in the *Tolkāppiam* as obsolete even in the Śaṅgam age. The transition in the pattern of matrimonial rituals is another indication that the poem belongs to an ancient period, perhaps the second or the first century B.C. If the reference to the *Aindiram* in the Pāyiram to *Tolkāppiam* by Panambāranār necessarily suggests a pre-Pāṇini date for *Tolkāppiam*, the work can be assigned a date

five centuries before Christ. But even allowing the widest margin to the greatest vagaries of academic fanaticism, still the *Tolkāppiam* cannot be post-600 A.D.

The *Kuṟaḷ* is the most important of the eighteen 'minor' works. Nothing is known of the personal life of the author but it is well known that the *Kuṟaḷ* (55) is reproduced *verbatim* in the *Ṣilappadikāram* and the *Moṇimēkalai* and also that *Puṟam* (34), makes an unmistakable reference to *Kuṟaḷ* (110); *Kuṟiñjippāṭṭu* has a paraphrase of the typically *Kuṟaḷ* sentiment contained in *Kuṟaḷ* (134). Hence it is difficult to hold that 'the *Kuṟaḷ* is clearly a post-Śaṅgam work'.

Chief among those who ascribe a later date to practically all the 18 minor works is S. Vaiyapuri Pillai. He has a notion that Vajranandi's Śaṅgam was a literary academy and that it was that Śaṅgam that was generally referred to as 'the Śaṅgam' and the anthologies were made only under the auspices of that Śaṅgam and that the *Tolkāppiam* and the epics and the eighteen 'minor' works belong to Post-Vajranandi period, i.e., not earlier than the 6th century A.D.

S. Vaiyapuri Pillai's general argument that didactic poetry is alien to the basic pattern of Śaṅgam literature is wrong; he presumes that the *Kuṟaḷ*, *Nālaḍiyār*, *Innā Nārpadu*, *Iniyavai Nārpadu* etc. do not belong to the Śaṅgam period, not even to the pre-600 A.D. period, because their purpose is didactic and the other Śaṅgam works are not such. But the *Puṟanānūṟu* and other anthologies do contain many ideas usually found in didactic literature; and such ideas cannot be considered to be alien to the genius of the Śaṅgam Tamils. The fact that a higher percentage of Sanskrit words is found in some *Kīḷkkaṇakku* works is cited as an argument in favour of a later date for those works. This difference, one should think, is more due to the style and taste of individual authors and dependent on the subject matter rather than to any particular periods of the literature.

S. Vaiyapuri says that *Innā Nārpadu* was not composed by Kapilar, the author of *Kuṟiñjippāṭṭu* and the *Paḍiṟruppattu* (VII Ten); for according to him Kapilar of *Paḍiṟruppattu* praises and delights in the pleasures of meat and drink while the *Innā Nārpadu* prohibits non-vegetarianism and spirituous drink. There is really no contradiction here for Kapilar was only a

vegetarian brahmin who, in the *Paḍiṟruppattu* assumed the role of a non-vegetarian *Pāṇan* (bard) when he wrote that laudatory poem. It was usual for the Śaṅgam poets to do so, as in the case of Auviyār who assumed the role of a *Pāḍini*.

S. Vaiyapuri again says that Poygaiyār who composed *Kaḷavaḷi Nāṟpadu* was different from the one who composed the *Puṟaṇānūṟu* stanzas. He gives no other reason for this view except that the same poet could not have praised a Chēra king and a Chōḷa king; any one who had studied the Śaṅgam literature to any purpose can easily see that this practice of a poet bestowing praises on many kings is quite usual. It is again suggested that Poygaiyār, author of the *Kaḷavaḷi Nāṟpadu* was the same as Poygai Ālvār, the vaishnavite saint. But that the author of *Kaḷavaḷi* is different from and anterior to the vaishnavite saint is clear, because while Poygai Ālvār, true to the tradition of his sect very emphatically says "he will not praise any but God", in the *Kaḷavaḷi*, the Chōḷa king Śeṅgaṇān is eulogized greatly. The exclusively vaishnavite zeal noticeable in the Ālvār is a definite post-Śaṅgam outlook. Poygaiyār, author of the *Kaḷavaḷi*, surely was a Śaṅgam poet.

The reference to Muttaraiyar (or Peru Muttaraiyar) in *Nālaḍiyār* is mentioned by S. Vaiyapuri to suggest a later date for *Nālaḍiyār*. He says that the family of Muttaraiyar are known to us through epigraphy to have flourished from the 7th to the 9th century A.D. and he concludes that the Muttaraiyar were not famous before the 7th century A.D. His argument does not show that the Muttaraiyar family did not exist before the 7th century. Lack of epigraphical information is mere 'silence' and no conclusion can be drawn therefrom. That the *Nālaḍiyār* mentions them itself is proof that the Muttaraiyar were an important people during the Śaṅgam age, too. It would be proper to deduce the age of the Muttaraiyar from the references in *Nālaḍiyār* and not quite correct to fix the date of *Nālaḍiyār* from the meagre information we have about the Muttaraiyar family from epigraphical sources.

S. Vaiyapuri is not reluctant even to misread a commentary for this purpose. He says that Nachchinārkkiniyar and Pēraṣṟīriyar hold the authors of the 18 'minor' works as 'later' scholars (Pīṟ Śānrōṟ) by reading Pīṟa Śānrōṟ (other scholars) as Pīṟ Śānrōṟ (later scholars) in the commentaries to the *Tolkāppiam*.

The *Iṛaiyanār Ahapporuḷ* was certainly written by the author of *Kuṟuntogai* (2) and so belongs to the Śaṅgam age. The *Tagaḍūr Yāttirai* written by Ariśil Kiḷār and Ponmuḍiyār, both Śaṅgam poets, was evidently a poem contemporary with the events narrated therein.³

There have been some attempts recently at indexing particular texts of the Śaṅgam age like, e.g., the *Puṛaṇānūṟu*, but this work is the first comprehensive attempt at indexing as many as fortythree texts, and in as much as this Index not only lists names, events and institutions but critically examines and explains them, it is not to be compared to some more lists of poets and kings which have been brought out in recent times. The distinctive nature of this work will be evident if one peruses entries like *Kuṟuntogai* in the Introductory Index and *Ahappā*, *Aṇaṅgu Avaiyam*, *Aḷundūr*, *Āmbar Kuḷal*, *Kuṇṇam*, *Āy* etc. in the main Index.

The Introductory part of this Index is concerned with the titles, the authors and the compilers and the patrons who commissioned the compilations. The Supplementary Index merely cross-refers, providing the original transliterated form of Sanskrit words which are found in the main Index in a form suitably modified by Tamil linguistic tradition. [e.g., *Pīṭhikā* (பிடிக்க) vide *Piḍikai* (பிடிக்கை)]. The main Index locates the entry in the various texts, besides defining or describing it, and incidentally embodies my views on many most points in Śaṅgam literature and history. The Index follows the pattern of the Vedic Index by Keith and Macdonell and is in the Tamil alphabetical order; and to make this order quite intelligible, each transliterated entry is clarified by the same entry in Tamil script [e.g., *Vārdal* (வார்தல்) :]. The system of diacritical marks employed here is naturally and necessarily different from the one used in transliterating Sanskrit words, and it is explained in a chart prefixed to the Index. Any errors of commission or omission qualifying the usefulness of this Index will be duly rectified or supplied when the work is reprinted.

I thank Dr. K. K. Pillay, professor of Indian History, University of Madras, who is also the General Editor of the Madras University Historical Series, for providing the 'Editor's

3 I have already attempted to meet this problem of dating these texts in my *Sāṅgam Polity*; and I propose to deal with it extensively in 'The Political history of the Sāṅgam Tamils' which is engaging my attention now.

preface '. My thanks are due to Sri C. Krishnamurthy, Lecturer, department of Ancient History and Archaeology, University of Madras and to my son Sri N. Jegadeesan for helping me pass the proofs. I am also very grateful to the authorities of the University of Madras for not only providing me with the opportunity and facility for research at the University but also sanctioning the early publication of this work.

University of Madras, }
Madras-5
11-2-1966 }

N. SUBRAHMANIAN



The diacritical marks employed in this book

அ	a	A	ஏ	ē	Ē						
ஆ	ā	Ā	ஐ	ai	Ai						
இ	i	I	ஒ	o	O						
ஈ	ī	Ī	ஓ	ō	Ō						
உ	u	U	ஔ	au	Au						
ஊ	ū	Ū	ஹ	h	H						
எ	e	E									
க ₁	K	க ₂	Kh	க ₃	g	க ₄	gh	ங்	ṅ	கஷ	Ksha
	K		Kh		G		Gh		Ṇ		
ச ₁	ch	ச ₂	chch	ச ₃	j	ச ₄	jh	ஞ்	ñ		
			chch (ஜ)	J		Jh		ஞ்	Ñ		
ட ₁	ṭ	ட ₂	ṭh	ட ₃	ḍ	ட ₄	ḍh	ண்	ṇ		
	T		Th		D		Dh		Ṇ		
த ₁	t	த ₂	th	த ₃	d	த ₄	dh	ந்	n		
	T		Th		D		Dh		N		
ப ₁	p	ப ₂	ph	ப ₃	b	ப ₄	bh	ம்	m		
	P		Ph		B		Bh		M		
ய்	y	ர்	r	ல்	l	வ்	v	ழ்	ḷ		
		ள்	ḷ	ற்	r	ன்	n	(the same as for ந்)			
ச்	(as in Śiva)		ś		ś						
ஷ்			sh		Sh						
ஸ்			s		S						
ஹ்			h		H						
ஸ்ரீ			Sri		sri						

r and ś as in Kṛṣṇa are avoided but ri and sh used instead, in the main as well as in the supplementary index.



List of works indexed

(In the Tamil alphabetical order)

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Ahanānūru | (அகநானூறு) |
| 2. Āchārakkōvai | (ஆசாரக்கோவை) |
| 3. Iṟaiyanār Ahapporuḷ | (இறையனார் அகப்பொருள்) |
| 4. Innā Nāṟpadu | (இன்ன நாற்பது) |
| 5. Innilai | (இன்னிலை) |
| 6. Iniya Nāṟpadu | (இனிய நாற்பது) |
| 7. Ēlādi | (ஏலாதி) |
| 8. Aiṅḡuṟunūru | (ஐங்குறுநூறு) |
| 9. Aintiṇai Eḷupadu | (ஐந்திணை எழுபது) |
| 10. Aintiṇai Aimpadu | (ஐந்திணை ஐம்பது) |
| 11. Kalittogai | (கலித்தொகை) |
| 12. Kaḷavaḷi Nāṟpadu | (களவழி நாற்பது) |
| 13. Kār Nāṟpadu | (கார் நாற்பது) |
| 14. Kuṟiṇṇippāṭṭu | (குறிஞ்சிப்பாட்டு) |
| 15. Kuṟuntogai | (குறுந்தொகை) |
| 16. Kainnilai | (கைந்நிலை) |
| 17. Śilappadikāram | (சிலப்பதிகாரம்) |
| 18. Śīrupaṇṇichamūlrm | (சிறுபஞ்சமூலம்) |
| 19. Śīrupaṇṇāṟruppaḍai | (சிறுபாணற்றுப்படை) |
| 20. Tahaḍūr Yāttirai | (தகடூர் யாத்திரை) |
| 21. Tiṇaimālai Nūṟraimpadu | (திணைமாலை நூற்றைம்பது) |
| 22. Tiṇaimoḷi Aimpadu | (திணைமொழி ஐம்பது) |
| 23. Tirikaḍugam | (திரிகடுகம்) |
| 24. Tirukkuraḷ | (திருக்குறள்) |
| 25. Tirumurugāṟruppaḍai | (திருமுருகாற்றுப்படை) |
| 26. Tolkāppiam | (தொல்காப்பியம்) |
| 27. Narriṇai | (நற்றிணை) |
| 28. Nālaḍiyār | (நாலடியார்) |
| 29. Nānma ṇikkāḍigai | (நான்மணிக்கடிகை) |
| 30. Neḍunalvāḍai | (நெடுநல்வாடை) |
| 31. Paṭṭinappālai | (பட்டினப்பாலை) |
| 32. Paḍiṟruppattu | (பதிற்றுப்பத்து) |
| 33. Paripāḍal | (பரிபாடல்) |

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 34. Paḷamoḷi Nānūru | (பழமொழி நானூறு) |
| 35. Bhāratam (by Perum-
dēvanār) | [(பெரும் தேவனார் பாடிய)
பாரதம்] |
| 36. Puṣanānūru | (புறநானூறு) |
| 37. Perumbāṇāruppaḍai | (பெரும்பாணாற்றுப்படை) |
| 38. Porunarāruppaḍai | (பொருநராற்றுப்படை) |
| 39. Maṇimēkalai | (மணிமேகலை) |
| 40. Maḍuraikkāñchi | (மதுரைக்காஞ்சி) |
| 41. Malaipaḍukaḍām | (மலைபடுகடாம்) |
| 42. Mudumōḷikkāñchi | (முதுமொழிக்காஞ்சி) |
| 43. Mullaippāṭṭu | (முல்லைப்பாட்டு) |

In the preface to the Introductory Index 41 texts are mentioned as indexed here; but really 43 have been indexed; the 18 Kāḷkkaṇṇakku works become 19 in as much as 'Innilai' and 'Kainnilai' are both indexed; and the sixty Sūtras of the Irāiyanār Ahapporuḷ are also included for indexing.

Abbreviations wherever used

<i>Ahanānūru</i>	Aham.
<i>Aḍiyārkunallār</i>	Aḍiyārk.
<i>Arumpada uraiāśiriyar</i>	Arumpada.
<i>Āchārakkōvai</i>	Āchāra.
<i>Iḷampūraṇar</i>	Iḷam.
<i>Iṟaiyanār Ahapporuḷ</i>	Iṟai. Ahap.
<i>Innā Nāṟpadu</i>	Innā.
<i>Iniya Nāṟpadu</i>	Iniya.
<i>U. V. Swaminatha Iyer</i>	U. V. S.
<i>Aiṅḡurunūru</i>	Aiṅḡuru.
<i>Aintinai Eḷupadu</i>	Aintiṇai (70)
<i>Aintinai Aimpadu</i>	Aintiṇai (50)
<i>Kalittogai</i>	Kali.
<i>Kaḷavaḷi Nāṟpadu</i>	Kaḷavaḷi.
<i>Kār Nāṟpadu</i>	Kār.
<i>Kuṟiñjippāṭṭu</i>	Kuṟiñjip.
<i>Kuṟuntogai</i>	Kuṟun.
<i>Śilappadikāram</i>	Śilap.
<i>Śiṟupañchamūlam</i>	Śiṟupañch.
<i>Śiṟupāṇāṟruppaḍai</i>	Śiṟupāṇ.
<i>Śēnāvaraiyar</i>	Śēnā.
<i>Tahaḍūr Yāttirai</i>	Tahaḍūr Yāt.
<i>Tiṇaimālai Nūṟṟaimpadu</i>	Tiṇaimālai (150)
<i>Tiṇaimoḷi Aimpadu</i>	Tiṇaimoḷi (50)
<i>Tirikaḍugam</i>	Tirikaḍu.
<i>Tirukkuṟaḷ</i>	Kuṟaḷ.
<i>Tirumurugāṟruppaḍai</i>	Murugu.
<i>Tolkāppiam</i>	Tol.
<i>Nachchinārkkiniyar</i>	Nach.
<i>N. M. Venkatasami Nattar</i>	N. M. V.
<i>Naṟṟiṇai</i>	Naṟ.

Nālaḍiyār
Nānmaṇikkaḍigai
Neḍunalvāḍai
Paṭṭinappālai
Padiṟruppattu
Paripāḍal
Parimēlaḷagar
Paḷamoli Nānūru
Puṟanānūru
Perumbāṇāṟruppaḍai
PērāṢiriyar
Porunarāṟruppaḍai
Maṇimēkalai
Maduraikkāñchi
Malaipaḍukaḍām
Mudumoliikkāñchi
Mullaippāṭṭu
 Chapter
 Heading
 Literally

Nālaḍi.
Nānmaṇi.
Neḍunal.
Paṭṭinap.
Padiṟru.
Pari.
Parimēl.
Paḷa.
Puṟam.
Perumbāṇ.
Pērā.
Porunar.
Maṇi.
Maduraik.
Malaipaḍu.
Mudumoli.
Mullaip.
 Chap.
 Hdg.
 Lit.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
1. Editor's preface	... v
2. Preface	... vii
3. Diacritical marks	... xv
4. List of works indexed	... xvii
5. Abbreviations used	... xix
6. Introductory Index	... 1
7. Index of historical material in Pre-Pallavan Tamil Literature	... 19
8. Supplementary Index	... 809

PRE-PALLAVAN TAMIL INDEX

INTRODUCTORY

This work is an index of names, events, institutions, flora and fauna occurring in 41 Tamil texts, treated for purposes of this work as 'Pre-Pallavan literature'. The texts are *Tolkāppiam*-1, the *Eṭṭuttogai* (the eight anthologies)-8, *Pattuppāṭṭu*, (the ten idylls) - 10, *Padinen Kīlkanakku* (18 works employing shorter poems) - 18, the two epics (*Śilappadikāram* and *Maṇimēkalai*) - 2, *Tagaḷūr Yāttirai* - 1, and *Bhāratam* by Perundēvanār - 1=41. Of these the first is a work of grammar; the last two are small collections of the stanzas which have survived from larger epic poems.

Here is an index of these works, the compilers, and the patrons who directed the compilations*:

Ahanānūru (அகநானூறு): This is the 7th of the *Eṭṭuttogai*.

It consists of 400 stanzas *plus* an invocatory song on 'Śiva' by Perundēvanār. The anthology was directed by the Śaṅgam Pāṇḍyan King Ugrapperuvalūdi, one of whose poems finds a place in the anthology; and the compilation was made by Uruttira Śarman son of Uppūri Kuḍi Kīlān. As these were Śaṅgam personages, it follows that the anthology itself was made during the Śaṅgam age. The work is in three parts: *Kalirriyānai Nirai*—120 stanzas; *Maṇimiḍai Pavaḷam*—180 stanzas; *Nittilakkōvai*—100 stanzas. The nomenclature is meaningful and is intended to indicate the literary quality of the sections: the arrangement of the poems follows a certain pattern: i.e., Pālai poems are arranged as odd poems: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, etc., i.e., one half of the book is Pālai. Poems bearing numbers 2, 8, 12, 18, 22, 28, etc., are *Kuṟiñji*; poems bearing numbers 4, 14, 24, 34, 44, etc., are *Mullai*; and 6, 16, 26, 36, 46 etc., are *Marudam* and 10, 20, 30, 40, 50

* The names of authors not found in the colophons are included here.

etc., are Neydal; so that of the first ten poems the arrangement is :

1 Pālai	6 Maruḍam
2 Kuṟiññi	7 Pālai
3 Pālai	8 Kuṟiññi
4 Mullai	9 Pālai
5 Pālai	10 Neydal

So Pālai has 200 poems; Kuṟiññi 80 poems; Maruḍam 40 poems; Mullai 40 poems; Neydal 40 poems. This arrangement is peculiar to this anthology. 143 poets, apart from Perundēvanār, have contributed to this collection. Three poems 114, 117, 165 are by anonymous authors; so we hear of 144 poets in the *Ahanānūru*; but the Pāyiram by Pālvaṇṇa Tēvan says 145 poets contributed to this anthology.

The anthology is also called *Neḷuntogai*, as the poems therein are of great length, to distinguish it from *Kuṟuntogai* which is also Aham but consists of shorter poems. The poems range from 13 lines to 31.

The anthology has an old commentary for the first 90 stanzas alone; for the next 70 stanzas V. Rajagopala Aiyangar wrote a commentary and published the whole text. The elaborate commentary on the entire text by N. M. Venkatasami Nattar and R. Venkatachalam Pillai is elaborate and scholarly.

Aham (அகம்): 1. A conventional definition of a literary theme which deals exclusively with love (marital and premarital). This is a classification of literary themes *sui generis* to Tamil literary tradition.

2. A name for *Ahanānūru*.

Achārakkōvai (ஆசாரக்கோவை): The 13th of the 18 Kīlkkanaḱku works. It consists of 100 Venbas in addition to Taṟṣirāp-puppāyiram (a special poetical preface). This, in a sort of way, codifies certain Sanskrit conventions and practices usually associated with the Āryan way of life. The author is Kayattūr Peru Vāyin Muḷliyār.

Idaiyaḷanāṭṭu Maṇakkudīyan Pālvaṇṇa Tēvan Villava Taraiyan (இடையாளநாட்டு மணக்குடியன் பால்வண்ணத்தேவன் வில்லவ தரையன்): Prepared a Pāyiram to the *Ahanānūru*.

Idaiyaḷanāḍu (இடையாளநாடு): *vide* *Idaiyaḷanāṭṭu Maṇakkudīyan Pālvaṇṇa Tēvan Villava Taraiyan*.

Innā Nārpadu (இன்னுநாற்பது): lists a number of unpleasant things and prohibitions and is the opposite segment of *Iniya Nārpadu* and is a didactic work. This fourth of the 18 *Kīlkkāṇakku* works consists of 41 *Veṇbas* including the invocatory poem. The work was composed by Kapilar. There is no reason to hold that this author was different from the famous friend of *Vēḷ Pāri*, though the doubt has been canvassed by responsible scholars.

Innilai (இன்னிசை): Supposed to be one of the *Kīlkkāṇakku* works; some scholars, e.g., V. O. Chidambaram Pillai, were of the opinion that the tradition which mentions *Kainnilai* as one of the *Kīlkkāṇakku* works is not authentic and that *Innilai* should be substituted for *Kainnilai*; the work is by one *Poygaiyār* whom it is difficult to identify. The invocatory verse prefixed to his work purports to be by *Bhāratam Pāḍiya Perum Dēvanar*. The colophon found at the end of a particular manuscript of this work mentions the author of the work as *Poygaiyār* and the compiler as one *Madurai Āśiriyar Bhūdanār*.

The work is divided into 4 chapters *Aṟappāl*, *Porutpāl*, *Inbattuppāl* and *Vīṭṭuppāl*, and they contain 10, 9, 12, and 14, verses respectively. Thus the work contains 45 *Veṇbas* in addition to the invocatory verse.

Iniya Nārpadu (இனியநாற்பது): also called *Iniyavai Nārpadu*, lists a number of pleasant prescriptions and is a didactic work. The third of the 18 *Kīlkkāṇakku* works; consists of 40 *Veṇbas* apart from an invocatory poem. The work was composed by *Madurai Tamil Āśiriyar mahanār Bhūtam Śēndanār*; i.e., *Śēndan* son of *Bhūdan* who was a teacher of Tamil in *Madurai**.

* *Tol. Elut Pullimayaṅgiyal*; 55 Sut.

Ukkirapperuvalūdi (உக்கிரப்பெருவழுதி): *vide* index (*Kānap-pēreyil Kaḍanta Ukkirapperuvalūdi*).

Uttara Vēdam (உத்தரவேதம்): one of the nine names for *Tirukkural*.

Uppūrikuḍi Kiḷār Mahanār Uruttira Śanmanār (உப்புரிகுடி கிழார் மகனார் உருத்திர சன்மனார்): *vide* index.

Eṭṭuttogai (எட்டுத்தொகை): is a collective name for the 8 Śaṅgam anthologies, viz., *Narṇṇai*, *Kuṟuntogai*, *Aiṅguṟunūru*, *Paḍiṟruppattu*, *Paripāḍal*, *Kalittogai*, *Ahanānūru*, *Puṇānānūru*. * The expression is found used for the first time in the commentaries (medieval period) to the *Tolkāppiam*. The author of the *Eṭṭuttogai* scheme is anonymous.

Ēlādi (ஏலாதி): The 17th of the 18 *Kṛṭikkaṇakku* works. It consists of 82 *Veṇbas*, including one *Tarṣiṟāppuppāyiram* verse. It is so called because the author felt that the 6 ideas which each stanza contains are equal to the 6 Āyurvēdic medicinal plants [*Ēlam* (cardamum), *Ilavaṅgam* (cloves), *Miḷagu* (pepper), *Śukku* (dried ginger), *Śiṟunāvalpu* (the flower of *Śiṟunāval*) and *Tippili* (piper longum) which are together called the ‘*Ēlādi Chūrṇa*’] which according to that system of medicine were a sovereign remedy for all physical ills of man. The work was composed by *Kaṇimēdāyiyār* (*Kaṇimēdaiyār*) who was also the author of *Tiṇaimālai* 150.

Aiṅguṟunūru (ஐங்குறுநூறு): The third among the eight anthologies; it means ‘Anthology of 5 centuries of short (*Aham*) poems’. It deals with the *Aham* situations of *Marudam*, *Neydal*, *Kuṟiṇṇi*, *Pālai*, and *Mullai* in that order; and each is treated in a 100 short *Ahaval* verses. But stanzas 129 and 130

* The stanza listing them:

“நற்றிணை நல்ல குறுந்தொகை யைங்குறுநூறு
ஒத்த பதிற்றுப்பத்து ஓங்கு பரிபாடல்
கற்றறிந்தா ரேத்துங் கலியோ டகம்புறமென்
றித்திறத்த வெட்டுத் தொகை”.

are not extant. The anthology is prefaced by an invocatory song by Perundēvanār. The poems range from 3 lines to 6. The anthology was made by Pulattuṟai Muṟṟiya Guḍalūr Kiḷār on the direction of Yānaikkaṭṭē Śōy Māndaran Chēral Irum-porai*. The old commentary on this anthology is not detailed but is supplemented by a detailed one by U. V. S.

Aintiṇai Elupadu (ஐந்திணை எழுபது): The 9th of the 18 Kīlka-kaṇakku works. The work is in 5 parts, each part is of 14 stanzas dealing with one Aham situation. The work thus consists of 70 stanzas in addition to an invocatory poem, which seems to be a later addition to the text. But only 66 stanzas are extant, the Mūllai and Neydal situations missing two stanzas each. The author is Mūvādiār.

Aintiṇai Aimpadu (ஐந்திணை ஐம்பது): The 7th of the Kīlka-kaṇakku works. The work is in five parts, each part (of ten poems) dealing with one Aham situation and thus has 50 poems in addition to the Pāyiram. The author is Poraiyanār.

Kaḍām (கடாம்): a name for *Malaipaḍukaḍām*.

Kali (கலி): a name for *Kalittogai*.

Kalittogai (கலித்தொகை): the 6th of the Eṭṭuttogai. It is a collection of 150 Aham poems in the Kali metre; and is in 5 parts: Pālai (35 stanzas), Kuṟiñji (29 stanzas), Marudam (35 stanzas), Mullai (17 stanzas), Neydal (33 stanzas). An invocatory verse is prefixed to the anthology by Nallanduvanār, who is also the author of the Neydal Part and the compiler of the anthology. The work has an old and admirable commentary by Nach.

Kaḷavaḷi Nāṟpadu (கலாவழி நார்ப்பது): The 6th of the 18 Kīlka-kaṇakku works, describes the battle of Pōrppuṟam fought between Chōḷa Śeṅgaṇān and Chēramān Kaṇaikkāl Irumporai; it consists of 40 poems by Poygaiyār.

* There is no reason to hold that this king is not the same as the Śaṅgam Chēra king of that name.

Kāñchi (காஞ்சி) : a name for *Mudumolikkāñchi*.

Kār Nāṛpadu (கார் நார்படு) : The 5th of the 18 *Kīlkkāṇakku* works ; it consists of 40 *Veṇbas* including the invocatory poem ; all the *Veṇbas* deal with the *Mullai* situation. The author is *Maduraikkāṇṇan Kūttanār*, i.e., *Kūttanār* (of *Madurai*) son of *Kāṇṇan*.

Kuṛiñji (குறிஞ்சி) : a name for *Kuṛiñjippāṭṭu*.

Kuṛiñjippāṭṭu (குறிஞ்சிப்பாட்டு) : The 8th of the Ten Idylls. An *Ahaval* verse of 261 lines by *Kapilar* for the purpose of initiating the *Āryan* King *Pirahattan* (*Brahasta*) into the nature of *Tamil* literature. This work is also called *Perumkuṛiñji*.

Kuṟuntogai (குறுந்தொகை) : The short anthology. The second of the 8 anthologies is by 205 poets. It consists of 401 *Aham* stanzas besides the invocatory piece by *Perundēvanār*. All the stanzas are extant. They are short and range from 4 lines to 8 and justify the title of the anthology *. The compiler was *Pūrikkō* of whom we know nothing else. The colophon is silent about the patron who directed the compilation. Tradition avers that *Pūra*. had written a commentary on all but 20 stanzas of this anthology and that the deficiency was made good by *Nach*. But neither is extant now. U. V. S. has published a fine commentary on this work.

Kūttarāṟruppaḍai (கூத்தாரற்றுப்படை) : A name for *Malaipaḍukaḍām*.

Kainnilai (கைநிலை) : meaning ' the nature of *Aham* situation '. The last of the 18 *Kīlkkāṇakku* works. It consists of 60 *Aham* *Veṇbas* arranged in five parts, each part of 12 *Veṇbas* dealing with one *Aham* situation. It has been a matter of dispute

* Poem 307 has 9 lines and has led to the doubt if it does not really belong to this anthology but was smuggled into it by careless copyists. If that is true *Kuṟuntogai* like *Nayrinai* also will consist of 400 stanzas and attain uniformity. 391 which is also seen to reach 9 lines is found in some redactions to consist of only 8 lines which seems to be more authentic.

whether *Kainnilai* or *Innilai* is to be treated as the last of the 18 *Kīlkkakku* works. The author of the work is “*Mārūkkattu Mullināttukkāvidiyār Mahanār Pullan Kāṇanār*”.

Kōvai (கோவை) : a name for *Āchārakkōvai*.

Śilappadikāram (சிலப்பதிகாரம்) : *vide* Index.

Śirupāñchamūlam (சிறுபஞ்சமூலம்) : The 15th of the 18 *Kīlkkakku* works. It consists of 104 stanzas including two *Sirappuppāyiram* stanzas. Āyurvedic pharmacopoeia prescribes five medicinal roots as sovereign remedy for the physical ills of man and they are : *Kaṇḍan Kattiri Vēr*, *Śīru Valutupai Vēr*, *Śīrunalli Vēr*, *Neruñji Vēr*, *Perumulli Vēr*-roots of five well known herbs. Similarly the author of this work treats it as a remedy for the spiritual and intellectual ills of man. The author is *Maduraittamiḷ Āśiriyar Kāri ĀṢan*.

Śirupāñṇāruppaḍai (சிறுபாணற்றுப்படை) : The 3rd of the Ten Idylls. An Ahaval verse of 269 lines in praise of *Oimānāṭṭu Nalliakkūḍan* by *Iḍaikka lināṭṭu Nallūr Nattattanār*.

Tagaḍir Yāttirai (தகடர் யாத்திரை) : An epic poem, probably on the model of the Greek prose works, the *Anabasis* and the *Katabasis*; it recounts the saga of *Chēra* victory over *Adigaimān* of *Tagaḍūr*. It was written by a multiplicity of authors among whom we know *Ariṣil Kīlār* and *Ponmuḍiār* were the chief. The work is not extant in its entirety but some stanzas are quoted by the commentators on the *Tolkāppiam* and so are extant. *Veṇḇa* as well as Ahaval metres are employed in this work.

Tamiḷ Maṇai (தமிழ் மறை) : one of the nine names for *Tiruk-kural*.

Tiṇaimālai Nūṛṛaimpaḍu (திணைமலை நூற்றைம்படு) : The 10th of the 18 *Kīlkkakku* works. It consists of 5 parts, each part dealing with one Aham situation; *Kuriñji* has 31 stanzas, *Neydal* 31, *Pālai* 30, *Mullai* 31 and *Marudam* 30. Thus it

has 153 stanzas in all, in addition to a Payiram at the end. So it looks as if at least 3 stanzas are spurious and smuggled into the text. An old glossary comments on this work up to the 128th stanza. The author is Kaṇi Mōdaiyār, also known as Kaṇi Mōdāviyār or Kaṇindār.

Tiṇaimoḷi Aimpadu (தினமொழி இம்படு): The 8th of the 18 Kīlkkakaṇakku works. The work is in five parts, each part of 10 poems dealing with one Aham situation. The work thus consists of 50 stanzas but has no invocatory verse. The author is Kaṇṇan Śōndanār son of Sittantaiyār. The work has an old and good commentary by an anonymous scholar.

Tirikaḍugam (திரிகடுகம்): The 12th of the 18 Kīlkkakaṇakku works. It consists of 101 Veṇbas including the invocatory verse. The work is so called because each stanza prescribes; three remedies for the ills of the spirit, just as the three medicinal herbs of Śukku (dry ginger), Miḷagu (dry pepper), and Tippili (piper longum) are reputed in the Āyurvēdic system of medicine to provide a universal panacea for all the physical ills of man. The author is Nallādanār.

Tirukkuṟaḷ (திருக்குறள்): The 11th of the 18 Kīlkkakaṇakku works. It is also known as Muppāl, since the work consisting of 1330 couplets is divided into 3 main parts: Aṟattuppāl, Poruṭpāl, and Kāmattuppāl (Inbattuppāl). It is divided into 133 chapters of 10 verses each. The first 4 chapters (called Adigīrams) constitute the Pāyiram or the preface; the first part of the preface is the decad devoted to the praise of God. The Aṟam, Poruḷ and Inbam dealt with in this work correspond to the Dharma, Artha, and Kāma of the Sanskritists. The author of this work is Tiruvalluvar. Tirukkuṟaḷ, held in great esteem, has an excellent commentary by Parimēlaḷagar which is the standard one though nine others also commented on this work (Darumar, Maṇakkuḍavar, Pariti, Tirumalaiyār, Mallar, Karipperumāl, Tāmattar, Kāliṅgar and Nachchar.)

Tirumurugāṟṟuppaḍai (திருமுருகார்த்தப்படை): The first of the Ten Idylls. An Ahaval verse of 317 lines in praise of Murugan (the God of the hills) by Maduraikkaṇakkāyanār Mahanār Nakkīranār. This work is also called *Pulavarāṟṟuppaḍai*.

Tiruvalluvar (திருவள்ளுவர்): One of the nine names for *Tirukkural*.

Deiva Nāl (தேய்வநால்): one of the nine names for *Tirukkural*.

Deivappulavar (தேய்வப்புலவர்): a name for *Tiruvalluvar*.

Togai (தொகை): a name for *Eṭṭuttogai*.

Tolkāppiam (தொல்காப்பியம்): by Tolkāppiar; it is a work of grammar in three parts: 1. *Eḷuttadikāram* (Orthography), 2. *Ṣolladikāram* (Etymology and Syntax), 3. *Poruḷadikāram* (the conventions of Aham - love, and Puṛam - non-love themes, figures of speech, prosody, social and literary conventions of a residual nature, and social psychology in relation to dramatic and allied literature); and so in technical language it is a *Pinḍam* (trinity). The Aham and Puṛam classification of literary themes in Tamil is *sui generis*. Each third of this work is sub-divided into nine Iyals (sub-chapters) and so the work consists of 27 Iyals, and of 1612 sutras. A special poetical preface or *Ṣiṛappuppāyiram* is prefixed to the text. It is said that this pāyiram was composed by *Panambāranār*, a classmate of the grammarian. *Tolkāppiam* has been commented upon by *Iḷampūranar*, *Ṣenavaraiyar*, *Pērāṣiriyar*, *Nachchinārkkiniyar*, *Deiva Ṣiḷaiyār* and *Kallāḍar*, who belonged to the middle ages i.e., between the 10th and 15th centuries A.D. This work is noticed for the first time in the commentary to the *Iṛaiyanār Ahapporuḷ* (8th cent. A.D. in the final form). According to a later work¹ *Tolkāppiar* and *Panambāranār* were among the 12 disciples of *Agattiyar* who each contributed one chapter to an elaborate work of Poruḷ grammar - *Pannirupaḍalam*, which is not extant.

Nallanduvanār (நல்லந்துவனார்): (Nal + Anduvanār) vide index.

*Narṇinai*² (நற்றிணை): The first mentioned among the eight anthologies. It consists of 400 stanzas besides the invocatory piece; all the 400 are extant: 175 poets, including *Perundēvanār*.

¹ *Puṇapporuḷ Venbā Mālai*.

² Nal + Tinai: 'a collection of excellent poems on Aham situations'.

who supplied the invocatory verse have contributed to this anthology and the poems range from 8 lines to 13 lines. As stanza 385 is incomplete, the minimum and maximum length is conjectural. The compiler is anonymous; but the compilation was directed by Pannādu tanda Pāṇḍyan Māran Vaḷudi. Narṇai has a good commentary by P. A. Narayanaswami Aiyar.

Nālaḍi (நாலடி): A name for *Nālaḍiyār*.

Nālaḍiyār (நாலடியார்): (The anthology of poems of 4 lines) The first mentioned of the 18 Kīlkkanaḥakku works - an anthology of 400 stanzas (Veṇbas) made by Padumanār who contributed the invocatory poem. The poets were Jains. As the authorship of the individual poems is not known, the number of poets involved is also not known. The work is divided into 3 parts: Aṟattuppāl, Poruṭpāl and Inbattupāl dealing with moral problems, public affairs and love respectively. This is the only anthology among the 18 Kīlkkanaḥakku works. It is ranked with the *Tirukkuraḷ* in importance and literary worth.

Nānmaṇi (நான்மணி): a name for *Nānmaṇikkaḍigai*.

Nānmaṇikkaḍigai (நான்மணிக்கடிகை): the 2nd of the 18 Kīlkkanaḥakku works. It consists of 104 Veṇbas including an invocatory verse. The poem is by Nāganār of Viḷambi called Viḷambi Nāganār. The subject matter is didactic.

Nānmuhan (நான்முகன்): a name for *Tiruvalluvar*; i.e., he is deemed an incarnation of Brahma.

Nānārpadu (நானூற்பாடு): The 4 Kīlkkanaḥakku works of 40 stanza each: *Iniyavai Nārpadu*, *Innā Nārpadu*, *Kaḷavaḷi Nārpadu*, *Kār Nārpadu*.

Neḍuntogai (நெடுந்தொகை): A name for *Ahanānūru*.

Neḍunalvāḍai (நெடுநல்வாடை): The 7th of the Ten Idylls. An Ahaval verse of 188 lines in praise of Pāṇḍyan Neḍuñjeliyan by Maduraikkaṇakkāyanār Mahanār Nakkīranār.

Paṭṭinappālai (பட்டினப்பாலை): The 9th of the Ten Idylls. An Ahaval verse of 301 lines (with a majority of Vañji lines) in praise of Chōḷa Karikāl Peru Vaḷattān by Kaḍiyālūr Uruttiran Kaṇṇanār. This work is also called *Vañji Neḍum Pāṭṭu*.

Pattuppāṭṭu (பத்துப்பாட்டு): The Ten Idylls viz., *Tirumuru-gāṟruppaḍai*, *Porumarāṟruppaḍai*, *Śīrupānāṟruppaḍai*, *Perumbā-nāṟruppaḍai*, *Mullaippāṭṭu*, *Maduraikkāñji*, *Kuriñjippāṭṭu*, *Neḍu-nalvāḍai*, *Paṭṭinappālai* and *Malaipaḍukaḍām*. This is a Śaṅgam anthology; each of these idylls is a long Ahaval verse they range from 103 lines to 782 lines. Eight poets have contributed to this anthology; and it has a very good commentary by Nach. The compiler of this anthology is anonymous. This collection involves ten Poems, eight poets and seven patrons.

Padirruppattu (பதிற்றுப்பத்து): meaning 'Ten Tens' is the fourth of the 8 anthologies. The compiler is anonymous. This Puṟam work consists of 10 sections of 10 long Aham pieces each; each section is in praise of a Chōra king by a Śaṅgam poet and is supplemented by an unusually informative colophon, partly in verse and partly in prose. Of those only 8 sections (2 to 9) are extant. 39 lines more of this work are found in the commentary to the *Tolkāppiam* and *Puṟattirāṭṭu* (another old anthology). It is possible that the colophons were appended by the compiler. A recently discovered stanza is now accepted as the invocatory verse for this anthology. It has an old and obscure commentary, and U. V. S.'s detailed commentary is a welcome supplement to it.

Padinen Kīlkkanaḱku (பதினெண்கிழக்கணக்கு): The 18 works which employ shorter poems*. This is to be distinguished from the *Mīlkanakku* (or works employing longer poems like

* நாலடி நான்மணி நானற்பு தைந்திணைமுப்
பால்கடுகம் கோவை பழமொழி மாமூலம்
இன்னிலைசொல் காஞ்சியுடன் ஏலாதி யென்பவே
கைநிலைய வாங்கிழக்கணக்கு.

It is often debated whether Innilai or Kainnilai is the authentic Kīlkkanaḱku work; some include Innilai while a majority uphold Kainnilai. Both are included for indexing in this work, though that would make the total 19.

Eṭṭuttogai, Pattuppāṭṭu etc.) But it is noteworthy that the distinction is not literally correct, for the Veṇbas used in the Kīlkkāṇakku works are usually of 4 lines—but actually ranging from 2 to 6 lines—while *Aiṅḡuṇūru* employs poems of 3 lines and some *Kuṟuntogai* poems are of 4 lines. (*vide* list of texts indexed for details).

Padumanār (பதுமனார்): The author of the invocatory verse prefixed to *Nāḷaḍiyār*; he was also the compiler of that anthology.

Paripāḍal (பரிபாடல்): is the fifth of the 8 anthologies. It is so called, as the poems in this collection belong to the *Paripāḍal* type of poetry *. It is a kind of devotional composition, usually set to music on the lines of the Sāma Veda and the colophons under the poems indicate the tunes of the poems and also the names of the persons who wrote the music for them. The themes of the extant poems are: Tirumāl (6 poems), Murugan (8 poems), Vaigai (8 poems), Madurai (parts of a poem). Pari, the famous commentator on the *Kuṟaḷ*, has written an inadequate commentary on *Paripāḍal*.

Paḷamoli (பழமொழி): A name for *Paḷamoli Nānūru*.

Paḷamoli Nānūru (பழமொழி நானூறு): The 14th of the 18 Kīlkkāṇakku works. It consists of 400 Veṇbas including an invocatory poem on Aruhan. Each stanza ends with a proverb which is elucidated earlier in the stanza. This is the only work of this kind in early Tamil Literature. The author is Munṟurai Araiyanār. It has an old commentary.

Pannāḍu (பன்னாடு): land conquered by 'Pannādu Tanda Pāṇḍyan Māraṇ Vaḷudi', who directed the compilation of *Naṟṟiṇai*; this name is possibly a corruption of Punnādu (Punal Nādu) or Panṟi Nādu.

Pannādu Tanda Pāṇḍyan Māraṇ Vaḷudi (பன்னாடுதந்த பாண்டியன் மாறன் வழுதி): The patron who directed the compilation of *Naṟṟiṇai*.

Panambāranār (பனம்பரனார்): Traditionally deemed to be a classmate of Tolkāppiar. He is reputedly the author of the *Śirappuppāyiram* which is prefixed to the *Tolkāppiam*.

Pāṭṭu (பாட்டு): a name for *Pattuppāṭṭu*.

Pāṇ (பாண்): a common name for *Śirupānāṟruppaḍai* and *Perumbāṇāṟruppaḍai*.

Bhāratam (பாரதம்): Translated from the original Mahābhārata in Sanskrit by Vyāsa into Tamil by Perundēvanār. Mostly in verse with prose passages interspersed. The work is not extant in its entirety but some stanzas are quoted by the commentators on the *Tolkāppiam* and so are extant. *Veṇba* as well as *Ahaval* verses are employed in this work. This work must be distinguished from the *Bhārata Veṇba* by a different Perundēvanār, a contemporary of Nandivarman Pallavamalla III.

Pālvaṇṇa Tēvan (பால்வண்ணத்தேவன்): basic name of Idaiyaḷanāṭṭu Maṇakkudiyan Pālvaṇṇa Tēvan Villava Taraiyan.

Pulatturai Muṟṟiya Gūḍalār Kiḷār (புலத்துறை முற்றிய கூடலார் கிழார்): *Vide index*.

Pulavarāṟruppaḍai (புலவரற்றுப்படை): a name for *Tirumuru-gāṟruppaḍai*.

Puṟaṇānṟu (புறநானூறு): The last (but surely not the least) of the eight anthologies. It is, as its name indicates a collection of 400 *Puṟam* stanzas including an invocatory poem on Śiva by Perundēvanār, while other anthologies like *Naṟṟinai*, *Kuṟuntogai*, *Ahaṇānṟu* seem to have 400 stanzas in addition to the invocatory piece. This leads to the doubt if one of the poems originally included in this anthology is now missing. Stanzas 267 and 268 are also missing. As a few poems are missing, the number of lines of the longest and the shortest poems in this anthology cannot be determined and there is no tradition which gives that detail. Poems by 157 poets find their place in this anthology, so far as we know; authorship is anonymous

in respect of 16 poems. Apart from *Paṭiṟṟupattu*, *Puṛanānūṟu* is the major Śaṅgam text which throws very considerable light on the social history of that age. The names of innumerable chieftains and their relations are detailed here and many incidents of historical importance also find mention.

The old anonymous commentary for this work is available only up to stanza 266. Auvai S. Duraiswami Pillai's commentary on the full text is a popular one.

Puṛam (புறம்): 1. A conventional definition of a literary theme which deals with all themes other than love (marital and pre-marital). This together with its complement, *Aham*, accounts for practically every possible literary theme in Tamil.

2. A name for *Puṛanānūṟu*.

Pūdanār (புகடனார்): *Bhūdanār*; basic name of Madurai Āśiriyar *Bhūdanār*, compiler of *Imilai*.

Pūri (பூர்): The territory of which *Pūrikkō* was chief. It is perhaps a corruption of *Pūḷi*.

Pūrikkō (பூரிக் கோ): Compiler of *Kuṟuntogai*.

Perumbāṇāṟṟuppaḍai (பெரும்பாணற்றுப்படை): The 4th of the Ten Idylls. An Ahaval verse of 500 lines in praise of *Toṇḍaimān Iḷam Tiraiyan* of *Kāñchi* by *Kaḍiyālūr Uruttiranka ṇṇanār*.

Podumaṇai (பொதுமறை): one of the nine names for *Tirukkuṟaḷ*.

Poyyā Moḷi (பெய்யாமொழி): one of the nine names for *Tirukkuṟaḷ*.

Poyyā Moḷiyār (பெய்யாமொழியார்): a name for *Tiruvaḷḷuvar*.

Porumarāṟṟuppaḍai (பெருந்தாற்றுப்படை): The second of the Ten Idylls. An Ahaval verse of 248 lines in praise of *Kari-kālan* by *Muḍattāmakkaṇṇiār*.

Porunāṟu (பொருநாறு): A name for *Porunarāṟruppaḍai*.

Maṇakkūḍi (மாணக்குடி): vide *Idaiyaḷanāṭṭu Maṇakkūḍiyan Pālvaṇṇa Tēvan Taraiyan*.

Maṇimēkalai (மாணிமேகலை): vide index.

Maṇimēkalai Tuṟavu (மாணிமேகலை துறவு): a name for the epic *Maṇimēkalai*.

Madurai Āṣiriyar Pūdanār (மதுரை ஆசிரியர் பூதனார்): *Madurai Āṣiriyar Bhūdanār*. Compiler of *Innilai*, one of the *Kīlkaṇakku* works.

Madurai Āṣiriyar Nallanduvanār (மதுரை ஆசிரியர் நல்லந்தனனார்): vide index.

Maduraikkāñchi (மதுரைக்காஞ்சி): The 6th of the Ten Idylls. An Ahaval verse of 782 lines in praise of *Talaiyālaṅgānattu Sēru Venṇa Pāṇḍiyan Neḍuñjeliyan* by *Mānguḍi Marudanār*. The poet seeks to impress on the king the futility of earthly glories and the vanity of human wishes.

Malaipaḍukaḍām (மலைபடுகடாம்): The last of the Ten Idylls. An Ahaval verse of 583 lines in praise of *Seṅgaṇ Nāṭṭu Vēḷ Nannan Ścy Nannan* by *Irāṇiyamuṭṭattuperuṅkunṟurpperum-kauśikanār*. This work is also called *Kūttarāṟruppaḍai*.

Māmūlam (மாமூலம்): A name for *Śirupañchamūlam*.

Māṟṇ Vaḷudi (மாறன் வழுதி): basic name of *Pannādu Tānda Pāṇḍiyan Māṟan Vaḷudi*.

Mudumolikkāñchi (முதுமொழிக்காஞ்சி): The 16th of the 18 *Kīlkaṇakku* works. It is divided into 10 chapters of ten verses each; each poem consists of a wise saw, and hence its caption. The author is *Gūḍalūr Kīlār*.

Muppāl (முப்பால்): one of the nine names for *Tirukkural*.

Murugu (முருகு): a name for *Tirumurugārṟuppaḍai*.

Mullai (முல்லை): a name for *Mullaippāṭṭu*.

Mullaippāṭṭu (முல்லைப்பாட்டு): The 5th of the ten Idylls. An Ahaval verse of 103 lines by Kāviriṭṭuppaṭṭinattuppon-vāṇiganār Nappūdanār expatiating on the Mullai situation.

Yānaikkatsēy Māḍaran Chēral Irumporai (யானைக்கட்சேய் மாந்தரன் சேரல் இரும்பொறை): vide index.

Vāyurai Vāḷttu (வாயுறை வாழ்த்து): one of the nine names for *Tirukkural*.

Villava Taraiyan (வில்லவதரையன்): Surname of Pālvaṇṇa Tēvan; vide *Idaiyaḷanāṭṭu Maṇakkudiyar Pālvaṇṇa Tēvan Villava Taraiyan*.

INDEX
OF
HISTORICAL MATERIAL IN
PRE-PALLAVAN
TAMIL LITERATURE



Index of Historical Material in Pre-Pallavan Tamil Literature

Ahḍai (அஃதை): *vide* Ahudai. *Aham*: 96:12; 113:4.

Akkaṇḍan (அக்கபாத்தன்): The founder of the Naiyāyika School (a school of logic and epistemology, one of the six doctrines) also called Gautamar. *Maṇi*: XXVII: 82.

Akkūram (அக்காரம்): 1) jaggery. *Paḷa*: 18:4.
2) sugar. *Paḷa*: 199:4.

Akku (அக்கு): Rudrāksha (Rudra's eye) also called 'śaṅgu-maṇi' sacred for Saivites. Chank bead. 'Akku' is a Tamil form of 'Aksha' (Akka)-eye. *Nāḷaḍi* 123:1.

Akkuran (அக்குரன்): A great philanthropist noted for lavish generosity; the Mahābhārata mentions an Akkuran - perhaps the same as this. U. V. S. suspects Karṇan is intended here. *Paḍiṇṇu*. II 4:7.

Ahattiṇai (அகத்தினை): The aspect of Tamil literature dealing with pre and post-marital love and all its subtleties. This is dealt with more as a psychological, dramatic and idealist study than as a physical and realistic study as the Kāmasūtra does. An elaborate grammar governs this literature. *Tol. Poruḷ*: 56: 1

Ahattiṇai Iyal (அகத்தினை இயல்): The chapter dealing with Ahapporuḷ (Ahattiṇai); I Iyal of *Tol. Poruḷ*.

Ahattippū (அகத்திப்பூ): The flower of the Ahatti tree, the pear tree. *Perumbāṇ*: 109.

Ahattiyan (அகத்தியன்): The river Kāviri flowed out of the water flask of this sage. *Maṇi. Paḍiham*: 11; XXII: 35.

Ahattōn Śelvam (அகத்தோன் செல்வம்): The conventional literary situation of mentioning the inexhaustible resources of the defender of the fort. *Uḷiṇai Tiṇai. Tol. Poruḷ. 67 : 4*

Ahanagar (அகநகர்): The Paṭṭinappākkam of Puhār. *Maṇi I : 72*

Ahanāḍu (அகநாடு): hinterland. *Maduraik : 149*

Ahanilai (அகநிலை): The inner core of a town. *Śilap V : 161.*

Ahappā (அகப்பா): A fort captured by Palyānai Śelkelu-kuṭṭuvan, a Chōra King; Pinnattur Narayanaswami Iyer's view that this was a Chōra fort which was reduced by a Chōḷa is wrong. *Nar 14 : 4. Padiṇṇu III : 2 : 26 ; Padiham : 3. Śilap XXVIII : 144.*

✓ *Aham* (அகம்): Marudam land. *Aintiyai (70) 47 : 1*

Ahamban Māl (அகம்பன்மால்): Place to which Ādanār (Ahamban Māl Ādanār) belonged. *Nar : 81.*

Ahamban Māl Ādanār (அகம்பன்மால் ஆதனார்): Poet; author of *Nar : 81.*

Ahamalar (அகமலர்): The devotee's heart in which his favourite deity is enshrined. *Śilap XII : 106*

Ahamiśaikkiavarntōnppakkam (அகமிசைக்கிவந்தோன் பக்கம்): Battle which is fought on the steps of the ladder used by besiegers to scale the walls of the fort. *Uḷiṇai Tiṇai. Tol. Poruḷ. 68 : 9.*

Aharu (அகரு): The Ahil tree; *vide* Ahil. *Pari 12 : 5*

Ahal (அகல்): (1) Earthenware wicker lamp. *Aham 86 : 8, 235 : 8. Neḍunal : 102. Śilap VI : 138.*

(2) Shallow dish used as plate. *Paḷa 28 : 4 Perumbāṇ 377.*

Ahalaṇai (அகலறை): (1) Military camp. *Perumbāṇ : 377.*

(2) The side of a hill. *Paṭṭinap : 237.*

Ahalihai (அகலிகை) : Wife of the sage Gautama ; petrified by a curse pronounced by that sage ; a touch of Rāmā's foot revived her. *Pari* 19 : 50

Ahayal (அகவயல்) : The Marudam tract ; cultivable land. *Pari* 7 : 27

Ahavar (அகவர்) : Courtiers who address the nobleman to praise him. *Maduraik* : 223 ; *Porunar* : 220.

Ahaval (அகவல்) : The Āśiriyam metre. *Tol. Poruḷ*. 393 : 1

Ahavalan (அகவலன்) : The professional courtier who praises the hero's victories in the field of battle ; also called 'kaḷam pāḍuvān'. *Paḍiṟṟu* V : 3 : 28

Ahavunar (அகவுநர்) : Pāṇar ; dancers ; singers. *Aham* 97 : 11, 113 : 3, 152 : 4 ; *Pari* 15 : 42.

Ahaḷ (அகழ்) : Moat ; also Ahaḷi. *Maṇi* XXVIII : 22 ; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 33 : 9 *Śilap*. *Kaṭṭuraik*. *Veṇba* 3 ; *Tahaḍūr* 'Maḷuvān' : 1

Ahaḷi (அகழி) : Moat. *Maduraik* 64, 86, 351 ; *Maṇi* V : 110 ; *Paḍiṟṟu* 33 : 8, 45 : 7, 71 : 12 ; *Puṟam* 14 : 5, 18 : 10, 21 : 2, 37 : 7 ; *Śilap* XIII : 183 ; XIV : 63

Ahaḷam (அகலம்) : vide *Pattar* ; a feature of the Yāḷ. *Śiṟupāṇ* : 224

Ahil (அகில்) : An aromatic tree the bark of which yields sweet smell when ignited ; the eaglewood.

Aintiṇai (70) 2 : 1 ; *Kuṟiñjip* 110 ; *Kuṟun* 286 : 2, 339 : 1 ;

Maṇi XXVIII : 13 ; *Muruḡu* 296 ; *Maduraik* 286, 554 ;

Nānmaṇi 6 : 1 ; *Naṟ* 282 : 7 ; *Neḍūnal* : 56 ; *Paḷa* 87 : 1 :

Paṭṭinap 188 ; *Porunar* 238 ; *Puram* 337 : 10 ; *Pari* 10 : 72, 82 ;

12 : 13 ; 17 : 30 ; 18 : 53. *Kali* 39 : 7 *Śilap* II : 67, IV : 36

V : 18, XIII : 115, XIV : 98, 108, XXII : 91, XXV : 37

XXVIII : 17 ; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 115, 116, 263 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 28 : 1

Ahudai (அஹுதை): also *Ahdai*; (1) a minor chieftain; *Aham* 76 : 3; he patronized dancers; once when he was in difficulties he was saved and protected by the *Kōśar*. *Aham*. (*Ahdai*) 113 : 4; (*Ahudai*) 208 : 18.

(2) daughter of *Aḍupōr* *Śeḷiyan* who conquered the *Chēra* and *Pāṇḍya* rulers in the battle of *Paruvūr*. Nach. commenting on *Tol. Echchaviyal* 65 considers the 'Chōḷar' as eponymous ancestors of *Ahudai*. (*Ahdai*) *Aham*. 96 : 12.

(3) A generous patron who belonged to *Madurai*. *Kuṟam*. 298 : 5.

(4) Report about a golden wheel in his possession became a false rumour. *Puṟam*. 233 : 3; 347 : 5.

Aṅga Iyal (அங்க இயல்): 2nd division of *Poruṭpāl*, *Kuṟaḷ* dealing with the functions of ministers and other auxiliaries of Government.

Aṅgaṇam (அங்கணம்): Sewer or gutter. *Kuṟaḷ* 720 : 1; *Nālaḍi* 175 : 1.

Aṅgata Seyyul (அங்கதச் செய்யுள்): A poem invoking a curse. *Tol. Poruḷ*. 430 : 2, 436 : 1, 441 : 2.

Aṅgatappāṭṭu (அங்கதப்பாட்டு): *Vaśaippāṭṭu* or a poem invoking a curse. *Tol, Poruḷ*. 471.

Aṅgataṁ (அங்கதம்): *Vaśaippāṭṭu* or a poem invoking a curse. *Tol. Poruḷ*. 391 : 2, 430 : 2, 436 : 1, 441 : 1, 471.

Aṅganāḍu (அங்கநாடு): The kingdom of *Tuchchayan*. *Maṇi* X : 52.

Aṅgam (அங்கம்): The six elements or features of monarchy. *Paḍai* (army), *Kuḍi* (Citizenry), *Kūḷ* (Property), *Amaichchu* (Ministers), *Naṭpu*, (allies), *Araṇ* (protective arrangements) *Kuṟaḷ* : 64 : *Aṅgaviyal*.

Aṅgam payandōn (அங்கம் பயந்தோன்): Aḍiyārka. means by this 'the author of the Aṅga Āgamas'; but it is doubtful if this is really the meaning intended by the author. *Śilap*: X: 187.

Aṅgūḍi (அங்காடி): (1) Market. *Maduraik*: 439, 544; *Nar*: 258: 7; *Paḷa*: 108: 3.

(2) (*Nāl*) *Aṅgūḍi*: Morning bazaar. *Aham*: 93: 10
Pari Tiratṭu: 2: 9 *Śilap*: V: 196, XIII: 122,
 XIV: 179, XXIII: 150.

Aṅgārakan (அங்காரகன்): The pearl of the reddish waters.
Śilap: XIV: 195

Aṅgi (அங்கி): (1) Fire; corruption of Agni (Skt). *Paṭṭinap*: 54

(2) Kārttigai asterism; the 3rd nakshatra. *Pari*: 11: 7

Aṅgi Manaiyāl (அங்கி மனையாள்): The wife of Agni i.e. Svāhā Dēvi. *Maṇi*: XVIII: 95; *Parimēl*. says: "Agni, desiring to possess the wives of the Sapta (seven) rishis, went into the forest, but his wife Svāhā Dēvi knowing his intention followed him and satisfied him by assuming at different times the forms of the different Rishipatnis" (except Arundadi, of course).

Aṅgivānavan (அங்கிவானவன்): Agni Dēva; the God of Fire. He was of blue complexion, wore a reddish matted hair, had white teeth and was in the Brahmanical form.
Śilap: XXI: 49.

Aṅguśam (அங்குசம்): Elephant prod; a sign of royalty.
Murugu: 110; *Śilap*: XXII: 54.

Achchattin Ahaṛal (அச்சத்தின் அகறல்): The lady - love fearing the harm that might befall her lover on his way, if he came to meet her, kept out of the way; a situation in Aham. *Tol. Poruḷ*: 271: 2

Achcham (அச்சம்): Fear; this is caused by demons; animals, robbers or God. *Tol. Poruḷ*: 251: 2 256: 2

Achchāṇi (அச்சாணி): Axle essential for the chariot. *Kuṟaḷ*: 667: 2 *Paḷa*: 276: 4

Achchiram (அச்சிரம்): (1) Early winter. (also *Aṟsiram*)
Pari: 18: 38

(2) the beans flower in this season. *Aiṅḡuṟu*: 223: 4
Kuṟun: 68: 3, 76: 6, 82: 6, 277: 4, 338: 5;
Śilap: XIV: 105.

Achchu (அச்சு): (1) Letter of the alphabet.
Aintiṇai (70): 50: 3

(2) The axle of a wheel. *Kuṟaḷ*: 475: 1

Aśarīri (அசரீரி): That which lacks the physical frame, i.e. The hidden voice; supposed to be oracular. *Maṇi*: XVI: 44

Aśalan (அசலன்): The son of a cow, *Maṇi*: XIII: 63

Aśādhāraṇa Anaigāndikam (அசாதாரண அநைகாந்திகம்): The system of fallacious logical argument in which the cause advanced by the argumentator is only partially applicable to the hypothesis in the argument. *Maṇi* XXIX: 211

Achittam (அசித்தம்): A system of 'fallacious causation', in which the cause advanced is useless to the argument.
Maṇi: XXIX: 192, 195

Aśuṇam (அசுணம்): A mythological bird which loves to hear the music of the Yāḷ. *Aham*. 88: 12

P. A. Narayanaswami Aiyar commenting on *Narṟṇai* 244: 40 considers it an animal and adds that those who wish to kill it, first entrance it by the music of the Yāḷ and immediately alternate it with the harsh beat of the Paṟai (drum) *Narṟ*. 304: 8.

Aśuna mā (அசுனமா): T. S. Balasundaram treats this as a bird and equates it with the 'Kēkaya bird'. *Nānmaṇi*: 4: 1.

Aśumbu (அசும்பு): (1) water pit *Aham*: 8: 9

(2) Thick sediment of toddy *Puṇam*: 114: 5

Aśurar (அசுரர்): The demoniac enemies of the Dēvas.
Maṇi: VI: 180 *Śilap*: XII: 115.

Aśaivu (அசைவு): Ignominy or fall in status leading to bitter feelings. *Tol. Poṟuḷ*: 253: 1

Aśōham (அசோகம்): A tree, *Saraca indica*; also the Mast tree.
Maṇi: III: 164 *Śilap*: VIII: *Veṇba*: 1: 2

Aśōku (அசோகு): *Vide* Aśōkam. *Kali*: 57: 12

Aśōdaram (அசோதரம்): A flourishing city ruled by Ravivarman. *Maṇi*: IX: 38.

Aśōdai (yār) (அசோதை (யார்)): The putative mother of Kaṇṇan. *Śilap*: XVI: 46, XVII: *Āḍumarppuhalḍal*: 3

Añjana Uruvan (அஞ்சன உருவன்): The dusky One, Kaṇṇan.
Puṇam: 174: 5

Añjanakkunṟu (அஞ்சனக்குன்று): The black (blue) mountain; The Nilagiri. *Kaḷavaḷi*: 7: 1

Añjanam (அஞ்சனம்): The black dye applied to the eye. A cosmetic used for make-up. *Aiṅṟu*: 16: 2
Kaḷavaḷi (40): 7: 1 *Kār* (40): 8: 3, *Maṇi*: XVIII: 161
Mullaip: 93 *Śilap*: IV: 53, XV: 132. XXV: 40
Tiṇaimolḷi (50): 21: 1

Añjanavanṇan (அஞ்சனவண்ணன்): The dusky Tirumāl-Kaṇṇan. *Śilap*: VI: 47

Añji (அஞ்சி): (1) A chieftain; he once hid away his cattle wealth, afraid of tigers and elephants. *Aham*. 115: 14, 352: 12, 372: 9; *Kuṟun* 91: 6

(2) Basic name of Adihaiman Neḍumān Añji. *Naṟ*: 381: 7 *Puṟam*. 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 206, 208, 231, 232, 235, 315, 390, 3:2 - Col; 91: 4; 92: 6; 103: 8; 206: 6; 310: 2; 315: 3.

(3) Also called 'Neḍumiḍal': *Paḍiṟṟu* IV: 2: 10

Añjiy(al) attai (அஞ்சிய(ல) த்தை): Poet; parent of Nāgaiyār (poet); perhaps the same as Añjil Āndai. *Aham*, 352 - Col.

Añjiy(al)attai Mahal Nāgaiyār (அஞ்சிய(ல)த்தைமகள் நாகையார்): poetess; author of *Aham*. 352 Col.

Añjiyār (அஞ்சியார்): Basic name of Añjilañjiyār; poetess author of *Naṟ*. 90

Añjil (அஞ்சில்): place to which Añjiyār (poet) belonged. *Naṟ*: 90; Attai, father of Nāgaiyār (poet) belonged. *Aham*: 352. Āndaiyār (poet) belonged. *Kuṟun*: 294; *Naṟ*: 283

Añjilañjiyār (அஞ்சிலஞ்சியார்): poetess, author of *Naṟ*. 90.

Añjilāndaiyār (அஞ்சிலந்தையார்): poet; author of *Kuṟun*: 294; *Naṟ*. 233. His name means: 'The father of Ādan (Ādan + tandai = Āndai) belonging to Añjil.

Aṭṭami (அட்டமி): The 8th lunar day after the new moon or full moon day. *Āchāra*: 43: 3, 47: 1; *Silap*: XXIII: 134

Aṭṭavāyil (அட்டவாயில்): A town, in which the flags were waving aloft. *Aham*. 326: 5.

Aṭṭil (அட்டில்): Kitchen. *Naṟ*: 120: 9, 300: 12 *Paḷa*: 59: 2 *Paṭṭinap*: 43 *Śiṟupāṇ*: 132

Aṭṭiṟ'sālai (அட்டிற்சாலை): The Kitchen. *Maṇi*: XX: 7

Aṭṭumalar Mārban (அட்டுமலர் மார்பன்): Name of a poem in *Padiṟṟu*: II: 10 means 'He whose chest expands by the glory of his conquests'.

Aḍakkam (அடக்கம்): Humility; as aspect of the human mind.
Tol. Poruḷ: 260: 3

Aḍakkam Uḍaimai (அடக்கம் உடைமை): Humility.
Kuṟaḷ: 13th Chapter Heading.

Aḍahu (அடகு): (1) Cabbage leaves.
Nālaḍi: 207: 3, 217: 1, 289: 2;
Puṟam: 140: 4, 159: 12, 318: 1

(2) Play Ground. *Tiṇaimālai* (150): 4: 2

Aḍār (அடார்): A mechanical contrivance for catching and killing animals. *Nar*: 119: 2 *Puṟam*: 19: 6

Aḍi Alandān (அடி அளந்தான்): He who measured the three worlds by his feet, i.e., Tirumāl. *Kuṟaḷ*. 610: 1.

Aḍigaḷ (அடிகள்): Iḷaṅḡ Adigaḷ, author of *Śilap*.
Śilap: *Padiham*: 62, 88

Adittōḷi (அடித்தோழி): Kaṇṇagi's (*Śilap*) friend and playmate.
Śilap: XXIX: *Aḍittōḷi Śol*. hdg. *Aḍittōḷi Araṟṟu* hdg.

Aḍiputai araṇam (அடிபுதை யரணம்): Sandals; literally, protection for the feet. *Perumbāṇ*: 69

Aḍimai (அடிமை): Slavery; subordination; slave,
Kuṟaḷ 608: 1, 2; *Tol. Śol*, 56: 2

Aḍiyurai (அடியுறை): A slave. *Kaḷi*: 140: 11 *Puṟam*: 67: 12

Aḍiyōr (அடியோர்): petty servants. *Tol. Poruḷ*: 23: 1

Aḍukkalaḷai (அடுக்கலை): Kitchen; vide *Aṭṭil*, *Aṭṭirśālai*.
Maṇi: XXIX: 61

Aḍuney Avudi (அடுநெய் ஆவுதி) : name for *Paḍiṟṟu*. 21 : 13 means 'the Sacrifice (vḷvi) of feasting one's guests' or 'the householders' duty of hospitality'.

Aḍuppu (அடுப்பு) : Oven. *Aham* : 393 : 14 *Paḷa* : 117 : 3
Perumbāṇ : 99

Aḍumbam (*pū*) (அடும்பம் பூ) : Also *Aḍumbu*; and *Aḍambu*; a kind of flower and the flowering plant. The Hareleaf flower. *Kuṟun* : 243 : 1 to 4, 248 : 3 to 5, 349 : 1 to 3, 401 : 1
Nālaḍi : 107 : 2 *Kuṟiṇṇip* : 87 *Nar* : 145 : 2, 254 : 2, 272 : 3, 338 : 2, 349 : 2 *Aham* : 80 : 8, 160 : 3, 320 : 9, 330 : 14
Aiṇṇuṟu 101 : 2, (tani) 6 : 1 *Aintiṇai* (70) 62 : 1 *Paḷa* : 194 : 3
202 : 3 *Tiṇaiṁḷai* : (150) 51 : 2 *Paṭṭina* : 65 *Paḍiṟṟu* : 30 : 6, 51 : 7 *Kainṁilai* : *Neydal* : 5 : 1 *Kali* : 127 : 21, 132 : 16, 144 : 30
Ṣilap : VII : 13 : 3 32 : 3

Aḍai (அடை) : A thick flat flour cake. *Paḷa* : 158 : 3

Aḍaikkalakkāḍai (அடைக்கலக்காதை) : The canto in *Ṣilap*, in which Kavundi Aḍigaḷ places Kōvalan and Kaṇṇagi under the tutelage of Mādari, the cowherdess in Madurai. *Ṣilap* : XV canto hdg. *Paḍiham* : 76.

Aḍaikkāi (அடைக்காய்) : Arecanut. 'Areca' is corruption of *Aḍaikkāi*. *Ṣilap* : XVI : 55.

Aḍainedum Kalviyār (அடைநெடும் கல்வியார்) : Poet; author of *Puṟam* : 283 ; 344 ; 345 - Col.

Aḍaippai (அடைப்பை) : The container for betel leaves and arecanut; richmen had it made of gold. *Ṣilap* : XIV : 128.

Aḍaiyal (அடையல்) : Sandals. *Pari* : 21 : 7.

Aṇḍar (அண்டர்) : (1) Father of Kuṟuvalūdi (poet). 'Valūdi' signifies some connection at least with the Pāṇḍyan family and the word 'Aṇḍar' meaning 'cowherds' is not inappropriate as referring to the Pāṇḍyas as they were lords of the pastoral tracts, *par excellence*. Perhaps 'Aṇḍar' was a personal and proper name, after all. *Kuṟun* : 345. *Puṟam* : 346.

- (2) Cowherds, shepherds. *Aham* 59 : 5 ; *Kuṟun* 117 : 3 ; 210 : 1.
- (3) Some feudatory (cowherd) chieftains defeated by Iḷamchēral Irumporai.
- (4) Aṇḍar mahaḷir: cowherdesses *Aham* 59 : 5
Padiṟṟu : 88 : 9.

Aṇḍar mahan Kuṟuvaḷudi (yār) அண்டர்மகன் குறுவழுதியார்)
Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 345. *Puṟam* : 346. Perhaps he came of the family of Aṇḍar, a traditional Pāṇḍyan feudatory tribe but also in some way related to the Pāṇḍyas (or a junior scion of that royal family) so that he is both Aṇḍar mahan, and 'Vaḷudi'. Possibly he is different from 'Kuṟuvuḷudiyār', Poet and author of *Aham* 150, 228 and so to distinguish him he came to be known as 'Aṇḍar mahan'.

Aṇḍiran (அண்டிரன்): Āy Aṇḍiran who was known also merely as Āy or Aṇḍiran; In all probability this was the basic name of Āy Aṇḍiran, though some scholars have derived it from Skt. source meaning 'chief' or 'warrior'; Āy was the name of the clan to which he belonged. It is quite probable that Āy was an abridged form of Āyar meaning cowherds. *Nar.* 237 : 7 ; *Puṟam.* 129 : 5 ; 131 : 2 ; 241 : 2.

(*Ulaḥam Tāvina*) *Aṇḍal* [(உலகம் தாவின) அண்ணல்]: Tirumāl (who measured the worlds) *Paḷa* : 67 : 3. (Nārakai) *Aṇḍal* [(நாற்கை) அண்ணல்]: A name for Tirumāl (endowed with four hands). *Pari* : 3 : 36.

Aṇaṅgal (அணங்கல்): Kaḍavul; God. (*Aṇaṅgu* + al)
Narṟinai : 91 : 3.

Aṇaṅgu (அணங்கு): (1) A demoness who appears in pretty form and slays youths; Mōhini. *Achāra* : 72 : 2. *Aintiṇai* (50) : 47 : 4. *Kuraḷ* : 918 : 1, 1081 : 1, 1082 : 1. *Paḷa* : 8 : 3. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 47 : 2.

- (2) Fear, a source of fear. *Aham* : 7 : 4, 20 : 11, 22 : 1, 98 : 10, 99 : 9, 161 : 12, 181 : 25, 207 : 1, 240 : 8, 265 : 14, 266 : 19, 272 : 3, 319 : 6, 336 : 16, 338 : 6, 372 : 3, 372 : 16, 378 : 22, 381 : 1, 382 : 6.
Nar : 34 : 7, 37 : 9, 47 : 8, 94 : 9, 155 : 6, 165 : 3, 168 : 8, 282 : 5, 288 : 1, 319 : 6, 322 : 10, 386 : 6.
- (3) Varuṇan, the Neydal God ; the God of the ocean and the littoral. *Aham* : 240 : 8.
- (4) Fear, Ghost. *Aiṅṇu* 23 : 4, 28 : 1, 53 : 1, 58 : 3, 149 : 3, 173 : 4, 174 : 1, 363 : 4.
Kuṇṇu : 308 : 2. *Paḍiṇṇu* : II Ten *padiham* : 12, 11 : 4, 44 : 13, 62 : 11, 68 : 19, 71 : 22, 88 : 6.
- (5) Frightening God. *Kuṇṇip* : 175 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 459, 494, 632. *Puṇam* : 14 : 17, 52 : 1, 78 : 2, 151 : 11, 174 : 1, 211 : 2, 247 : 4, 299 : 6, 362 : 6, 369 : 6, 392 : 8.
- (6) A domestic God. *Maduraik*. 164.
- (7) The God appropriate to the yāl (Mataṅgi).
Pari : 4 : 49, 8 : 66, 9 : 2, 11 : 12, 12 : 57, 13 : 6.
Porunar : 20. *Śilap* : VII : 9 : 4 ; 13 : 3 ; XII : 42 ; XIV : 160.
- (8) Divinity. *Maṇi* : III : 57, VI : 135, 148, 150 ; XVII : 53.
- (9) Pain caused by fear of Aṇaṅgu. *Kali* : 49 : 17, 52 : 10, 57 : 4, 120 : 15, 131 : 5, 132 : 22, 144 : 9, 148 : 15.
- (10) Born of fear (of ghosts, poisonous creatures etc.)
Taḥaḍḍur yāt : 'Inba' : 2 *Tol. Poruḷ*. 256 : 1.
- (11) The Young one. *Śilap*. XXV : 48.
- (12) God. *Śilap*. XXIX Uraippāṭṭumadai.

Aṇindavai Tiruttal (அணிந்தவை திருத்தல்) : Adjusting one's waist band, etc., to keep the loin garment in place. A situation in the psychology of love. *Tol. Poruḷ* 263 : 1.

Anil (அனில்) : Squirrel ; its young is called 'kuṭṭi'.

Aintiṇai (70) 35 : 1, *Kuṟun* 49 : 1, *Perumbāṇ* : 85, *Puṟam* 246 : 4, 307 : 4, *Tol. Poruḷ*. 561 : 1.

Aṇilāḍu Munṟilār (அணிலாடு முன்றிலார்) : Poet ; his name is derived from the expression 'Aṇilāḍu Munṟil' he uses in line 4, *Kuṟun*. 41. author of *Kuṟun*. 41.

Anu (அனு) : Life (not atom). *Maṇi* XXVII : 113, 114.

Anai (அனை) : Wooden pegs on the sea shore to tie the boats on to them. *Paṭṭiṇap* ; 31.

Attam (அத்தம்) : Forest, desert. *Aham* 7 : 14, 17 : 12, *Kuṟun* 41 : 3, 66 : 2, 79 : 5, 174 : 4, 207 : 2, 230 : 5, 255 : 1, 281 : 3, 307 : 9, 369 : 1. *Naṟ* 107 : 6, *Puṟam* 370 : 6.

Atti (அத்தி) : (1) A chieftain who joined Nannan and others and fought Paḷaiyan ; Paḷaiyan was slain in the contest. *Aham*. 44 : 7.

(2) *Vide* Āṭṭan Atti.

(3) The Atti flower ; the pea-tree. *Kuṟiṇṇip* : 87

Attipati (அத்திபதி) : The king of the Pūrvadēśa in the Gāndhāra region ; husband of Nīlapati. *Maṇi* IX : 14, 42.

Attiri (அத்திரி) : Mule ; 'Kōvērūkaḷudai' - the kings rode them ; they drew chariots. *Aham* 120 : 10, 350 : 6. *Naṟ* 278 : 7, *Pari* 10 : 16, *Śilap* VI : 119.

Attai (அத்தை) : basic name of Aṇṇiy(al)attai, father of Nāgaiyār (poet) *Aham* : 352,

Adankōṭṭasān (அடங்கோட்டரசர்) : A classmate of Tolkāppiar ; he presided over the censor board which judged the merits of the Tolkāppiam in the court of Nilam Taru Tiru Viṟ Paṇḍyan. He was a brahmin. Probably belonged to a place called Adankōḍu and was a teacher. *Tol. Śiṟappu*. 11.

Adari Tirittal (அதரிதரித்தல்) : Threshing and winnowing of corn on the threshing floor by allowing the oxen to walk over the corn heap. Also called 'kaḍā viḍal'. *Śilap* XXVI : 233.

Adavam (அதவம்): Figs; fig trees; their branches were whitish.
Kuṟun 24: 3, *Naṟ*: 95: 3.

Adaḷ (அதள்): Tanned deerskin, used as mattress by the ascetics.
Puṟam 193: 1, 317: 3, 320: 10. *Śilap*: XIV: 170.

Adanmāttikāyam (அதன்மாத்திகாயம்): That which stills everything. *Maṇi* XXVII: 173, 189.

Adiha(i)mān (அதி(ை)கமான்): Chieftain of Tahaḍūr and owner of Kudirai hills; he was also known as Adiyamān and his full name was Adiyamān Neḍumān Añji. He was known also as Neḍumān Añji or Añji or Eḷini. He was one of the 'last seven patrons'; he was chief of the Maḷavars; he was a feudatory of the Chēras and so wore the palm twig as a 'garland'; he wore an ornament made of the gold got from the crowns of seven defeated rulers. His son was Pohuṭṭeḷini. The beliefs that his ancestors introduced the art of sugar-cane cultivation into this world from the land of the Amarar (or the Devas), and that once the Dēvas encamped in a garden near his capital to grant boons to him are usually read into lines of *Puṟam* though this interpretation seems to be unwarranted. He was defeated by Chēramān Perum Chēral Irumporai who took Tahaḍūr from him. He was a great and consistent patron of Auvaiyār, the poetess; he gave the Nelli fruit, capable of granting longevity of life to the eater thereof, to Auvaiyār, who praised this act of selfless generosity on his part. That poetess once went on an embassy from Adihamān to the Toḷḷaimān. Adihamān was famous for his victory over the ruler of Kōvalūr — a feat praised by Parānar and Auvaiyār. *Puṟam*: 87; 88; 89; 90; 91; 92; 93; 94; 95; 96; 97; 98; 99; 100; 101; 102; 103; 104; 206; 208; 230; 231; 232; 235; 101: 5. He along with the Chōḷa and the Pāṇḍya was defeated at the top of the Kolli hills by Perum Chēral Irumporai; probably this was his first defeat which was followed up by the final defeat at Tahaḍūr. *Padiṟṟu*. Viii *Padiham*: 4.

Adiha(i)mān Tahaḍūr Porudu Viḷṇḍa Eḷini (அதி(ை)கமான் தகடுர் பொருது விழ்ந்த எழினி): A chieftain who fought and fell in the battle of Tahaḍūr. *Puṟam* 230 - Col.

Adihan (அடிகன்): (1) a chieftain; the form 'Adahan' seems to be erroneous. *Aham* 162: 18.

(2) he was defeated and killed in the battle of Miñili. *Aham* 142: 13.

(3) Adihaimān Neḍumān Añji; he gave the Nelli fruit to Auvaiaṟ. *Śirupāṇ*: 103.

(4) An officer under Paśumpūt Pāṇḍyan; he fought for his king the Koṅgars in the battle of Vāhai (Vāhaiparandalai) and was killed with his elephants. *Aham* 162: 18; *Kuṟun.* 393: 4.

Adihāra Vāhai (அடிகாரவகை): The literary practice of proper chapterisation. *Tol. Poruḷ.* 665: 2.

Adiśayam (அதிசயம்): The Adiśayas proclaimed by Jina from on the Śilātalam (i.e. stone pedestal); these are Āgamas: Sahajādiśayam, Karmakshayādiśayam, Deivikādiśayam. *Śilap* X: 162.

Adiyar (அதியர்): a tribe whose chief was Adiyamān. *Puṟam* 392: 1.

Adiyar Kōmān (அதியர் கோமான்): (1) The chief of the Adiyar; Adigaimān; *Puṟam.* 91: 3.

(2) Pohuṭṭeḷini. *Puṟam* 392: 1.

Adiyan (அதியன்): (1) A chieftain of the Adiyar tribe. *Aham.* 325: 8.

(2) The tribe to which Adiyan Viṇṇattan (poet) belonged. *Aham.* 301 - Col.

Adiyan Viṇṇattan(ā)r (அதியன் விண்ணத்தனார்): Poet; author; Viṇṇattanār son of Adiyan or Viṇṇattanār of the Adiyar tribe. *Aham*: 301.

Adiṟvu (அடிறவு): Stroking hard the string of the Yāl, a method of producing melody; this is treated as a defective procedure since this is supposed to interfere with melody. *Śilap.* VIII: 29.

Adiral (அதிரல்) : A kind of wild jasmine which blossoms in summer; also called 'Punali' creeper. *Aham* 99: 6; 213: 4; 391: 2; 393: 25; *Aiṅḡuru* 345: 2; *Kuṟiñjip* 75, *Mullaip* 51, *Puṟam* 269: 1, *Śilap* XIII: 156, *Nar* 52: 1; 124: 5; 337: 5.

Andaṇar (அந்தணர்) : (1) the highest birth. *Nānmaṇi* 35: 1, 87: 2.

(2) It is good to present them gold and cows. *Āchāra* 92: 3, *Iniya* 8: 1, 24: 2.

(3) They should not eat unearned 'bread' i.e., they should not be idle but must work for their living. *Innā* 2: 3.

(4) All those that are endowed with pleasant kindly manners. *Kuṟaḷ* 30: 1, 543: 1.

(5) Śiva. He is seated on the Kailās with Umai on his side. *Aham* Invocation 15, *Kali* 38: 1; 72: 18.

(6) Brahmins. *Aiṅḡuru* 384: 1, 387: 2, *Iṟai Ahap* 1: 2. *Maṇi* V: 43, 133; VI: 169; XIII: 25, 27, 40, 46, 56, 70, 100, 102 XV: 64. *Par* 1: 13, 37; 2: 57, 68; 3: 14; 4: 65; 6: 45; 11: 78, 79; 14: 28. *Puṟam* 361: 4, 362: 8, 397: 20. *Puṟam*: 1, 2, 6, 9, 26, 34, 93, 122, 224, 361, 362, 367, 397. *Tol. Poruḷ*: 146: 15; 625: 2; 627: 1.

(7) "Those that contemplate the Anta i.e., the 'ultimate'; that is, those who always seek the "Vedanta". Nach. on *Kali* Invocation 1; *Kuṟiñjip*: 225. *Murugu*: 96, 263. *Perumbāṇ* 315.

(8) Nach. refers to their houses as 'Aham' and not 'vīḍu' or 'il'. They would not be denied approach to Āmūr; i.e. they abounded in Āmūr. *Śiṟupāṇ*: 187.

(9) Their duties were six fold. *Paḍiṟṟu* III: 4: 6 to 8; *Murugu* 177 to 182; *Śilap* XV: 70, XVI: 71, XXIII: 70, XXVI: 102. *Tol. Puṟat*. 20.

(10) They must be spoken to submissively. *Paḍiṟṟu* III: 3: 8. *Puṟam* 239: 6.

(11) Dogs did not haunt their streets which were clean. *Kuṟun* 277: 3, *Perumbāṇ* 298 - 301.

- (12) They did their 'santya' rituals or morning and evening prayers and recited the Vēdas. *Puṇam* 1 : 6, 2 : 22, 122 : 3.
- (13) Vyāḷan, Dēva Guru, Brahaspati. *Pari* 11 : 7.
- (14) (Ādi) Andaṇar - Brahma, who drove Śiva's chariot during the Tripura destruction. *Pari* 5 : 22.
- (15) Andaṇar (Iruvar) - the two rishis : Vasiṣṭar and Agastyar. *Maṇi* XIII : 96.
- (16) Viśvāmitra ; he ate dog's flesh in a famine. *Maṇi* XI : 82.
- (17) The Dēva guru (Vyāḷan) and the Asura guru (Velli). They wrote Dharmaśāstras (Artha śāstras). *Kali* 99 - 2 ; 119 : 12.
- (18) They carry a three-pronged staff (mukkōl or tridaṇḍam) *Kali* 9 : 4 ; 126 : 4. It is noteworthy that in ancient Tamil literature Ēkadaṇḍins are not mentioned at all.
- (19) They performed sacrifices. *Kali* 36 : 25 ; 69 : 5.
- (20) They could occasionally govern states ; i.e. when the Kshatriyas had failed. *Tol. Poruḷ* 637 : 1.
- (21) Kapilar *Puṇam* 126 : 11 ; 200 : 13 ; 201 : 7.
- (22) Māḷalan, the brahmin from Puhār *Śilap* XV : 20.
- (23) (Aṇavāḷi) Andaṇar - God *Kuṇal* 8 : 1.

Andaṇar Nūl (அந்தணர் நூல்) : The Brahmanical Book, The Vēdas. *Kuṇal* 543 : 1.

Andaṇāḷan (அந்தணான்) : Brahmin. *Maṇi* XXII : 115.

Andam (அந்தம்) : Death. *Maṇi* XXX : 100.

Andarakkoṭṭu (அந்தரக்கோட்டு) : also called Muham, Ottu ; a kind of dance. *Śilap* III : 147.

Andaraśārigaḷ (அந்தரசாரிகள்) : Those who move about in the sky ; a kind of celestials. *Maṇi* XXVIII : 69 *Śilap* X : 13, XXVII : 93.

Andarattulḷōr (அந்தரத்துள்ளோர்) : The Dēvas. *Śilap* VI : 72.

Andaram (அந்தரம்) : The sky *Maṇi* VI : 211, VII : 40, X : 81, XVI : 44, XX : 108, 116, XXIII : 98, XXIV : 163, XXV : 239, XXVI : 1 ; *Śilap* X : 212 ; XXVI : 95 ; XXIX : 10 : *Kanduhavari. Tol. Poruḷ.* 146 : 20.

Andara Maḥalir (அந்தர மகலிர்) : The Gandharvas etc. *Aṅḡuṟu* 76 : 4.

Andari (அந்தரி) : Korṟavai ; the Goddess of victory ; Durgā , *Maṇi* XX : 116. *Śilap* XII : 155 ; XIII : 104.

Andi (அந்தி) : (1) The meeting place of three roads. *Śilap* XIV : 213.

(2) A kind of red flower which blossoms in the evenings. *Aham* 71 : 6.

(3) Dawn. *Puṟam* 34 : 8.

Andimālai Śirappu Sey Kādai (அந்திமலைச் சிறப்புச்செய் காதை) : The canto describing the condition of Mādhavi and of Kaṇṇagi after Kōvalan had stayed away at the former's residence. Heading of the IV Canto of *Śilap. Padiham* 66.

Andi(l) [அந்தில்] : Place to which Iḷankīranār (poet) belonged *Aham.* 71.

Andi(l) Iḷamkīranār (அந்தி(ல்) இளங்கீரனார்) : poet ; author of *Aham.* 71.

Andivilavu (அந்திவிழவு) : The evening offerings to God. *Śilap* XXII : 147.

Anduvan (அந்துவன்) : (1) Basic name of Madurai Āśiriyar ; Nallanduvanār. *Aham* 43.

(2) Basic name of Nallanduvanār. *Nar* 88.

(3). Maiyūrkiḷār. Father of Śellai. *Padiṟṟu* IX
Padiham : 2

(4) The Chōra who married Poṟaiyan Perundēvi and
begot Śelvakkaḍuṅḡ. *Padiṟṟu* VII : *Padiham* : 2.

Anduvan Kīran (அந்துவன் கீரன்) : i.e., Kīran, son of Anduvan.
He was a generous patron of poets. *Puṟam*. 359 - Col.

Anduvan Śāttan (அந்துவன் சாத்தன்) : i.e., Śāttan, son of
Anduvan; he was a friend of Ollaiyūr Tanda Būthappāḍḍyan.
Puṟam. 71 : 13.

Anduvan Śellai (அந்துவன் செல்லை) : daughter of Maiyūr Kiḷān;
wife of Kuṭṭuvan Irumpoṟai; and mother of Iḷam Chēral
Irumpoṟai. *Padiṟṟu* IX : *Padiham* : 2.

Anduvanār (அந்துவனார்) : (1) Basic name of Nallanduvanār;
poet; author of *Kali*. *Neydal*, and invocatory verse; and editor
of *Kalittogai*; he was the author of *Pari*. 6; 8; 18; 20. He
has praised Tirupparankunṟam. *Aham*. 59 : 12; 43.

(2) Father of Śelvakkaḍuṅḡ Vāḷi Ādan. *Padiṟṟu*. VII :
Padiham : 2.

(3) Father of Kīran, a patron. *Puṟam*. 359 - Col.

(4) Basic name of Chōramān Anduvan Chēral Irum-
poṟai. *Puṟam* : 13 - Col.

(5) Father of Śāttan; *vide* Anduvan Śāttan. *Puṟam*.
71 : 13.

(6) poet; author of *Naṟ*. 88.

(7) Maiyūr Kiḷān, father of Śellai. *Padiṟṟu* : *Padham*.

Anniyatarāchittam (அந்நியதாசித்தம்) : A fallacious argument
in logic in which the 'cause' mentioned by an argumentator
is basically unacceptable to the other party to the argument.
Maṇi : XXIX : 193. 198.

Anniyatāchittam (அந்நியதாசித்தம்) : also, *Anniyatarāchittam*;
the latter seems to be the correct form; *vide* *Anniyatarāchittam*.
Maṇi : XXIX : 193, 198.

Ananvayapramāṇam (அநத்வயப்பிரமாணம்): The system of logical proof in which the premise contains the conclusion in itself, like saying 'this pot is not in this vacant place' for a 'vacant place is vacant and so can have nothing in it'. *Maṇi* XXIX : 77.

Ananvayam (அநத்வயம்): One of the Śādanmiya Dhittānta Ābhāsas; i.e. failing to prove the concurrence of cause and effect. *Maṇi* XXIX : 333, 385.

Anittam (அநித்தம்): Anitya; Impermanence. *Maṇi* XXIX : 69, 73, 74, 165, 166, 188, 200, 287.

Anumāna Ābhāsam (அநுமான ஆபாசம்): Perverted system of inference in logic. *Maṇi* XXIX : 470.

Anumānam (அநுமானம்): Inference; a system of proof in logic. *Maṇi* XXIX : 51, 56, 83, 284.

Anumāna Viruttam (அநுமான விருத்தம்): Statement contrary to Anumāna Pramāṇa (or inference). *Maṇi* XXIX : 157.

Anumēyam (அநுமேயம்): The inferred point (conclusion) in an inference. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 26.

Anaikāntam (அநைகாந்தம்): posing, in logic, of the doubt whether a thing is permanent like the universe or transient like pleasure. *Maṇi* XXIX : 264.

Anaikāntikam (அநைகாந்திகம்): Variety of false reasoning, in which a premise in a syllogism yields more than one conclusion. *Maṇi* XXIX : 211.

Appar (அப்பர்): A general masculine term for sheep and goats. *Tol. Poruḷ*. 557 : 3. 602 : 1.

Appu Aṇuik Kiḷāntōn (அப்பு அணைக் கிடந்தோன்): Tirumāl; i.e. the one who lay on the watery couch. *Tahaḍūr Yāt*. 'Erkaṇḍu' : 9.

Aprasiddha Upayam (அப்ரசித்த உபயம்): The situation in a disputation, of the qualification and the substantive not being patent to the opponent of an argument. *Maṇi* XXIX : 179, 185.

Aprasiddha Sambandam (அப்ரசித்த சம்பந்தம்): The disputant using his opponent's arguments. *Maṇi* XXIX : 186.

Aprasiddham (அப்ரசித்தம்): That which is not patent (in an argument). *Maṇi* XXIX : 172.

Aprasiddha Viśēḍaṇam (அப்ரசித்த விசேடணம்): The situation in a disputation in which the opponent does not anticipate the conclusion. Here 'viśēḍaṇam' does not mean 'qualification' or 'epithet'. *Maṇi* XXIX : 167.

Aprasiddha Viśēḍiyam (அப்ரசித்த விசேடியம்): The situation in a disputation in which the opponent does not know the 'Pakshavachana' or the subject. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 173.

Apāñchigan (அபஞ்சிகன்): (lit., he who has no deficiencies). A Brahmin, resident of Benares; husband of Śāli. *Maṇi* : XIII : 4.

Apavittan (அபவித்தன்): foundling deserted by indigent parents and brought up by a stranger. *Ēlādi*. 31 : 3.

Abhāvam. (அபாவம்): Lack of Bhāvam or characteristic; negation; a system of proof. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 11, 51, 84. XXIX : 318, 320.

Ambaṇam (அம்பணம்): (1) Drainpipe; *Neḍunal* : 96.

(2) A measure; 2 Madras measures. *Aiṅḡuru* : 43 : 1. *Paḍiṟru* : 66 : 8, 71 : 5. *Śilap* : XIV : 209.

Ambar(I) : [அம்பர்(ல்)] (1) Town to which Aruvandai belonged. This is identified with Ambar in the Chōḷa country and on the river Ariśil. The place is mentioned in the end verses of Divākara Nikaṇḍu. *Puṟam*. 385 : 9 ; 385 - Col.

(2) *Ambar* (அம்பர்) : The place belonged to Kilḷi (Chōḷa) and the river Ariśil skirted it. *Naṟ*. 141 : 10.

Ambar Kilān (அம்பர் கிழான்) : i.e., Aruvandai ; it could also mean 'Father of Aruvandai', but it does not seem to do so here in view of the tenor of the usage in *Puṟam*. 385 : 9 : 'Ambar Kilavōr Nal Aruvandai Vāḷiyar'. *Puṟam*. 385 : col.

Ambar Kilān Aruvandai (அம்பர் கிழான் அருவந்தை) : A patron of poets. *Puṟam*. 385 - col. ; 385 : 9.

Ambal (அம்பல்) : Rumour. *Aham* : 70 : 6, 100 : 15, 102 : 17, 115 : 3, 203 : 3, 218 : 19, 249 : 2, 282 : 13, 347 : 7. *Aiṅḡuru* ; 279 : 5 ; *Iṟai*. *Ahap* : 22 : 1 ; *Kali* 3 : 1, 60 : 28 ; *Kuṟun* : 139 : 5 ; 175 : 7, *Nālaḍi* : 87 : 1, *Naṟ* : 36 : 6, 73 : 11, 85 : 3, 143 : 7, 149 : 3, 223 : 9, 249 : 10, 272 : 9, 285 : 10. *Tol*. *Kaḷavu* : 139 : 1.

Ambalappiḍigai (அம்பலப்பிழை) : (1) The Buddhist altar in the Ambalam (public place) in Maṇipallavam. *Maṇi* : XIV : 1, 59.

(2) In front of the Kalai Niyamam or the Temple of learning. *Maṇi* : XIII : 107.

(3) Ulaha Aravi or Ambalam. *Maṇi* : XVIII : 62, 114. *Maṇi* : XXII : 183, 187, 196, 202 ; XXV : 141.

Ambalam (அம்பலம்) : Public place, in front of the Sampābati temple in Chakravālakkōṭṭam in Puhār ; also called Aravi. *Ēlādi* : 51 : 2 ; *Maṇi* : *Padiham* : 69 ; XIV : 4, 65 ;

XVII : expln. to canto hdg. XVII : 98 ; XVIII : canto heading, sub hdg. 62, 114 ; XIX : 151, *Paḷa* : 135 : 4 ; *Pari* : 18 : 28.

Ambā (அம்பா) : Mother ; corruption of *Ammā* - Mother Goddess. *Pari* : 11 : 81.

Ambā Āḍal (அம்பா ஆடல்) : Bathing in the river in Tai ; as the girls bathed in the company of their mothers it was so called. *Pari* : 11 : 81.

Ambi (அம்பி) : (1) Boat or Ship. *Aham* : 29 : 18, 187 : 23 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 98 : 2, 168 : 2 ; *Kaḷavaḷi* (40) : 37 : 3 ; *Kali* : 103 : 38 ; 106 : 25 ; *Maṇi* : XXIX : 9 ; *Naṟ* : 74 : 3, 315 : 3, 354 : 7. *Pari* : 6 : 75 ; 11 : 71 ; *Puṟam* : 261 : 4, 343 : 2, 381 : 24. It was of three kinds *Pari-muha* - horse faced, *Karimuha* - elephant faced, and *arimuha* - lion faced. *Śilap* : XIII : 176, 177.

(2) Mushroom. *Maduraik* : 91, *Perumbāṇ* : 157, *Puṟam* : 164 : 2, *Śilap* X : 110.

Ambinar (அம்பினர்) : archers. *Aham* : 337 : 13.

Ambu (அம்பு) : (1) Arrow. *Aham* : 61 : 8, 67 : 5, 69 : 16, 82 : 11, 105 : 13, 109 : 7, 131 : 6, 182 : 4, 186 : 15, 215 : 10, 239 : 4, 269 : 10, 282 : 2, 291 : 12, 309 : 3, 336 : 20, 375 : 3, 388 : 24 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 373 : 5 ; *Kali* : 7 : 10, 147 : 47 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 597 : 1, 772 : 1, *Kuṟun* : 1 : 2 ; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 22 : 29, 24 : 13, 33 : 8, 42 : 5, 45 : 2, 53 : 7, 80 : 11 ; *Puṟam* : 3 : 21, 4 : 5, 9 : 5, 19 : 9, 20 : 16, 23 : 5, 63 : 1, 152 : 7, 168 : 16, 181 : 5, 235 : 7, 260 : 24, 287 : 3, 310 : 6, 324 : 5, 373 : 17 ; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : 'Erkaṇḍu' : 6.

(2) *Kāman*'s arrows. *Maṇi* XXIV : 40 ; *Pari* 18 : 28.

- (3) Tirumāl's arrow. *Ēlādi* : 67 : 1 ; *Kuṟiñṇip* : 124 ;
Maduraik : 67 ; *Nālaḍi* : 89 : 1, 152 : 3 ; *Naṟ* : 48 : 7,
 198 : 10, 265 : 3 ; *Paḷa* : 49 : 3, 77 : 4, 363 : 4 ;
Śiṟupañch : 89 : 4 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 22 : 3, 4 ;
Tiṇaimoḷi (50) : 5 : 3.

Ambuli (அம்புலி) : Moon. *Kali* : 80 : 19 ; *Paḷa* : 323 : 3.

Ammallaṇār (அம்மள்ளனார்) : Basic name of Madurai Ammaḷḷa-
 nār. Poet ; author of *Aham*. 314 ; *Naṟ*. 82.

Ammānai (அம்மானை) : Wooden or crystal balls used by girls
 playing the game of 'Ammānai' which is throwing up and
 catching in mid air more than two or three balls at a time.
Śilap : XXIX : *Ammānai vari*, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17,
 19, 21.

Ammānaivari (அம்மானைவரி) : Canto sub hdg., dealing with the
 Ammānai play by girls. *Śilap* : XXIX : Canto 5 sub hdg.

Ammi (அம்மி) : a kind of mortar stone used to grind condi-
 ments into a paste. *Paḷa* : 125 : 4.

Ammūvan(ār) (அம்முவனார்) : Full name of Mūvan. Poet ; author
 of *Aham* : 10, 35, 140, 280, 370, 390. *Aiṅguṟu* : Neydal Tiṇai
 (II cent) *Kuṟun* : 49, 125, 163, 303, 306, 318, 327, 340, 351,
 397, 401. *Naṟ* : 4, 35, 76, 138, 275, 307, 315, 327, 395, 397.

Ammeyyanāganār (அம்மெய்யநாகனார்) : i.e., Nāganār, son of
 Ammeyyan. Poet, author of *Naṟ* 252.

Ammeyyan (அம்மெய்யன்) : father of Nāganār (poet) *Naṟ*. 252.

Ammai (அம்மை) : (1) Previous birth, as distinguished from
 'Immai' this birth. *Innilai* : 6 : 1.

(2) Literary beauty. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 313 : 11, 547 : 3.

Amaṇar (அமணர்) : The Jains or the Śramaṇas. *Paḷa* : 231 : 4.

Amayakkaṇakkar (அமையக்கணக்கர்) : astrologers. *Maṇi* : I : 14.

Amara Sundari (அமர சுந்தரி) : The wife of Bhūmichandran
Maṇi : XXV : 76.

Amara Munivan (அமர முனிவர்) : Dēva rishi ; the divine sage ;
here Agastya. *Maṇi* : XXII : 35.

Amarar (அமரர்) : The Dēvas ; i.e. the deathless ones, in the
Mahārājakaloka and five other worlds ; their king was Indra.
Aham : invocation : 12, *Bhāratam* : 'Maṇṇkeḷu' : 19, *Kali* : 2 :
2 ; 108 : 12, *Kuṇal* : 121 : 1, *Maṇi* : I : 9 ; XV : 19 ; XXX : 8.
Nālaḍi : 373 : 1, *Pari* : 3 : 15, 53, 5 : 26, 69, 8 : 8, 11 : 35,
Paṭṭinap : 184, 200, *Puṇam* : 55 : 3, 99 : 1, *Śilap* : *Padiham* : 6 ;
VI : 27, IX : 9, XII : 115, 141, 145, XVII : *Munnilaipparaval* :
5, 9. XIX : 66, XXIII : 197, XXIV : 124. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 81 : 1,
142 : 29.

Amararkkaraśan (அமரர்க்கரசன்) : Indra ; the king of the
Dēvas. *Śilap* : XXIII : 197.

Amararkōmūn (அமரர்கோமான்) : Indra ; he wields the Vajra
Āyudha. *Śilap* : XXIII : 50.

Amarar Kōn (அமரர் கோன்) : Indra ; the ruler of the Dēvas.
Maṇi : XIV : 76, XVIII : 91, XXVIII : 196.

Amarar Śēlvān (அமரர் செல்வன்) : Indra. *Pari* : 5 : 51, 69.

Amarar Taru (அமரர் தரு) : The Kalpaka tree ; the celestial tree
famous for its never-failing boons, in the land of Indra.
Śilap : IX : 9.

Amarar Tarukkōṭṭam (அமரர் தருக்கோட்டம்): The Temple of the Kalpaka tree in Puhār. *Śilap* : IX : 9.

Amarar Talaivan (அமரர் தலைவர்): Indra. *Maṇi* : I : 9, *Śilap* : VI : 27.

Amaran (அமரன்): (1) Indra. *Śilap* : VI : 14.

(2) Here the Dēva called Dvidigan resides in the Kandu of the Kandir pāvai. *Maṇi* : X : 36; XXII : 144.

Amarāvati (அமராவதி): Indra's city. *Śilap* : VI : 14.

Amari (அமரி): Durgha, the fighter. *Śilap* : XII : 67.

Amali (அமலி): Eight footed ceremonial seat, especially a throne; the legs were of gold if it was a throne. *Śilap* : XXVI : 91, XXVII : 207, XXVIII : 45.

Amirta Surabi (அமிர்த சுரபி): Vide Amuda Surabi; literally, the bowl which yields nectar-like food. *Maṇi*. chap. hdg. XIV canto

Amirtam (அமிர்தம்): Nector; also Amudam. *Pari* : 2 : 69, 8 : 120.

Amirdu (அமிர்து): Vide Amirdam. *Kuṇal* : 64 : 1, 720 : 1, 1106 : 1, *Kuṇun* : 14 : 1, 2, *Nālaḍi* : 210 : 4, 217 : 2, *Paḍirru* : II : 6 : 12, *Paḷa* : 336 : 3, *Śirupañch* : 4 : 1, 2, 3, 4.

Amiḷdam (அமிழ்தம்): Vide Amirdam; salt was also called 'Amiḷdam'; food containing the six tastes - saltish, sour, bitter, sweet, pungent, and astringent. *Aham* : 207 : 2, 332 : 13, 335 : 25, *Kuṇal* : 11 : 2. *Kuṇun* : 14 : 1, 83 : 1, 201 : 1, 206 : 1, 286 : 2, *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 116, *Puṇam* : 182 : 2, 392 : 20.

Amiḷḍu (அமிḷḍு): *Vide* Amirdam. *Aham* : 170 : 5, 213 : 18, *Kali* : 4 : 13, *Kuraḷ* : 64 : 1, 720 : 1, 1106 : 2, *Maduraik* : 197, *Nar* : 230 : 3, *Paḍiṟṟu* : 17 : 11, 51 : 21, *Pari* : 3 : 15, *Puṟam* : 10 : 7, 150 : 14, 361 : 19, 390 : 17 *Śilap* : II : 58, 78, *Śirupāṇ* : 101.

Amudasurabi (அமுதசுரபி): A bowl yielding perpetual food like nector; a mouthful of this food could quench unquenchable hunger; this bowl appeared from the tank Kōmuki every year on the birth day of the Buddha. Āputtiran and Maṇi-mūkalai possessed this bowl. *Maṇi* : XI : 44, XII : 114, XVI : 133, XVII : 94, 95, XIX : 40, XXV : 146. XXVIII : 181, 218.

Amudapati (அமுதபதி): The queen of Iravivarman, and mother of Ilakkumi (Lakshmi). *Maṇi* : IX : 40, XI : 135.

Amudam (அமுதம்): (1) Food. *Maṇi* : XVII : 17, *Śilap* : XVI : 43.

(2) Salt. *Nar* : 88 : 4.

(3) Nector. *Nar* : 65 : 1. *Tol. Poṟuḷ* : 146 : 13.

Amudu (அமுது): (1) Crystal Sugar. *Perumbāṇ* : 475.

(2) Food. *Śilap* : V : 208, XII : 159, XVI : 48.

(3) Nector. *Maṇi* : IV : 85, XV : 51.

Amūrttam (அமுர்த்தம்): Absence of form; the formless. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 257, 258, 342, 343, 348, 352, 353, 356, 357, 367, 368, 384, 406, 408, 416, 421, 423, 433, 438, 440.

Amai (அமை): Bamboo; honey was preserved in this. *Aham* : 18 : 17, 33 : 15, 47 : 7, 82 : 1, 114 : 14, 182 : 2, 205 : 16, 225 : 5, 343 : 1, 353 : 7, 378 10, 388 : 2, 398 : 24. *Kali* : 39 : 16, 43 : 31, 45 : 13. *Kuraḷ* : 115 : 4, 131 : 1, 385 : 4. *Nar* : 178 : 1, 276 : 9, *Paḍiṟṟu* : 12 : 22, 54 : 3. *Paḷa* : 215 : 3. *Puṟam* : 129 : 2. *Śilap* : XV : 201 ; XXVII : 217. *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50) 8 : 2.

Amaichchar (அமைச்சர்) : Ministers ; one of the six auxiliaries of monarchy. *Ēlādi* : 10 : 3, 17 : 4. *Kuraḷ* : 381 : 1, 631 : 2, 632 : 2, 633 : 2, 634 : 2. *Śilap* : V : 130. XXVI : 3. *Śirupāñch* : 58 : 3. *Tirikaḍu* : 61 : 4, 33 : 2.

Amaichchu (அமைச்சு) : *Amaichchar*, ministers. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 57.

Ayam (அயம்) : Tank, a reservoir of water. *Aham* : 62 : 1, 68 : 2.

Ayardal (அயர்தல்) : Offering of worship. *Kuṟun* : 362 : 1.

Ayir (அயிர்) : Sugar ; sugar candy. *Nālaḍi* : 116 : 3. *Neḍunal* : 56. *Śilap* : IV : 35.

Ayirāṇi (அயிராணி) : (1) Indra's wife ; a model of chastity. *Nālaḍi* : 381 : 1.

(2) She danced the Kaḍaiyam dance in the northern gate way of the fortress of Ś. *Śilap* VI : 63.

Ayiri Āru (அயிர் ஆறு) : A river flowing along Erumaiyūr in the northern part of Tamiḻaham. *Aham* : 177 : 11, 253 : 20. *Padiṟru* : III Padiham : 79, 88, 90. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 145.

Ayirai (அயிரை) : (1) A variety of small fish. *Aiṅguṟu* : 164 : 2, *Kuṟun* : 128 : 3, 166 : 2, 178 : 1, *Naṟ* 272 : 5, *Padiṟru* : III : 9 : 4 ; *Paḷa* 302 : 3, *Puṟam* : 67 : 6.

(2) A hill on which Korṟavai (the goddess of victory) was said to reside ; Palyānai Śēḷkeḷukuttuvan instituted the worship of this goddess on this hill. *Padiṟru* : III : 1 : 2, *Padiham* : 8, 70 : 26, 79 : 17, 18, 88 : 12, 90 : 19. In *Śilap* XXVIII : 145, *Ayirai*, refers either to the hill or the river.

Ayil (அயில்): (1) Vēl, spear. *Aham* : 167 : 18, *Paḷa* : 353 : 3.

(2) iron. *Paḷa* : 337 : 4.

Ayilambu (அயிலம்பு): Arrow resembling a spear or one made of iron (steel) *Pari* : 18 : 30.

Ayilai (அயிலை): A kind of fish; probably the same as *Ayirai*.
Aham : 60 : 5. 70 : 4.

Ayōddhi (அயோத்தி): Rama's home city. *Śilap* : XIII : 65.

Ara(vu) [அர(வு)]: Serpent. *Aham* : 274 : 1.

Arakkar (அரக்கர்): Rākshasas; demons. *Āchāra* : 18 : 4, *Kali* : 38 : 3, *Maṇi* : *Padiham* : 7.

Arakkar Kōmān (அரக்கர் கோமனர்): Rāvaṇa, the Rākshasa chief of Laṅka; he tried to pull out the Kailāsa hill:
Kali : 38 : 3.

Arakkan (அரக்கன்): A rākshasa, demon; here Rāvaṇa. *Paḷa* 126 : 2, *Puṇam* : 378 : 19.

Arakku (அரக்கு): (1) Wax. *Aham* : 14 : 1, 139 : 3, 333 : 1,
Kali : 13 : 12, 72 : 16, *Kuṟiñjip* : 96, *Nar* : 193 : 1, 341 : 2, *Neḍunal* : 80, *Perumbāṇ* : 293, *Porunar* : 43, *Śiṟupāṇ* : 74, 256.

(2) Ant hill. *Śiṟupāṇch* : 27 : 1.

Arakku il (அரக்கு இல்): The house of wax built for the Pāṇḍavas by the Kauravas. *Kali* : 25 : 4. 7.

Arakku Nīr (அரக்கு நீர்): water in which red powder is mixed. *Pari* : 10 : 12.

Araṅgakkūtti (அரங்கக்கூத்தி) : The dancer on the stage ; Maṇi-mēkalai : dancing girls in general. *Maṇi* : XVIII : 35, XXIV : 22.

Araṅgattālam (அரங்கத்தாளம்) : The musical beat maintained by the dancers on the stage. *Pari* : 8 : 109.

Araṅgam (அரங்கம்) : (1) Stage ; its floor was paved with wooden planks ; the actress or the dancer got on to the stage putting her right foot foremost. *Maṇi* : VI : 118, VII : 42, *Śilap* : III : 99, 103, 106, 113, 137, : VI : 39, 50, XXVII : 18, 20.

(2) Śrīraṅgam or any island. *Śilap* : XI : 6.

(3) The village open air stage. *Aham* : 137 : 11.

Araṅgu (அரங்கு) : (1) Stage ; it was 7 Kōls x 8 x 1 and provided with an exit and an entrance gate. *Kali* : 79 : 4, *Kuraḷ* : 401 : 1, *Maṇi* : IV : 6 ; VII : 44 ; XVIII : 33, 103.

(2) The platform on which gamblers cast their dice. *Nar* : 3 : 3, *Paḷa* : 86 : 3. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 111 : 1.

(3) the flowing waters of a river. *Śilap* : III : 161, XXII : 14, XXVI : 68, XXVIII : 50, *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 129 : 2.

(4) island in a river. *Śilap* : X : 156.

Araṅgu vilakku (அரங்கு விளக்கு) : puṇanāṭakam ; *Śilap* : *Nār-kaṭṭurai* : 11.

Araṅgēṇṇu Kādai (அரங்கேன்று காதை) : *Śilap* : *Padiham* : 65, III Canto hdg.

Araṅakumarar (அரசகும்மர்) : Princess of the royal family. *Śilap* : V : 158.

Araśar (அரசர்): (1) Kings. *Achāra* : 16 : 1, 83 : 3, 100 : 3 ;
Aham : 338 : 2 ; *Bhāratam* : 'Kollēru' : 3,
Ēlādi : 57 : 3 ; *Iṟai Ahap* : 38 : 1 ; *Kalavaḷi*
: 37 : 1 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 37 : 1 ; *Mudumolḷi* :
Nalkunda : 1 : 2, *Paliya* : 6 ; *Nālaḍi* :
134 : 2 ; *Nānmaṇi* : 49 : 4, 91 : 2 ; *Puṟam* :
154 : 4, *Śilap* : XI : 17 ; XXIII : 160,
XXVIII : 177, 207.

(2) Ārya *Araśar Śilap* : XXIX : *Vāḷttu* : 6, *Tiri-*
kaḍu : 13 : 2, 66 : 3, 96 : 3. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 75 :
2, 626 : 4, 627 : 1.

Araśarpakkam (அரசர் பக்கம்) : King's duties are five :
(1) learning (2) sacrificing (3) charity (4) protecting the
subjects (5) punishing the wicked. *Tol. Poruḷ*. 75 : 2.

Araśar Pinnōr (அரசர் பின்னோர்) : Those lower than the kings,
in social order ; i.e., the vaiśyas etc. *Śilap* XVI : 44.

Araśavāhai (அரசவாஹை) : A *Puṟam* *Tiṇai*. *Puṟam* 17, 19, 20,
21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 31, 33, 37, 42, 43, 44, 51, 52, 53, 54, 61,
66, 76, 77, 78, 79, 81, 82, 93, 94, 98, 99, 100, 104, 125, 167,
174 cols.

Araśavai (அரசவை) : The royal court. *Paḍiṟṟu* 85 : 9.

Araśan (அரசன்) ; (1) King. *Kali* 15 : 3, 129 : 4, 139 : 35 ; *Kuṟaḷ*
381 : 2, *Kuṟum* 276 : 5, 392 : 6, *Maṇi* VI :
54, IX : 42, XIX : 140, 145, XX : 1,
XXIII : 3, 24, 155.

(2) *Puṇyarājan Maṇi* XXV : 1, 27, 96, 170.

(3) *Pāṇḍyan Śilap* XIX : 3, 75 ; XX : 75.

(4) *Chōḷan Venvēṟ Kilḷi Śilap* XXX : 29.

Araṣiyal (அரசியல்); (1) 1st division of Poruṭpāl in Kuṟaḷ.

(2) Rājadharmā, the functions etc., of royalty.
Maduraik : 191.

Araṣiyal Valakku (அரசியல் வழக்கு): The functions, duties, rights, prerogatives, qualities etc., of a king. *Maṇi* IV : 109.

Araṣiḷam Kumarar (அரசிளங்குமரர்): Princes *Ṣilap* VI : 155.

Araṣiḷam Kumaran (அரசிளங்குமரன்): Here, Udaya Kumaran, the Chōḷa prince. *Maṇi* IV : 47, 95.

Araṣu (அரசு): King; kingship. *Achāra* 84 : 1, *Aiṅguṟu* 8 : 2, 426 : 4, *Elādi* 18 : 4, 42 : 4, 44 : 3, 45 : 3, 48 : 3, *Innā* 6 : 3, 17 : 3, *Kaḷavaḷi* 35 : 4, *Kuṟaḷ* 384 : 2, 385 : 2, 554 : 2, *Maṇi* IX : 34, XI : 84, XIX : 162, XXV : 122, *Mullaip* 79, *Naṟ* 346 : 3, *Padiṟṟu* 77 : 3, 81 : 8, *Paḷa* 150 : 1. 322 : 4, *Puṟam* 17 : 31, 35 : 5, 55 : 10, 73 : 3, 75 : 12, 158 : 2, 183 : 7, 301 : 5, 327 : 8. *Ṣilap Padiham* 1, I : 47, IV : 21, VII : 52 : 12; XII : 145; XIV : 50, 147, 179; XXI : 37; XXVI : 17, 95; XXVII : 52, *Ṣiṟupañch* 58 : 3, *Tirikaḷu* 34 : 2, *Tol. Poruḷ* 56 : 3, 637 : 1.

Araṣu Kaṭṭil (அரசுகட்டில்): Throne. *Padiṟṟu* VIII Ten *Padiham* col.

Araṣuvā (அரசுவா): Royal steed. *Kaḷavaḷi* 35 : 5, *Padiṟṟu* 79 : 13, *Ṣilap* III : 124.

Araṭṭan Chetṭi (அரட்டன் செட்டி): A father of twin daughters. *Ṣilap* XXX : 49, 129.

Araṇ (அரண்): Fort; one of the 6 auxiliaries of the king. *Aham* 45 : 18, 69 : 16, 93 : 8, 181 : 4, *Aiṅguṟu* 429 : 3, 443 : 4, 444 : 2, 459 : 3, 474 : 2, *Kuṟaḷ* ch 75 heading; 381 : 1, 421 : 2, 492 : 1, 534 : 1, 737 : 2, 741 : 1, 742 : 2, 743 : 2, 744 : 2, 745 : 2, 746 : 2, 747 : 2, 748 : 2, 749 : 2, 750 : 2. *Naṟ* 150 : 3, 190 : 2, *Paḷa* 49 : 4, *Puṟam* 9 : 5, 11 : 8, 20 : 16, 92 : 5, 97 : 4, 210 : 14, 257 : 6, *Tahadūr Yāt* : 'Meyvēl' : 9.

Araṇam (அரணம்): (1) Fort. *Aiṅḡuru* 429 : 3, 444 : 2, *Mullaip*, 42, *Paḍiṟṟu* 24 : 4 : 4, 30 : 31, 41 : 34, 39 : 7, 44 : 13, 50 : 11, *Tol. Purat.* 12, 25 *Nach* quot. 13. *Śilap* XXIX : *Ammānai Vari* 2, 3; *Tol. Poruḷ*, 65 : 1.

(2) Protection. *Pari* 4 : 73.

(3) Gloves made of leather. *Śilap* XIV : 170.

Arattam (அரத்தம்): Red silk. *Tinaimālai* (150) 144 : 1.

Aram (அரம்): (1) Saw(n.) *Aham* 6 : 2, 24 : 1, 67 : 5, 96 : 4, 125 : 1, 199 : 8.

(2) Goldsmith's saw. *Aham* 349 : 1, *Kuṟaḷ* 567 : 2, 888 : 1, 997 : 1. *Pari* 10 : 98. *Śirupañch* 62 : 1.

Arambu (அரம்பு): Kurumbas ; shepherds; *Aham* 287 : 13.

Ara Mahalir (அரமகளிர்): Divine damsels. *Kali* 40 : 23.

Aramiam (அரமியம்): The moonlit Courtyard. *Aham* 124 : 15. *Maṇi* XII : 47. *Śilap* II : 27.

Aralai (அரலை): Alari flower; Oleander now called 'Araḷi'—The seed of the maral. In *Kuṟun* 59 : 2 U.V.S. says it is the name of a hill, but that seems to be wrong. *Kuṟun* 59 : 2, 214 : 6, *Naṟ* 121 : 4.

Aravaṇi Koḷiyōn (அரவணி கொடியோன்): Duryodanan, whose flag bore the serpent emblem. *Bhāratam* ; *Ādi Śānṟa* : 6.

Aravaṇai (அரவணை): Śēsha śayanam; the couch of snake on which 'Tirumāl' is supposed to recline. *Kali* 105 : 71; *Śilap* XXX : 134.

Aravaṇaikkīḍantōn (அரவணைக்கிட்டுத்தோன்): Vide *Aravaṇai. Śilap* XXX : 51.

Aravam (அரவம்) : Snake. *Āchāra* 98 : 1, *Aiṅḡuru* : 173 : 2; extra 1 : 2. *Aintiṇai* (70) : 59 : 2, *Kuṟiñjip* : 255, *Maṇi* : IV : 117, XX : 10+, *Pari* 19 : 72, *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 145 : 2.

Aravāi (அரவாய்) : Vēppilai so called as it has saw-like edges. The serrated leaf of the Margosa also called Kaḍippahai or the 'enemy of (protection against) the ghosts'. *Maṇi* VII : 73.

Aravindam (அரவிந்தம்) : Lotus. *Pari* 12 : 78.

Aravu (அரவு) : Snake; Rāhu, the 'shadow' that was supposed to swallow up the moon during eclipse. *Aham* 108 : 12, 114 : 5, 154 : 6, 182 : 9, 192 : 11, 202 : 10, 313 : 7, 318 : 3, 327 : 12, 328 : 4, 337 : 3, 340 : 10, *Innā* 31 : 3, *Kali* 15 : 17; 38 : 10; 45 : 3; 50 : 6; 64 : 4; 104 : 37; 105 : 45; 113 : 27; 140 : 17. *Kuṟiñjip* : 159, *Kuṟun* : 119 : 1, 190 : 4, 395 : 4, *Maṇi* : XXIII : 84, XXIV : 7, *Naṟ* : 129 : 7, 157 : 3, 168 : 8, 255 : 10, 285 : 1, 325 : 4, 336 : 8, 366 : 1, 377 : 6, *Paḍiṟṟu* : 35 : 2, 51 : 13, *Pari* : 3 : 59, 4 : 42, 10 : 76, 19 : 72, 20 : 99, *Perumbāṇ* : 42, 134, *Puṟam* : 17 : 38, 89 : 5, 126 : 19, 211 : 2, 294 : 8, 329 : 6, 366 : 3, 368 : 18, 376 : 14, 398 : 27. *Śilap* : V : 206. VI : 25; X : 9; XII : 22, 92, 93, 156; XXVI : 34. *Śiṟupāṇ* : 185.

Aravuri (அரவுரி) : slough *Porunar* : 83.

Ararṟu (அரற்று) : Wailing; sorrow - a disease of the soul. *Maṇi* : XXX 116, 131, 168, 181. *Tol. Poruḷ* 260 : 5.

Aran (அரர்) : (1) Śivan. *Śilap* : XII : 106.
(2) Saw. *Pari* : V : 65.

Arā (அரா) : Snake; vide Aravu, Aravam. *Aham* : 72 : 14; 257 : 20, 258 : 10, *Kuṟun* : 43 : 4, *Nālaḍi* : 241 : 4, *Naṟ* : 125 : 3, 356 : 5, *Puṟam* : 309 : 3, 369 : 6, 382 : 14, *Tiṇaimoḷi* : (50) : 29 : 1.

Arāham (அராகம்) : One of the Paripāṭṭu features. *Pari* : 1 : 26.

Arāntāṇam (அரந்தாணம்): Aruhattānam i.e. Jina Ālayam.
Maṇi : III : 87, V : 23.

Ari (அரி): 1, Lion. *Maṇi Padiham* : *Veṇbā* : 1 : 1, *Śilap* XXV : 48
 2. Tirumāl *Śilap* : XII : 106.
 3. Paddy *Padiṟṟu* : 30 : 15.
 4. The Sun *Perumbāṇ* : 473.
 5. The bee *Maduraik* : 252.
 6. Honey *Naṟ* : 21 : 7.
 7. The minute waves of musical sound producing *gamaka*. *Aham* : 301 : 20.
 8. Filter *Aham* : 216 : 3.
 9. The small gems or stones put into the anklet to jingle, as one walked about. *Aham* : 6 : 1, 321 : 15; *Kuṟun* : 369 : 2; *Naṟ* : 12 : 5, 250 : 2; *Śilap*. *Padiham* : 25, XX : 27, 67, 69.

Ariśi (அரிசி): The grain of the paddy seed; offered to the God, Murugan; *Aham* : 107 : 7, 393 : 9, 394 : 3, *Kuṟun* : 369 : 2, *Maṇi* : VI : 95, *Murugu* : 233, *Naṟ* : 60 : 5,, 180 : 3, *Paḷa* : 348 : 1, *Paṭṭinap* : 165, *Perumbāṇ* : 275, 474. *Porunar* : 113, *Puṟam* : 140 : 5, 318 : 7, 328 : 10, 371 : 9, 399 : 2, *Śiṟupāṇ* : 194.

Ariśil (அரிசில்): A river that circles round the town of Ambar. *Naṟ* : 141 : 11. Place to which Ariśil Kiḷār belonged. *Kuṟun* : 193, *Puṟum* : 146, 230, 281, 285, 300, 304, 342.

Ariśil Kiḷār (அரிசில் கிழார்): A Vēḷāḷa poet belonging to Ariśil. (U.V.S. connects this with Ariyalur on the northern bank of the Coleroon). His poems are found in the *Tahaḍūr Yāttirai*; he praised *Tahaḍūr eṟinda Perunchēral Irumpoṟai* in *Padiṟṟu* VIII Ten; and he bemoaned the death of Eḷini. He tried to bring about a reconciliation between Pēhan and his wife Kaṇṇagi *Kuṟun* : 193 *Padiṟṟu* : VIII Ten and reference in *Padiṟṟu Padiham* *Puṟam* : 146, 230, 281, 285, 300, 304, 342 Some stanzas in *Tahaḍūr Yāt* quoted by Nach. in *Tol. Poruḷ*.

Aridāram (அரிதாரம்): Musk. *Nānmaṇi* : 6, 2. *Śilap* : XXIV : 24, XXV : 40.

Aripuram (அரிபுரம்): Śiṅgapuram, the place to which Śaṅgaman a merchant belonged. *Maṇi* : XXVI : 22.

Arimaṇavāyil Uṇattūr (அரிமணவாயில் உறத்தூர்): A town; it was the place of certain enemies of Evvi. *Aham* : 266 : 13.

Arimā (அரிமா): The Lion *vide* Ari, Arimān. *Kali* : 103 : 18.
Nālaḍi : 152 : 3, 4; 198 : 4. *Paṭṭinap* : 298.

Arimān (அரிமான்): The Lion. *Kaḷavaḷi* : 35 : 1. *Kali* : 15 : 1.
Padiṇṇu : 12 : 5; 88 : 15, *Śilap* : XII : 109, XX : 22, XXV : 78, XXVI : 1.

Arimān Kaṭṭil (அரிமான் கட்டில்): The throne (supported by lion like figures of gold etc.) *Śilap* : XXVI : 1.

Ariyaham (அரியகம்): An ornament for the toes. *Śilap* : VI : 85.

Ariyal (அரியல்): 1. toddy. *Aham* : 245 : 9, 348 : 5.
2. honey. *Padiṇṇu* : 40 : 18, 61 : 1.

Ariyāyōgam (அரியாயோகம்): narrow strip of gilded garment ceremonially worn around the waist. *Śilap* : XIV : 170.

Aruhattānam (அருகத்தானம்): A place in Puhār, sacred for the Jainas; it was situated at a junction of five streets. *Śilap* X : 18.

Aruhar (அருகர்): The Jaina ascetics. *Śilap* : X : 202.

Aruhan (அருகன்): Pūjyan; the pure one. *Śilap* : X : 187.

Aruṅgala Śeppu (அருங்கலச்செப்பு): Jewel box. *Śilap* : XIV : 68.

Aruṅgalappāvai (அருங்கலப்பாவை): Durgha. *Śilap* : XII : 71.

Aruṇmuni (அருண்முனி): Śivaparamūrthi. *Śilap* : X : 187.

Aruttāpatti (அருத்தாபத்தி): The logical system of proof of deduction by elimination; a pramāṇa (aḷavai). *Maṇi* : XXVII : 10, 45, 84.

Arundadi (அருந்ததி): The very ideal of chastity whom every woman was enjoined to emulate is supposed to stand as a star.

Aiṅḡuṟu : 442 : 4. *Śilap* I : 63. *Tirikaḍu* : 1 : 1.

Arundavan (அருந்தவன்): The great ascetic; here Agastiyar.
Maṇi : I : 3.

Aruntiṟal (அருந்திறல்): Here Rama, hero of the Rāmāyaṇa.
Śilap : XIII : 65.

Arundunar Śālai (அருந்துனர் சாலை): dining halls. *Maṇi* : XX : 7.

Arunteṟal Kaḍavul (அருந்தெறந் கடவுள்): The God of Ālavāy of Madurai. *Śilap* : XIII : 137.

Aruppam (அருப்பம்): fort; protection. *Maduraik* : 67, 149;
Padiṟṟu : 48 : 9, 50 : 13, *Puṟam* : 17 : 28, 224 : 1.

Aruppu (அருப்பு): The natural protection of forests. *Aham* 342 : 5

Aruppukkaṇai (அருப்புக்களை): Floral arrows (of Kāman).
Maṇi : XXV : 90.

Aruppukkaṇai Maindan (அருப்புக்களை மைந்தன்): Kāman (using the floral arrows). *Maṇi* : XX : 92.

Arumpahai tāṅḡum Āṟṟalān (அரும்பகைதாங்கும் ஆற்றலான்): The great warrior capable of withstanding great foes. *Vāhait-tiṇai* in *Puṟam*. *Tol. Poruḷ*. 76 : 8.

Arumpālai (அரும்பாலை): One of the seven varieties of Pālai - a rāga: 1. Śempālai; 2. Paḍumalaippālai; 3. Śevvaḷippālai; 4. Arumpālai; 5. Kōḍippālai; 6. Viḷarippālai; 7. Mēlśempālai. *Śilap* : III : 84.

Arumbu (அரும்பு): 1. budding. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 642 : 2.

2. Flower; the arrow of Kāman. *Maṇi* : XVIII : 105, XX : 92, XXV : 90.

(Ādi) *Aruman*) [(ஆதி) அருமன்] A chieftain; his capital was Śirukūḍi; *Nar* : 367 : 6.

Aruvandai (அருவந்தை): Basic name of Ambar Kiḷān Aruvandai, a patron of poets. Probably, Aruvandai = Aruvan + tandai i.e., father of Aruvan, on the analogy of Āndai. *Puṟam* 358 col; 385 : 9, 10.

Aruvāḷar (அருவாளர்): The rulers of the Aruvāḷa country. *Paṭṭinap* : 275.

Aruviyāmbal (அருவியாம்பல்): Name of the 3rd stanza of VII Ten of *Paṇṇiru*. 'The flowerless Āmbal' meaning, thereby, the 'huge number - Āmbal'.

Aruvuru (அருவரு): This comes of feeling and leads to expression. One of the 12 Iyalpus - also called Nāmarūpa. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 105, XXX : 45, 84, 102, 106, 107, 121, 122, 138, 172, 179.

Arul (அருள்): Compassion; a point of comparison between the lover and the lady love. *Tol. Porul* : 273 : 3.

Aruluḷaimai (அருள் உடைமை): 'Having compassion on all created objects'. *Kuṟaḷ*. 25 chap hdg.

Arul miha uḷaimai (அருள் மிக உடைமை): A situation in Aham in which the lady love's (wife's) steadfast spiritual qualities are manifest. *Tol. Porul* : 272 : 4.

Arulaṟam Pūṇḍōn (அருளறம் பூண்டோன்): Aruhan, Jinan. *Śilap* : X : 200.

Aruloḍupunārnda Ahaṟchi (அருளுொடு புணர்ந்த அகற்சி): The assumption of Sanyāsa, as a result of Arul - like the renunciation of the Buddha. *Vāhaitṭinai Tol. Porul* : 76 : 22.

Arūpabiramar (அருப்பபிரமர்): Kinds of semi-divine persons supposed by the Buddhists to inhabit a few of their 31 Worlds
Maṇi : VI : 176.

Arai (அரை): A kind of tree; also Arayam. Probably Pīpal.
Aiṅḡuru : 325 : 1. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 283 : 1, 304.

Araikkāl (அரைக்கால்): $\frac{1}{8}$. *Paḷa* : 132 : 4.

Araiśa Bhūdam (அரைசூதம்): One of the four 'communities' among the Bhūdas. *Śilap* : XXII : 61.

Araiśar (அரைசர்): Kings. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 111, *Naṛ* : 291 : 3.
Śilap : XV : 109, XXVI : 10.

Araiśar Kōmān (அரைசர் கோமான்): Emperor. *Śilap* : XXII : 3.

Araiśavēli (அரைசவேலி): The protection offered by kingship.
Śilap : XXIII : 44.

Araiśan (அரைசன்): King. *Kali* : 130 : 4 ; 147 : 43, 44. Here
venvūr Killi. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 141, XXIX : 11.

Araiśiyal (அரைசியல்): The quality or the nature of Government. *Śilap* : *Padiham* : 55.

Araiśu (அரைசு): King, Kingship, Kingdom; reign. *Kali* : 8 : 17,
105 : 1, 146 : 3, 149 : 3, *Maṇi* : XV : 44, XXVIII : 57, *Puṛam* :
26 : 6, 42 : 5, 211 : 6, *Śilap* : II : 1 ; III : 126 ; IV : 8 ; V : 135,
161 ; VIII : 5 ; XVIII : 25 ; XXII : 64, XXIII : 44, 136, 142 ;
Kaṭṭurai : 17 ; XXVII : 132, XXX : 175.

Araiśu Kaṭṭil (அரைசுகட்டில்): The Throne. *Śilap* : XXII : 7,
XXIII : *Kaṭṭurai* : 117.

Araiṣu Viṇṇiruttal (அரைசு வீற்றிருத்தல்): Holding court. *Maṇi* : XXV : 81.

Araiyam (அரையம்): An ancient town consisting of two suburbs Pēraraiyam and Śīrṇaraiyam. In the days of an evil ancestor of Irungōvēl the city was destroyed by a curse pronounced by Kaḷāttalayār, a poet. The location of this place in the Chōḷa country is discredited by R. Raghava Iyengar who would prefer to give it a hilly habitation in the central northern fringes of Tamiḷaham; his view seems to be correct. *Puṇam* : 202 : 8.

Alhultaivaral (அல்குறைவரல்): One of the situations in Aham; i.e. the lady-love holding fast to the folds of her garments when she was greatly agitated by her lover's presence. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 263 : 1

Allaṅkīranār (அல்லங்கிரனார்): Poet and author of *Nar* : 245.

Alli (அல்லி): 1. The tender inner petals of a flower. *Aham* : 255 : 12, *Pari* : 1 : 35, 12 : 78.

2. A kind of rice. *Puṇam* : 248 : 5, 250 : 5.

Allippāvai (அல்லிப்பாவை): A kind of dance performed jointly by men and women; it was perhaps a puppet show. *Puṇam* : 33 : 17.

Alliattohudi (அல்லியத்தொகுதி): The kind of dance danced by Māyōn (Tirumāl). *Śilap* : VI : 48.

Alahu (அலகு): (1) mango shaped shells washed ashore by the waves. *Malaipaḍu* : 234.

(2) Paddy. *Kuṇal* : 1034 : 2.

Alahai (அலகை): ghost. *Kuṇal* : 850 : 2.

Alattaham (அலத்தகம்): The red paste painted on the feet as decoration. *Maṇi* : VI : 110, IX : 40. *Śilap* VI : 82, VIII : 54.

Alam (அலம்) : A weapon like the plough. *Pari* : 3 : 83.

Alar (அலர்) : 1. blossoms ; flowers. *Silap* : VI : 124.

2. Scandal, *Aham* : 190 : 4, 201 : 10, 203 : 3, 209 : 2, 211 : 17, 216 : 6, 218 : 18, 220 : 1, 246 : 7, 253 : 3, 281 : 13, 282 : 12, 296 : 14, 303 : 7, 320 : 7, 323 : 1, 347 : 7, 368 : 19, 383 : 2, 400 : 2. *Ainguru* : 71 : 3, 75 : 2, 77 : 2, 132 : 3, 164 : 4, 236 : 1, 279 : 5, 372 : 3, *Irai Ahap* : 22 : 1. *Kali* : 60 : 28 ; 104 : 75 ; 124 : 5, 13 ; 132 : 23. *Kural* : 1141 : 1, 1142 : 2, 1146 : 1. 1149 : 1. *Maṇi* : XXII : 87. *Nar* : 14 : 6, 15 : 10 : 36 : 6, 143 : 7, 191 : 7, 223 : 5, 249 : 10, 263 : 3. 272 : 8. *Tol. Porul* : 139 : 1 ; 162 ; 163.

Alar Arivuruttal (அலர் அறிவுறுத்தல்) : The spread of the scandal regarding the *Aham* (*Kaḷavu*) relation between lover and the lady-love being exploited for the advantage of each. *Kural* chap. 115 hdg.

Alari (அலர்) : (1) A blossom. *Aham* 353 : 20.

(2) A kind of flower. *Puṇam* : 371 : 3.

Aluvan (அலுவன்) : crab. *Aham* : 170 : 8, 260 : 4, 280 : 3, 350 : 4, 380 : 7. *Aiṅguṟu* : 179 : 2, 197 : 1. *Aiṇṭiṇai* : (50) 42 : 1. *Aiṇṭiṇai* (70) 62 : 1, 67 : 2. *Kainnilai* : *Neydal* 5 : 1. *Kali* 85 : 6, 131 : 18, 136 : 2. *Kār* 39 : 1.

Alavai (அலவை) : ghost. *Silap* XXIII : 61.

Ali (அலி) : A person who is neither fully male nor fully female. *Nālaḍi* 85 : 4.

Alai (அலை) : (1) The sea ; lit. the waves. *Silap* II : 78.

- (2) Restlessness ; a sub-division of anger (*Vehuḷi*)
Teasing by physical chastisement etc. *Tol. Porul*
258 : 1.

Alaivāi (அலைவாய்): Tiruchchīralaivāi or Tirūchchendūr; the same as Śendil. *Aham* 266 : 20; *Murugu* : 125.

Arvedirēham (அவ்வெதிரேகம்): One of the perversions of Vaidanmya Dhittāntas i.e. failing to prove a particular with reference to a general proposition. *Maṇi* XXIX : 338, 450.

Avanti (அவந்தி): 1. A country *Maṇi* XIX : 108. *Śilap* XXVIII : 86.

2. A town; capital of Avanti *Maṇi* IX : 28. Adiyark. identifies it with Uñjai. The king of Avanti presented Karikālan with a decorated gateway. *Śilap* V : 103.

Avar vayin vidumbal (அவர் வயின் விதும்பல்): *Kuṟaḷ* 127 chap. hdg. dealing with Aham situation of the lovers hastening to meet each other after a long and distant separation.

Avarai (அவரை): Beans. *Aham* 104 : 8, 217 : 9. 243 : 1, 294 : 9. *Aiṅṅuru* 209 : 3, 271 : 1, 286 : 2. *Aintiṇai* (70) : 1 : 1. *Kuṟinjip* : 87. *Kuṟun* : 82 : 5, 240 : 2. *Perumbāṇ* : 195. *Puṟam* : 120 : 10, 215 : 5, 335 : 5. *Śiṟupāṇ* : 164.

Aval (அவல்): 1. rice flakes. *Aham* 237 : 13. *Padiṟṟu* : 29 : 1. *Perumbāṇ* : 226. *Puṟam* : 63 : 13.

(2) pit or depression. *Aham* : 4 : 4. *Kuṟun* : 303 : 7; 316 : 5, 6, 328 : 2, 351 : 2. *Nālaḍi* : 123 : 3. *Nar* : 11 : 7, 35 : 4, 106 : 3, 123 : 10, 219 : 5, 239 : 4, 363 : 10, 385 : 3. *Padiṟṟu* : 51 : 7. *Paṭṭinap* : 101. *Perumbāṇ* : 208. *Porunar* : 9. *Śilap* : VII : 31 : 1, X : 91, *Śiṟupāṇ* : 195. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 40 : 1, 60 : 2.

Avalam (அவலம்): Misery. *Maṇi* XXX : 116, 131, 168, 181.

Avan tamar uvattal (அவன் தமர் உவத்தல்): The Aham situation of the lady-love being happy on seeing her lover's relatives. *Tol. Poruḷ* 270 : 7.

Avan puṇarvu maṟuttal (அவன் புனர்வு மறுத்தல்) : The Aham situation of the lady-love declining to meet her lover by day or by night. *Tol. Poruḷ* 271 ; 2.

Avā (அவா) : One of the three sins ; this leads to the sorrows of the soul. *Maṇi* XXX : 170, 184.

Avā Aṟuttal (அவா அறுத்தல்) : eschewing desire. *Kuṟaḷ* : 37 chap. hdg.

Avi (அவி) : Havis ; the sacrificial offering to the Gods. *Kuṟaḷ* : 259 : 1, 413 : 1. *Pari* : 5 : 40, 41; 6 : 11, 8 : 80 ; 10 : 84 ; 16 : 53.

Avinayam (அவிநயம்) : The art of conventional gestures in dance, accompanied by music. *Maṇi* XIX : 79, XXIV : 9. Four gestures broadly are noticeable in Avinayam ; standing, moving, sitting, lying. *Śilap* : XIV : 152.

Avināśi vādi (அவிநாசிவாதி) : The Śāṅkhyan who speaks of the permanence of phenomena. *Maṇi* XXIX : 171.

Avippali (அவிப்பலி) : The offer of Avi (Havis) to the Devas ; the warrior's oath (solemn pledge) that he would offer his life to the God of fire if he could not win laurels in the battle. *Vāhaittiṇai* in *Puṟam*. *Tol. Poruḷ* 76 : 12.

Aviyan (அவியன்) : A patron. *Aham* 271 : 12-4. *Puṟam* 383 : 21.

Aviyuṇarvinōr (அவியுணர்வினோர்) : The Devas for whom the Avi (Havis) offered in the sacrificial fire is the food. *Puṟam* 377 : 5.

Aviyuṇavu (அவியுணவு) : vide *Avi*. *Kuṟaḷ* 259 : 1, 413 : 1.

Avuṇar (அவுணர்) : Asuras ; Tirumahaḷ danced the Pāvaikkūttu to mitigate their military ferocity ; Durgha danced the Marakkāl dance to avoid them who attacked her as snakes and scorpions.

Vāṇan was an Asura, Śūran was another ; the former was killed by Kaṇṇan and the latter by Murugan. *Kali* : 2 : 3, *Kuṟun* : 1 : 1, *Murugu* : 59, *Paḍiṟṟu* : 11 : 4, *Pari* : 3 : 56, 5 : 7, 8 : 8, *Puṟam* : 174 : 1, *Śilap* : VI : 7, 48, 52, 58, 60. XII : 118, 119, XXIII : 189, XXIV : 53.

Avuṇan (அவுணன்) : Asuran ; here Mahishāsura. *Śilap* XII : 65.

Avai (அவை) : Sabha ; court ; an assembly ; stage ; the royal court in uraṇḍai was famous. *Āchāra* : 11 : 3, *Aham* : 76 : 5, 93 : 5, *Kali* : 140 : 22, *Kuṟaḷ* 72nd and 73rd chap. hdg. 67 : 1, 332 : 1, 711 : 1, 713 : 1, 719 : 1, 721 : 1, 723 : 2, 725 : 1, 726 : 2, 727 : 1, 728 : 2, 729 : 2, *Kuṟun* : 146 : 5 ; *Maduraik* : 161, *Nālaḍi* : 32nd chap. hdg. ; 325 : 1. *Nānmaṇi* : 18 ; 3 ; 22 : 3 ; 76 : 2, *Nar* : 90 : 12, *Paḷa* : 4 : 4 ; 72 : 2 ; 317 : 2 ; 326 : 1, 2, 345 : 1 ; 350 : 1. *Puṟam* : 83, *Tirikaḍu* : 7 : 2, 8 : 1, 2, 10 : 2, 71 : 2.

Avai Añjāmai (அவை அஞ்சமை) : Wherein the need for an administrator not to fear any assembly is explained. *Kuṟaḷ* ch, 73 hdg.

Avaiyaḍakkīyal (அவை அடக்கியல்) : The situation of a speaker controlling his audience by praising them or a writer winning the confidence of his readers. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 423 : 1, 425 : 1.

Avai Aṟidal (அவை அறிதல்) : The act of recognising the nature of the court the king holds. *Kuṟaḷ* 72 chap. hdg.

Avaikkalām (அவைக்களம்) : Sabha ; the stage. *Puṟam* : 283 : 6, *Śilap* : XXX : 193, 194.

Avaiyattār (அவையத்தார்) : The royal court ; officials of the king. *Kali* : 94 : 42.

Avaiyam (அவையம்) : Sabha ; vide *Avai*. Court of justice. King's court. *Aham* : 256 : 21, *Kuṟaḷ* : 67 : 1 ; *Kuṟun* : 276 : 5 ; *Puṟam* : 39 : 8, 71 : 7, 157 : 4, 224 : 4, 239 : 10. *Śilap* : XXVI : 47, 95, 144. *Tol. Pāyiram* : *Tol. Poruḷ* : 76 : 17.

Aḷal (அழல்): (1) Fire; the sacrificial fire. *Aham* : 351 : 6, 361 : 11, *Kali* : 119 : 13, *Padiṟṟu* : 14 : 3; 15 : 7, *Pari* : 5 : 40, *Puṟam* : 122 : 3.

(2) Mars. *Padiṟṟu* : 13 : 25.

(3) Kārttigai asterism. *Puṟam* : 229 : 1, *Śilap* : XXIII : 184.

Aḷal ambu (அழல் அம்பு): The arrow of fire used by Śiva against the Tripuras. *Pari* : 5 : 25.

Aḷalōmbāḷan (அழலோம்பாளன்): Brahmin; i.e. he that tends the sacrificial fire. *Maṇi* : V : 34.

Aḷarpaḷukā dai (அழற்படு காதை): The canto in Śilappadiharam which narrates the destruction of Madurai by Kaṇṇagi. *Śilap* : *Padiham* : 81. Canto XXII hdg.

Aḷiśi (அழிசி): (1) Father of Nachchāttanār. *Kuṟun* : 271.

(2) Father of Śōndan of Ārkkāḍu. *Kuṟun* : 258 : 4; Chief of Ārkkāḍu. *Nar* : 190 : 4.

(3) A chieftain belonging to the Chōḷa family. *Nar* : 87 : 3.

(4) Basic name of the poet Kollan Aḷiśi. *Kurun* : 27, 138, 145, 240.

(5) Son of Ādan. *Puṟam* : 7 : 17.

Aḷiśi Nachchāttanār (அழிசி நச்சாத்தனார்): Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 271. (Possibly he was Aḷiśi mahan Nachchāttanār).

Aḷukkāṟāmai (அழக்காருமை): On eschewing jealousy. *Kuṟaḷ* chap. 17 hdg.

Aḷugai (அழுகை): Wailing indicating sorrow born usually of inferiority, loss, poverty, emotional upsetting. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 251 : 1, 253 : 2.

Aḷundūr (அலுந்தூர்): The vēḷs of this place were matrimonially related to the Chōḷa royal family. Karikālan married a girl of the Aḷundūr vēḷ family. When Karikālan won the battle of Veṇṇi, the news of the victory resounded at Aḷundūr. It was perhaps so, as it was his wife's place. This may be identified with Tiruvaḷundūr, near Mayavaram, Tanjavur Dt. *Aham* : 246 : 14.

Aḷundai (அலுந்தை): *vide* Aḷundūr. *Aham* : 196 : 11.

Aḷumbil (அலும்பில்): (1) A town in Pāṇḍyan land, says N. H. V. Nattar. But we hear of an Aḷumbil vēḷ as an officer under Chēran Śeṅguṭṭuvan in *Śilap*. (*Śilap* : XXV : 177, XXVIII : 205.) *Aham* : 44 : 15.

(2) Belonged to a chieftain Mānaviṇal vēḷ. *Maduraik* : 345, *Puṇam* : 283 : 5.

Aḷumbil vēḷ (அலும்பில் வேள்): An officer in Śeṅguṭṭuvan's employ. *Śilap* : XXV : 177, XXVIII : 205.

Aḷuvam (அலுவம்): (1) Forest, desert. *Aham* : 20 : 1, 79 : 9, 81 : 12, 183 : 3, 327 : 19. *Nar* : 62 : 3.

(2) The extent of the field of battle. *Paḍiṇṇu* : 66 : 6.

Aḷḷal (அள்ளல்): (1) Mire. *Nar* : 63 : 8.

(2) A method of producing melody in Yāḷ by appropriate fingering. *Śilap* : VII : 1 : 13.

Aḷḷan (அள்ளன்): A chieftain who got some gift of territory from Adiyan for whom he secured some victories. *Aham* : 325 : 8.

Allūr (அள்ளூர்): A town to which Nan Mullaiyār belonged. It is said to be in the Pāṇḍyan land, near Śivagaṅgai. *Aham* : 46 : 14 ; *Kuṟun* : 32, 67, 68, 93, 96, 140, 157, 202, 237 : *Puṟam* : 306.

Allūr Nanmullaiyār (அள்ளூர் நன்முல்லையார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 46 ; *Kuṟun* : 32, 67, 68, 93, 96, 140, 157, 202, 237 ; *Puṟam* : 306.

Aḷakkar Nāḷal (அளக்கர் ஞாழல்): (1) Town to which Aḷakkar Nāḷalār, father of Maḷḷanār belonged. *Aham* : 174, 344, 353. *Kuṟun* : 181, 215, *Naṟ* : 297, 321, *Puṟam* : 388.

(2) to which Aḷakkar Nāḷalār, father of Ammaḷḷanār belonged. *Aham* : 314.

Aḷakkar Nāḷalār (அளக்கர் ஞாழலார்): (1) Parent of Madurai Maḷḷanār *Aham* : 344, 353, *Kuṟun* : 188, 215, *Naṟ* : 297, 321, *Puṟam* 388.

(2) Parent of Ammaḷḷanār. *Aham* : 314.

Aḷahu (அளகு): (1) The female of fowls, owls etc. *Perumbāṇ* : 256, *Tol. Poruḷ* : 558 : 2, 610 : 2.

(2) male fowl. *Innā* : 31 : 1.

(3) eagle *Paḍiṟṟu* : 35 : 5.

Aḷavu (அளவு): Logical norm of proof, like inference, authority etc. *Pramāṇa* ; also *Aḷavai*. *Kuṟaḷ* : 286 : 1, 287 : 288 : 1, 289 : 1, 725 : 1.

Aḷavai (அளவை): Logical norm of proof. *vide* *Aḷavu*. *Maṇi* : 1, XXVII : 3, XXIX : 47, 55.

Aḷavaivūdi (அளவை வரதி): Logician. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 3.

Aḷaṟu (அளறு): Hell. *Kuṟaḷ* : 255 : 2 ; 835 : 2, 919 : 2 ; *Tirikaḷu* : 24 : 4.

Alai (அலை): 1. ant-hill. *Aham* : 377 : 3; *Kurun* : 12 : 1, 117 : 3, 253 : 6, 328 : 1, 351 : 2.

2. butter milk *Kali* : 106 : 44, 108 : 26, 110 : 5; *Silap* : XVI : 3.

3. Lair of animals *Kurinjip* : 252.

4. The crab hole in the sand. *Aham* : 260 : 4.

Archiram (அற்சிரம்): The later (or earlier) part of the cold season. *Aham* : 205 : 15, 217 : 13, 273 : 4, 294 : 11, 317 : 3, 339 : 5, 378 : 13. *Ainguru* : 464 : 3, 470 : 2. *Nar* : 5 : 6, 86 : 4, 312 : 5.

Ara Āli (அற ஆலி): The sea of Āram or good (proper) deeds; or the Dharma Chakra (the wheel of Dharma). *Kural* : 8 : 1, *Maṇi* : VI : 11; X : 61; XXIX : 27.

Aṛakkadir Āli (அறக்கடர் ஆலி): Dharmachakra; vide *Ara Āli* 'Kadir' is the spoke of the wheel of Dharma. *Maṇi* : V : 76.

Aṛakkaḷattu Andanar (அறக்காத்து அந்தணர்): Judges and magistrates; judicial advisers; superintendents of charitable institutions. *Silap* : XXII : 8, XXVIII : 222.

Aṛakkudi (அறக்குடி): peaceful tribes as distinct from *Maṛakkudi* (martial tribes.) *Silap* : XII : 15.

Aṛakkōṭṭam (அறக்கோட்டம்): The court of justice. *Maṇi* : XIX canto hdg. ; canto sub hdg.

Aṛaṅkūru Avaiyam (அறங்கூறு அவையம்): Court of justice. The lover could claim his lady-love at a court of justice. *Kurun* : 276, *Silap* : V : 135.

Aṛachchabai (அறச்சபை): Court of justice. *Puṇam* : 71.

Aṛachchālai (அறச்சாலை): Dharmasāla; centre of charity. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 238.

Aṛattuppāl (அறத்துப்பால்): The first major division of the *Kural* dealing with 'Āram' or 'Dharma'.

Aṛatturai ambi (அறத்துறையம்): 'The free ferry service'; in the context of the poem, it means, 'fate that passes people from life to life irrespective of station etc.' *Puṇam* : 381 : 24.

Aṟattōr (அறத்தோர்): Ascetics. *Maṇi* : VI : 19.

Aṟanerī (அறநெறி): The path of justice and right. *Puṟam* : 55 : 10; *Tirikadu* : 90 : 1,

Aṟam (அறம்): Dharma; charity; provision of drinking water, shade, shelter etc. The *Aṟakkaḍavuḷ* (deified Dharma, apotheosis of justice.) *Kali* : 144 : 48; *Kuṟaḷ* : 31 : 1, 32 : 1, 33 : 1, 34 : 1, 35 : 2, 36 : 1, 37 : 1, 39 : 1, 40 : 1, 45 : 2, 46 : 1, 48 : 1, 49 : 1, 77 : 2, 93 ch. hdg. 96 : 1, 130 : 2, 141 : 2, 148 : 2, 150 : 1, 157 : 2, 181 : 1, 182 : 1, 183 : 2, 185 : 1, 189 : 1. 204 : 2, 209 : 1, 249 : 2, 288 : 1, 296 : 2, 297 : 1, 321 : 1, 366 : 1, 1018 : 2; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 55; *Puṟam* : 34 : 7; *Śilap* : *Paḍiham* : 55; II : 85, XX : *Veṇbā* : 1 : 1; *Śiṟupañch* : 35 : 4; 63 : 1, 2; 97 : 4.

Aṟambāḍu (அறம்பாடு): The occurrence of Dharma. *Maṇi* : X : 9, 75.

Aṟavaṇa Aḍihaḷ (அறவண அடிகர்): The Buddhist Guru, in Kañchi, of Maṇimālai; also *Aṟavaṇan*. *Maṇi* : *Paḍiham* : 57; II : 61; XI : 40; XII : 1 : XXVIII : 81, 236; XXIX : canto sub hdg.

Aṟavaṇan (அறவணர்): also *Aṟavaṇar*; vide *Aṟavaṇa Aḍigaḷ*. *Maṇi* : *Paḍiham* : 56, 89; X : 58; XI : 52; XII : canto hdg; sub hdg; 19, 27. XIII : canto sub hdg. XIV : canto sub hdg. XV : 38; XXI : 153, 155, 162. XXIV : 87; XXV : 17, 211; XXVIII : 1, 150; XXIX : 2, 37.

Aṟavar (அறவர்): The Brahmins; *Pārppār*. *Pari* : 8 : 68,

Aṟavan (அறவர்): He who propagates the Dharma. *Śilap* : X : 202.

Aṟavāḷi Ālvōn (அறவாழி ஆள்வோன்): The wielder of the wheel of Dharma; The Buddha. *Maṇi* : VI : 11, X : 61.

Aṟavi (அறவி): The woman of Dharma. Here *Kavundi Aḍihaḷ*. *Śilap* : XIII : 103.

Aṟavurai (அறவுரை): Dharma vachanam; moral precepts. *Śilap* : X : 57.

Aṛavōr (அறவோர்): 1. The Bauddha ascetics. *Maṇi*: XX: 6.

2. Those who observed rituals like fasts etc. but had not renounced. They were to be exempt from the fury of Fire. *Śilap*: XV: 7, XVI: 71, XXI: 53.

3. The Andanar were the Aṛavōr. *Kuṛaḷ*: 30: 1.

Aṛavōrpalli (அறவோர்பள்ளி): 'Aruhar tānam' says Arumpada; 'Aruharpalli' or 'Buddhar palli' says Aḍiyārka. *Śilap*: V: 179.

Aṛavōn (அறவோன்): (1) The Buddha. *Maṇi*: VIII: 49, X: 1, XII: 11, XXVIII: 210; *Śilap*: X: 12.

(2) Medical man *Nar*: 136: 3.

(3) Dharmātma *Śilap*: X: 176.

Aṛavōn Āśanam (அறவோன் ஆசனம்): The Buddha Pīḍikai. *Maṇi*: XII: 11.

Aṛavōn Mahan (அறவோன் மகன்): Tamil form of 'Dharma putra'. *Puṛam*: 366: 6.

Aṛan (அறன்): Deified Dharma; apotheosis of justice. *Nar*: 275: 8, 277: 4; *Paḍiṟṟu*: 90: 12; *Pari*: 3: 5; *Śilap*: XVIII: 41.

Aṛan Valiyarūtal (அறன் வலியுறுத்தல்): 'On prescribing the Dharma'. *Kuṛaḷ* ch. 4 hdg.

Aṛanaḷitturaṭtal (அறநாணித்துரைத்தல்): Worshipping the God of Aṛam. *Tol. Poruḷ*: 270: 8.

Aṛanōmbaḍci (அறனோம்படை): The study of the Purāṇas and the Dharma Śāstras; the place where this is done. *Śilap*: V: 179.

Aṛituyil Amartōn (அறிதுயில் அமர்த்தோன்): Tirumāl. *Śilap*: XXVI: 62.

Aṛituyilōn (அறிதுயிலோன்): Tirumāl; He reclines on the śēshan (the divine serpent-divan) and wears the Tuḷasi garland. *Pari*: 13: 29.

Aṟiyāduḷambaḷal (அறியாதுடம்படல்): A literary practice of unwittingly adopting views held by others. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 665 : 19.

Aṟivar (அறிவர்): The wise ones. *Tol. Pōruḷ* : 154, 193 : 3, 502 : 2, 509 : 1.

Aṟivan (அறிவன்): 1. Vḷlan who indulged in the *veriyāṭṭu*.
Aiṅḡuṟu : 247 : 1.

2. The astrologer or *Kaṇi*. *Kali* : 39 : 46.

3. Aruhan. *Śilap* : XI : 4.

4. The omniscient One. *Śilap* X : 176.

5. Nach. considers that Ahattiyān was one of the *Aṟivar*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 75 : 5.

Aṟivan tēyam (அறிவன் தேயம்): Indicates 'victory' of knowledge and asceticism. *Vāhaittiṇai* in *Puṟam*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 75 : 5.

Aṟivuḷai Nambi (அறிவுடைநம்பி): A royal poet belonging to the Pāḷḍyan family; basic name of Pāḷḍyan *Aṟivuḷai Nambi*. He was a contemporary of Kōpperam Chōḷan of Uṟaiyūr as also of the famous poet Piśir Āndaiyār; author of *Aham* : 28; *Kuṟun* : 230; *Naṟ* : 15; *Puṟam* : 188; praised in *Puṟam* : 184.

Aṟivuḷaimai (அறிவுடைமை): 'Being wise'. *Kuṟaḷ* 43 chap. hdg.

Aṟivu Varambihandān (அறிவு வரம்பிகந்தான்): He that is beyond human understanding, i.e. Jina, the 'conquering' one. *Śilap* : X : 176.

Aṟukāl Paṟavai (அறுகால் பறவை): Bee endowed with six feet. *Aham* : 332 : 7, 8.

Aṟuhu (அறுகு): (1) A kind of grass, the Harialli grass considered sacred to the Gods; later associated with Vigneśvara; vide *Aṟuhai*. *Aham* : 136 : 11; *Kuṟun* : 256 : 1; *Śilap* : VI : 124.

(2) The lion; the elephant overpowering this animal is mentioned, though the popular superstition is that the elephant is normally afraid of the lion. *Aham* : 1 : 4.

Aṛuhai (அறுகை) : A kind of grass ; vide *Aṛuhu. Maṇi* : XII : 60 ; *Śilap* : X : 132.

Aṛutoḷil (அறுதொழில்) : The six duties of the Brahmins : learning, teaching, sacrificing, officiating at sacrifices, giving and receiving presents. *Puṛam* : 397 : 20.

Aṛutoḷilōr (அறுதொழிலோர்) : The Brahmins whose duties are six fold vide *Aṛutoḷil*. *Kuṛaḷ* : 560 : 1.

Aṛumālvar (அறுநால்வர்) : The twenty four sacred ones ; the Tīrtāṅkaras. *Ēlādi* : *Tarṣirappu* : invocation : 1.

Aṛum̃n (அறுமீன்) : The star Kārttigai : Pleiades of six stars. In this month of Kārttigai rows of lamps are set up, and it is a festival. *Aham* : 141 : 8 ; *Nar* : 202 : 9.

Aṛum̃n Viḷavu (அறுமீன் விழவு) : The Kārttigai festival when rows of lamps are lighted. *Aham* : 141 : 8 to 11. (Cf. *Kaḷavaḷi* 17 : 3.)

Aṛumuha Oruvan (அறுமுக ஒருவன்) : The six - faced one ; Murugan. *Śilap* : XXIV : 88.

Aṛumuha Śevvēḷ (அறுமுகச் செவ்வேன்) : Murugan the 'Red Vēḷ' with six faces. He had a temple at Puhār. *Śilap* : V : 170.

Aṛumuham (அறுமுகம்) : The six faces of Murugan. *Śilap* : XXIV : 97.

Aṛumuhan (அறுமுகன்) : Murugan of six faces. *Śilap* : II : 49.

Aṛuvahai (அறுவகை) : *Aṛumuṛai Vāḷttu* ; the prayer for the welfare of ascetics, Brahmins, cows, rains, kings and the world in general. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 81 : 1.

Aṛuvar (அறுவர்) : The wives of the great rishis (seven in no.) except Vasishta. Murugan was brought up by them. *Murugu* : 255. The Kārttigai Stars brought up Murugan according to *Pari* : 5 : 45 ; *Śilap* : XXIV : 55.

Aṛuvarcku Ilaiyavaḷ (அறுவர்க்கு இளையவள்) : The juniormost of the *Saptāmātās* ; Pidari. *Śilap* : XX : 37.

Aṟuvai (அறுவை): 1. cloth; a long piece of woven fabric; The same as tuṇi; a cut piece. *Ahom*: 195 : 12; *Maṇi*: XXVIII : 53, (*Madurai Aṟuvaivānigan Iḷavēṭṭanār*) 272, *Kuṟun*: 185, *Nar*: 344; *Nar*: 40 : 5, 70 : 2, *Neḍunal*: 35, *Padiṟṟu*: 34 : 3, *Porunar*: 83, *Puṟam*: 154 : 10, 286 : 5, 291 : 2, 311 : 2. *Śilap*: X : 98, XIV : 207, XVII : *Pāṭṭu*: 13, 14, *Śiṟupāṇ*: 236.

2. A chain Hanger *Maṇi*: VI . 93.

Aṟai (அறை): 1. Military camp. *Padiṟṟu*: 24 : 14, 81 : 14.
2. Rock. *Nālaḍi*: 360 : 4.

Aṟaiparai (அறைபறை): The beat of drums to proclaim royal orders. *Śilap*: XXVI : 1.

Anbuḍaimai (அன்புடைமை): The quality of being affectionate; different from 'compassion' (*Arul*: அருள்). *Kuṟaḷ* chap. 8 hdg.

Anbu toha niṟṟal (அன்பு தொக நிற்றல்): The love which blossomed in Kaḷavu being consolidated in Kaṟpu or in Manai Aṟam. *Tol. Poruḷ*: 272 : 4.

Anvayam (அன்வயம்): Simultaneous occurrence. *Maṇi*: XXIX : 88, 99.

Anṟil (அன்றில்): A love bird; usually resident on the Palmyra tree, or the taḍā tree called 'Krauncham' in Sanskrit. Pinnattūr Narayanaswami thought it was not different from the Mahanṟil. *Aham*: 50 : 11, 120 : 15, 260 : 6, 270 : 12 to 14, 305 : 13, 360 : 17; *Aintiṇai* (50): 41 : 4; *Aintiṇai* (70): 64 : 2; *Kainnilai*: *Neydal*: 2 : 2, 9 : 1; *Kali*: 129 : 12, 131 : 28; *Kuṟiṇṇip*: 219; *Kuṟun*: 160 : 1, 2, 301 : 3; *Maṇi*: V : 127; *Nālaḍi*: 376 : 1; *Nar*: 124 : 1, 152 : 7, 218 : 11, 303 : 5, 335 : 8; *Tiṇaimālai*: (150): 56 : 3.

Anna Śēval (அன்னச்சேவல்): The male of the swan; *Kali*: 147 : 66; *Maṇi*: V : 123, VIII : 30; *Puṟam*: 67 : 1, 128 : 4.

Annappēḍai (அன்னப்பேடை): The female of the swan. *Pari*: 12 : 27.

Annam (அன்னம்): Really the goose, but usually associated with the swan as the latter is a more graceful bird. *Aham* : 234 : 3 ; 320 : 8, 334 : 10 ; *Aiṅṅuru* : 106 : 2 ; *Innā* : 25 : 3 ; *Kali* : 13 : 15 ; 56 : 15, 69 : 6 ; 70 : 1 ; 72 : 2 ; 146 : 4 ; *Kuraḷ* : 1120 : 1 ; *Kuṟum* : 205 : 2, 300 : 3, 304 : 5 ; *Maṇi* : III : 152, IV : 10, XIX : 61 ; *Nālaḍi* : 107 : 3 ; *Naṟ* : 73 : 8 ; 356 : 2 ; *Neḍunal* : 92, 132 : 45 : 1, VIII : 86 ; X : 6 ; 115. *Śiṟupūṇ* : 146, *Tiṇaimālai* : (150) : 138 : 2.

Anni (அன்னி): A chieftain who fought Titian at Kuṟukkaip-parantalai and cut off his tutelary tree, the Punnai. *Aham* : 45 : 9, 145 : 11. He fought with Titiyan and died. *Aham* : 126 : 16. He fought Titian as well as the two (?) great crowned monarchs at that battle *vide* *Anni Miṇṇili*. *Naṟ* : 80 : 6.

Anni Miṇṇili (அன்னி மிஞ்ஞி): Miṇṇili daughter of Anni. Her father was caught and killed by the kōśars who would not excuse his having inadvertantly allowed his cattle to graze on their farm, though he confessed his carelessness. The sorrowing Miṇṇili persuaded Titian to fight and exterminate the Kōśars; and then only did she end a vow she had taken. *Aham* : 196 : 12, 262 : 12.

Anantar paṟai (அனந்தப்பறை): The funeral drum. *Puṟam* : 62.

Analan (அனலன்): Agni; fire; the God of fire. *Pari* : 5 : 57.

Anichcham (அனிச்சம்): A flower of a very delicate nature and soft petals. *Kali* : 91 : 1 ; *Kuraḷ* : 90 : 1, 1111 : 1, 1115 : 1, 1120 : 1 ; *Kuṟiñjip* : 62.

Ā (ஆ) : Cow; the Maḷavars were beef eaters; and they sacrificed cows to the God under the Margosa tree. The robbers lifted the cattle, an act symbolic of the beginning of hostilities. Owning only one cow was an indication of poverty. *Aham* : 7 : 14; 35 : 5; 64 : 15; 129 : 12; 239 : 5; 249 : 13; 262 : 4; 309 : 5; 342 : 6; 309 : 24; *Aiṅḡuru* : 92 : 1; *Iniya* (40) : 24 : 2; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 36 : 4; *Kali* : 81 : 37; *Kuṛaḷ* : 560 : 1; 1066 : 1; *Kuṛiñjip* : 136; *Kuṛun* : 64 : 1; 204 : 4; 210 : 2; 322 : 1; *Maduraik* : 157; *Maṇi* : V : 47, 33, 41, 42, 48, 68, 102, IX : 25; XIII : 12; XV : 2, 19; XXV : 23; XXVII : 42; *Nūlaḷi* : 101 : 1, , 115 : 1, 118 : 1. 279 : 1, *Nānmaṇi* : 2 : 3, *Naṛ* : 100 : 8, 179 : 1, 264 : 8, 343 : 3, 364 : 9, 395 : 8; *Paḍiṛṛu* : 21 : 21; 62 : 13; 78 : 14; 89 : 5; *Paḷa* : 20 : 3; 77 : 3, 4; 152 : 1; 345 : 2; *Perumbāṇ* : 141, 243; *Puṛam* : 9 : 1; 204 : 7; 261 : 11; 263 : 5; 339 : 1; 362 : 8; *Śilap* : XII : 77, 130; XV : 120, 204; XVII : *Paḷarkkaipparaval* : 18, XX : 54; XXVII : 239; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 57 : 1; 57 : 2; 58 : 5; 60 : 11; 76 : 14; 177 : 2; 224 : 1; 231 : 1; 233 : 1; 575; 615 : 1.

Ākkam (ஆக்கம்) : (1) Profit. *Kuṛaḷ* : 1163 : 1.

(2) An aspect of the psychology of wonder. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 255 : 1.

Āhama Aḷavai (ஆகம அளவை) : Realization of the existence of hell and heaven by believing the evidence of scripture (Āgamas). *Maṇi* : XXVII : 9, 43.

Āhama Viruttam (ஆகம விருத்தம்) : Arguing against the very scriptures one quotes; a perversion (fallacy) in argument. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 164.

Ākūśam (ஆகாசம்) : (1) Sky. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 131, 209, 210, 238, 239, 249, 260, 381, 383, 435, 437, 438, 444, 446, 447.

(2) ‘ This has no meaning and was not created ’. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 75.

Āhāya Gaṅgai (ஆகாய கங்கை) : The celestial Ganges. *Maṇi* : *Padiham* : 17.

Āhāyappū (ஆகாயப்பூ): A flower in the sky; a usual example for a non-existent thing; *Maṇi* : XXX : 247.

Āhāyam (ஆகாயம்): The sky; it accommodates all things. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 173, 193, 208; XXIX : 246; *Pari* : 4 : 31.

Āhudi (ஆகுதி): The offering of rice and ghee to the Gods through Agni the messenger. *vide Āvudi*. *Śilap* : XIII : 125.

Āhūḷi (அஹூளி): A small drum (a musical instrument). *Maduraik* : 606; *Malaipaḍu* : 140; *Puṇam* : 64 : 1; 152 : 16; 371 : 18.

Āhōḷ (*Pūśal*) [ஆகோள் பூசல்]: Cattle lifting; either lifting the cattle or recovering the cattle so lifted. *Aham* : 372 : 11; *Puṇatturai* in *Vetchi Tiṇai Tahaḍūr Yāt* : 'Irunila' : 3; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 58 : 5.

Āngu Neñjaḷidal (ஆங்கு நெஞ்சுரிதல்): A situation of despair in the psychology of love. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 270 : 8.

Āchāram (ஆசாரம்): Way of life; behaviour; conduct. *Āchāra* : *Tarśirappu* : 4; 26 : 3; 96 : 3; 100 : 5; *Kuṇal* : 1075 : 1; *Mudumolī* : *Paliya* : 8; *Nānmaṇi* : 96 : 1.

Āchāriyan (ஆசாரியன்): Guru; Preceptor. *Ēlādi* : 75 : 3, 4.

Āśān (ஆசான்): (1) Preceptor. *Śirupañch* : 29 : 1; 34 : 2; *Tirikaḍu* : 26 : 3.

(2) In name of *Mukkāl Āśān Nalvellaiyan Nar* : 272.

(3) The lord of the sacrifice *Pari* : 2 : 61.

(4) The Purohita *Śilap* : XXII : 8; XXVI : 3, 24; XXVIII : 222.

(5) Dance master *Śilap* : III : 25.

Āśiriya Śuridakam (ஆசிரிய சுரிதகம்): One of the features of *Paripāṭṭu* or *Paripāḍal*; also *Āśiriya*. *Pari. Tiraṭṭu* : 1 : 82.

Āśiriya (ஆசிரியம்): (1) One of the features of the *Paripāṭṭu* or *Paripāḍal* *Pari* : 1 : 30, 36.

- (2) A kind of metre in Tamil Poetry. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 335 : 1 ; 364 : 1 ; 368 : 2 ; 374 : 1 ; 375 : 1 ; 376 : 1 ; 379 : 1 ; 380 : 1 ; 388 : 1 ; 393 : 1 ; 417 : 1 ; 419 : 2 ; 430 : 1 ; 431 : 2 ; 469 : 1 ; 473 : 3.

Āsīriyar (ஆசிரியர்) : (1) Previous authors on the subject ; authorities ; *Tol. Eḷuttu* : 389 : 3.

- (2) Preceptor of literature, dance, yāḷ (the harp), tune, flute, drum ; *Maṇi* : VII : 42 ; cf. *Śilap* : Āśān. III : 27.

Āsīriyar Perum Kaṇṇanār (ஆசிரியர் பெரும் கண்ணனார்) : Poet and author of *Kuṟuṇ* : 239.

Āsīriyan (ஆசிரியன்) : Honorific title based on profession (Pedagogy) e.g., Madurai Āsīriyan Nallanduvanār. *Aham* : 43.

Āsīriyāśittam (ஆசிரியாசித்தம்) : A variety of fallacious 'causation' in which an argumentator uses a premise, the basis of which is not accepted by the respondent. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 207.

Āśini (ஆசினி) : A variety of jack fruit. *Aham* : 91 : 12 ; *Kali* : 41 : 9 ; 41 : 12 ; *Murugu* : 301 ; *Naṟ* : 44 : 9 ; 51 : 10 ; *Puṟam* : 158 : 22.

Āśīvakar (ஆசீவகர்) : Ājīvakas ; (also Ājīvikas). A pre-Buddhist heterodox sect, founded by Gośāla Maskarīputra. *Śilap* : XXVII : 99.

Āśīvakan (ஆசீவகன்) : A variety of Jaina logician ; his God is Maṟkali ; book is Navagati and he dilates his on five topics. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 108.

Āñji (ஆஞ்சி) : The situation in Puṟam in which the wife shudders seeing the battle wounds of her husband. *Kāñchit-tiṇai*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 79 : 13.

Āṭṭan Atti (ஆட்டன் அத்தி): A Chōra prince, possibly a professional dancer. His hair was dark and curly. At Kaḷār during festival time, he was carried away by the floods in the Kāviri; his beloved girl was Ādimandi said to be a daughter of Karikālan. *Aham* : 222 : 7; 236 : 16; 376 : 10; 396 : 13.

Āḍaham (ஆடகம்): One of the four varieties of gold. *Maṇi* : IV : 52; *Śilap* : XIV : 201; XVI : 10; XXVII : 174.

Āḍaha Māḍam (ஆடகமடம்): 'Tiruvananthapuram' says Arum-pada and suggests that some consider it to be Ravipuram. Why not Srīraṅgam? *Śilap* : XI : 35 to 40; XXVI : 62; XXX : 51.

Āḍal (ஆடல்): (1) Dance. *Maṇi* : VII : 44.

(2) Eleven varieties of dance: Alliyam, Koḍukōṭṭi, Kuḍai, Kuḍam, Pāṇḍaraṅgam, Māl, Tuḍi, Kaḍaiyam, Pēḍu, Marakkāl, Pāvai - *Śilap* : III : 14.

(3) Ahakkūttu and Puṇakkūttu *Śilap* : III : 8, 16, 22, 23, 25, 33, 45.

(4) A variety of music. *Śilap* : III : 27, 29; X : Kaṭṭurai : 10; Nūṛkaṭṭurai : 11; XIV : 50.

Āḍavar (ஆடவர்): (1) Warriors; from 'Aḍu' to fight. *Aham* : 97 : 2, 131 : 9, 157 : 4, 159 : 5, 175 : 2, 179 : 7, 188 : 5, 207 : 4, 215 : 10, 239 : 4, 263 : 7, 265 : 17, 371 : 2, 372 : 10. *Naṇ* : 78 : 8, 164 : 6, 298 : 2, 329 : 6, 352 : 2, *Paḍiṇṇu* : 30 : 4; 52 : 7; *Śilap* : XXVI : 197; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* 'Kalai...' : 8.

(2) Highway men *Aham* : 365 : 7; *Puṇam* : 3 : 20; 161 : 9; 242 : 4; 294 : 3.

(3) children *Kuṇal* : 1003 : 1.

Āḍi (ஆடி): (1) Mirror *Kuṇun* : 8 : 5; *Maṇi* : XIX : 90; *Śilap* : XX : 13; XXVIII : 63; *Nūṛkaṭṭurai* : 15; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 481 : 2.

(2) A month *Śilap* : XXIII : 133 ; *Śilap* : *uraperukatturai* : para 3.

(3) crystal *Maṇi* : VIII : 47.

Āḍu (ஆடு) : (1) The constellation 'Mūsham' or the goat Aries of the zodiac. *Puṇam* : 229 : 1 ;

(2) Goat or Sheep *Aham* : 331 : 3 ; *Nar* : 266 : 3 ; *Paḷa* : 39 : 3 ; 285 : 2 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 619 : 1.

(3) dance *Nar* : 90 : 1.

Āḍu Kaḷam (ஆடு கலம்) : The performing stage. *Aham* : 364 : 3.

Āḍukōṭṭipāṭṭu Chēralādan (ஆடுகோட்டிபாட்டுச் சேரலாதன்) : The Chēra king (son of Neḍunchēral Ādan by Devi) who brought a large number of Varuḍai goats from Daḍakāraṇya and gave them as gifts to Brahmins at Toḍḍi. It is possible that he was so called, because he was a great lover of the art of dancing. He was a patron of Kūḷkaipāḍiniyār Nachchellaiyār to whom he gave nine Kās of gold and a 100000 kāṇams (pieces of gold) as present and seated her by his side on the throne. He ruled for 38 years. *Padiṟru* ; VI : Ten Padiham 11.

Āḍutuṟai (ஆடுதுறை) : Place name ; to which Māsāttanār belonged. It is identified with a place south of the Kāviri, north of it or north of Vēllār. *Puṇam* : 227 col.

Āḍutuṟai Māsāttanār (ஆடுதுறை மசாத்தனார்) : Poet and author of *Puṇam* : 227. Belonged to Āḍutuṟai.

Āḍumar (ஆடுநர்) : Dancers. *Pari* : 7 : 32.

Āḍumarppuhalḍal (ஆடுநர்ப்புகர்தல்) : A sub division of Āich-chiyar Kuravai, the dance of the cowherdesses. *Śilap* : XVII.

Āḍumahal (ஆடுமகள்) : Dancing woman ; she used to dance on the rope ; she used to play the musical instruments. *Nar* : 95 ; 2 ; *Puṇam* : 128 : 6.

Āṇ (ஆண்): Apart from generally referring to the 'male', it means also a variety of trees. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 304 : 1.

Āṇḍalai (ஆண்டலை): (1) A kind of bird with a male human head and the body of a bird associated with the Pālai region; haunts usually the burial or cremation ground. *Kali* : 94 : 6; *Maṇi* : VI : 77; *Padiṟṟu* : 25 : 8, *Paṭṭinap* : 258.

(2) A sort of defensive arrangement set up on ramparts of forts and resembling the *Āṇḍalai* bird to dislodge the besiegers. *Śilap* : XV : 211.

Āṇḍu (ஆண்டு): (1) Year. *Maṇi* : XIV : 55; XXII : 17; XXIV : 100; *Padiṟṟu* : 10 : 24; *Paḷa* : 380 : 1; *Puṟam* : 357 : 4; *Śilap* : XV : 90, 182; XXV : 63.

(2) Age. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 273 : 1.

Āṇmai (ஆண்மை): The quality of leadership or government. *Kuṟaḷ* : 609 : 1, 2; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 273 : 1.

Āṇi (ஆணி): (1) Nail; possibly it meant the needle also. *Porunar* : 10.

(2) Axle - *Achchāṇi Kuṟaḷ* : 667 : 2, 1032 : 1.

(3) The arrangement in the *Yāl* for tuning the strings. *Śilap* : VII : 1 : 3.

(4) *Eḷuttāṇi* - The stylus *Śilap* : VIII : 55.

Āṇai Kuṟal (ஆணை கூறல்): The literary practice of quoting authority. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 665 : 15.

Āttirēyan (ஆத்திரேயன்): Gotra name of Taṅgāl *Āttirēyan* *Śēṅgaṇṇanār*; i.e. belonging to the Atri gotra. (*Vide* also *Āttirēyan Pērāśiriyān*, commentator on the *Tolkāppiam*). *Naṟ* : 386.

Attiraiyan (அத்திரையன்): Name based on Gotra (derived from Atri); or one who belongs to the Ātrēya Gōtra; *vide* Kallil Āttiraiyan. *Kuṟun* : 293; *Puṟam* : 175 col; 389 col.

Ātantōmbal (அத்தந்தேதார்பல்): The precautionary military practice of removing the cattle (cows) from the battlefield as a measure of protection to the animals. *Vetchittiṇai* in *Puṟam-Tol. Poruḷ* : 57 : 2.

Ādan (ஆதன்): (1) A personal name. *Tol. Eluttu* : 348 : 1.

(2) Basic name of Muḍaṅgikkikānta Neḍum Chēral Ādan. *Aham* : 30.

(3) of Chēral Ādan (Perum Chēral Ādan). *Aham* : 55 : 11; 127 : 3.

(4) of Imaya Varamban Neḍum Chēral Ādan. *Aham* : 347 : 3; *Padiṟṟu* : II Ten Padiham.

(5) *vide* Ādan Eḷini.

(6) Basic name of Āḍukūtpāṭṭu Chēral Ādan; hero of *Padiṟṟu* : VI Ten.

(7) of Śelvakkaḍuṅḡ Vāḷi Ādan; hero of *Padiṟṟu* : VII Ten.

(8) of Chēramān Kaḍuṅḡ Vāḷi Ādan. *Puṟam* : 8 col; 14 col.

(9) of Neḍum Chērai Ādan. *Puṟam* : 62 col.

(10) of Kuḍakko Neḍum Chēral Ādan. *Puṟam* : 368 col.

(11) of Perum Chēral Ādan. *Puṟam* : 65 col.

(12) Father of Aḷisi. *Puṟam* : 71 : 13.

(13) Neḍum Chēral Ādan who belonged to Pūndai. *Puṟam* : 338 : 4.

(14) of Chēramān Śikkarpallit tuṇjiya Śelvakkaḍuṅḡ Vāḷi Ādan. *Puṟam* : 8 col; 14 col.

Ādan Avini (ஆதன் அவினி): A Chēra prince; probably meaning 'Avini' son of 'Ādan'. *Aiṅṅuru* : 1 : 1, 2 : 1, 3 : 1, 4 : 1, 5 : 1, 6 : 1, 7 : 1, 8 : 1, 9 : 1; 10 : 1.

Ādan Aḷiṣi (ஆதன் அழிசி): Aḷiṣi son of Ādan. *Puṇam* : 71 : 13,

Ādan Uṅgan (ஆதன் உங்கன்): Uṅgan son of Ādan. *Puṇam* : 175 : 1 col; 389 : 13.

Ādan Eḷini (ஆதன் எழினி): Eḷini son of Ādan. He was the chief of Śelli, called Śellikkōmān. *Aham* : 216 : 14.

Ādan Ōri (ஆதன் ஓரி): Ōri son of Ādan; this Ōri was the same as Val Vil Ōri. *Puṇam* : 153 : 4.

Ādanār (ஆதனார்): (1) Basic name of Karuṅṅulalādanār; poet and author. *Puṇam* : 7 col.

(2) of Ahambalmālādanār. *Nar* : 81 col.

Ādikkaṇḍam (ஆதிக்கண்டம்): The first Kaṇḍam or division. Pēdamai (ignorance) and Śeygai (action). They are causative. *Maṇi* : XXX : 134.

Ādi Sandhi (ஆதி சந்தி): The combination of action and feeling. *Maṇi* : XXX : 148.

Ādi Śāl Munivan (ஆதி சால் முனிவன்): The Buddha. *Maṇi* : VII : 19.

Ādi Bhūdam (ஆதி பூதம்): The Brahmin Būdhas; the Būdhas or the ogres also were classified into Varṇas. *Śilap* : XXII : 36.

Ādi Mandi (ஆதி மந்தி): Wife of Āṭṭan Atti the Vaṇjikkōn and said to be a daughter of Karikālan; poet and author of *Kuṇun* : 31. She lost her lover in the Kāviri floods at Kaḷār and wandered from place to place in search of him and the story goes she recovered him at the mouth of the river. She is praised by and compared to Vellivīdi. Paraṇar refers to her sad condition often. *Aham* : 45 : 14, 76 : 10, 135 : 5, 222 : 10, 236 : 20; *Śilap* : XXI : 11 to 15; *Tol. Ahat* : 54 Nach. Com.

Ādi Mudalvan (ஆதி முதல்வர்): The Buddha. *Maṇi* : VI : 11 ; X : 61 ; XII : 37, 108.

Ādiyān (ஆதியார்): The Buddha. *Maṇi Padiham Veṇba* 1 : 1.

Ādirai (ஆதிரை): (1) Wife of Śiduvan; noted for her chastity. When she decided to end her life on the pyre on hearing of her husband's reported death, fire would not consume her. Maṇimēkalai got the first handful of alms from her in her Amudasurabi. *Maṇi* XV : 79 ; XVI : 3, 22, 37, 128, 135 ; XVI : Chap. hdg.

(2) A festival falling on Ādirai day and sacred to Śiva. *Pari* : 11 : 77.

(3) A star; the 6th nakshatra. *Pari* : 8 : 6.

Ādirai Pichchai Itta Kūdai (ஆதிரை பிச்சையிட்ட காதை): Chap. dealing with Ādirai giving alms to Maṇimēkalai in *Maṇi* : XVI Canto hdg.

Ādirai Mudalvan (ஆதிரை முதல்வர்): Śiva to whom Tiru Ādirai is the sacred and appropriate star. *Pari* : 8 : 6.

Ādiraiyān (ஆதிரையார்): Śiva *Kali* : 150 : 20.

Āndai (ஆந்தை): (1) Owl. *Aintiṇai* (70) : 40 : 1 ; *Kaṇṇilai* : *Pālai* : 9 : 1.

(2) The chief of the town called Eyil; probably it was a fortified town. *Puṇam* : 71 : 12.

Āndaiyār (ஆந்தையார்): (1) Poet Piṣirāndaiyār (Piṣir + Ādan + tandaiyār) *Aham* : 308.

(2) Basic name of Śiṛaikkūḍi Āndaiyār. *Naṟ* : 16.

(3) Basic name of Kottiyūr Nallāndaiyār. *Naṟ* : 211.

Āppi (ஆப்பி): Cow dung, it was used as a paste to scrub the floor to prevent dusting and to achieve softness of surface; such scrubbing had a religious significance of sanctity, too. *Puṇam* : 249 : 14.

Āputtiran (ஆபுத்திரன்): (1) 'The son of a cow'; brahmin child brought up for 7 days by a cow but born to Śāli. He got the Amudasurabi by grace of Chintā dēvi (goddess Sarasvati) of Madurai and did much charity. He was born again at Nāgapuri in Java (Śāvakam) and was known as Puṇṇiyarājan. *Maṇi* : XI : 42, 44; XII : 27; XIII : canto hdg. & sub hdg. 2, 49, 92; XXIV and XXV canto hdg. & sub hdg. XXIV : 153, XXV : 158.

(2) A brahmin. *Maṇi Padīham* 57, 59, 82; In explanatory passage beneath chap. hdg. XIV canto; XIV : 65, XVII : 95, XXI : 82.

Āputtiran Tīṇamaṇivitta Kūdai (ஆபுத்திரன் திறமறிவித்த காதை): The canto in which the story of Āputtiran is narrated by Aṇavaṇa Aḍihaḷ to Maṇimēkalai. *Maṇi* canto hdg. XIII.

Āputtiran Nāḷaḷaiṇda Kūdai (ஆபுத்திரன் நாடடைந்த காதை): This canto recounts the story of Maṇimēkalai's sojourn to the country of Āputtiran; i.e. of Puṇṇiyarājan. *Maṇi* hdg. of canto XXIV.

Āputtiranōḍu Maṇippallavamaḷaiṇda Kūdai (ஆபுத்திரனோடு மணி பல்லைமடைந்த காதை): This canto recounts the story of Maṇimēkalai going to Maṇipallavam with Āputtiran (i.e. Puṇṇiyarājan). *Maṇi* canto XXV hdg.

Ā Peyarttu tarudal (ஆபெயர்த்துத் தருதல்): The recovery of cattle lifted by the Vetchi maṇavar, by kings or the forest mercenaries. Vetchittinai. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 60 : 11.

Āmbal (ஆம்பல்): (1) The white or the red lily; these flowers were made into a sort of clothing called *Taḷai*. *Aham* : 6 : 1; 36 : 3; 56 : 4; 78 : 18; 96 : 5; 156 : 9; 176 : 14; 196 : 5; 226 : 3; 4 : 256 : 7; 316 : 2; 356 : 18. *Aiṅguṟu* : 21 : 2; 34 : 2; 35 : 2; 40 : 5; 65 : 1; 68 : 1; 72 : 1; 91 : 2; 93 : 2; 96 : 2. *Kali* : 75 : 2; *Kainnilai* : *Marudam* : 11 : 1; *Kuṟiñjip* : 62; *Kuṟun* : 46 : 1; 80 : 1; 84 : 5; 117 : 1; 122 : 2; 178 : 3; 46 : 1; 80 : 1; 203 : 5; 293 : 5; 300 : 2; 352 : 1; 370 : 7. *Maṇi* : VIII : 7; XXVIII : 20; *Nālaḍi* : 236 : 2; 396 : 1. *Pari* : 8 : 116; 10 : 78; 12 : 78; 19 : 75. *Paṭṭinap* : 66. *Puṟam* : 16 : 13; 61 : 2; 63 : 12; 70 : 12; 176 : 4; 209 : 3; 266 : 3; 280 : 13; 281 : 4; 352 : 5; 383 : 7. *Śilap* : II : 14; IV : 73; VII : 5 : 4; 29 : 4; XIII : 184.

(2) A paṇ or rāga, a tune. *Aiṅguṟu* : 215 : 5; *Kuṟiñjip* : 222, 223; *Naṟ* : 113 : 11.

(3) A special variety of flute; so called because one plays the *Āmbal* tune on the flute. *Aham* : 214 : 12; *Kali* : 108 : 62; *Śilap* : XVII : *Pāṭṭu* : 6.

(4) A huge number *Aham* : 127 : 8; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 63 : 19; *Pari* : 2 : 13; 3 : 44.

Āmbal Yākkaiyōn (ஆம்பல் யாக்கையோன்): *Tirumāl*; He that assumes endless forms, referring perhaps to the *Avatāras*. *Pari* : 3 : 44, 45.

Āmbaṟkuḷal (ஆம்பற் குழல்): A kind of flute. *Aḍiyārk.* says it so called because the flute has a lily shaped band attached to it (*vide com. on Śilap* : XVII : 3) but *Nach.* says it is so called because the *Āmbal* tune is played on it. *vide Nach. com. on this. Kali* : 108 : 62.

Ā Mahan (ஆ மகன்): Āputtiran; i.e., son of a cow; vide Āputtiran. *Maṇi* : XIII : 19, 61.

Āmandirikai (ஆமந்திரிகை): A percussion (musical) instrument called *Idakkai*; because it is played by the left hand; it is currently used in Kerala and called 'ḍakkai.' *Śilap* : III : 142, 143.

Ā Mā (ஆ மா): Wild bull; or cow. *Aiṇṭiṇai* (70) : 32 : 1; 41 : 3. *Kaiṇṇilai* : *Pālai* : 611; *Murugu* : 315; *Nālaḍi* : 319 : 3; 377 : 1; *Paḷa* : 341 : 3; *Puṇam* : 117 : 5.

Ā Mān (ஆ மான்): Ā Ma; a kind of cattle; perhaps it was also a sort of deer; its flesh was venison much in demand by meat eaters; its horn was hollow. *Aham* : 238 : 6; *Kuṇṇiṇṇip* : 253; *Naṇ* : 57 : 1, 165 : 1. *Paḍiṇṇu* : III : 10 : 10; *Puṇam* : 319 : 10, 323 : 1. *Śiṇṇupāṇ* : 177.

Āmūr (ஆமுர்): (1) Place to which *Toṇḍi* Āmūr Śāttanār belonged. *Aham* : 169.

(2) Belonged to *Koḍumuḍi*. *Aham* : 159 : 19.

(3) Āmūr Gautaman Śādēvanār belonged to this place. *Aham* : 159.

(4) *Nalliakkōḍan* belonged to this place; *Śiṇṇupāṇ* : 188.

(5) A town in *Chōḷa Nāḍu*. *Aiṇṇuṇṇu* : 56 : 2.

(6) Place to which Āmūr Mallan belonged. It was in Āmūrkkōṭṭam in *Mukkāval Nāḍu*. *Puṇam* 80 col.

Āmūr Gautaman Śādēvanār (ஆமுர்க் கவுதமன் சாதேவனுர்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 159.

Āmūr Mallan (ஆமுர் மல்லன்): The chieftain called Mallan of Āmūr who fought *Pōravaikkōpperunarkilli* and was killed. *Puṇam* : 80 : 1; col.

Āmai (ஆமை): Originally 'yāmai'. Tortoise. *Kuṇḍal* : 126 : 1; *Nālaḍi* : 331 : 1; *Paṭṭiṇap* : 64; *Puṇam* : 387 : 1.

Āy (ஆய்): (1) *vide* Āy Eyinan.

- (2) In his territory flowed the river Talai Āru. *Aham* : 152 : 22.
- (3) The Aṇṇu (hill goddess) resided in the hill in his land. *Aham* : 69 : 18, 198 : 14.
- (4) A great benefactor ; he got a beautiful piece of blue cloth 'from a cobra' but gave it away to the God under the Āl (banyan) tree. *Śirupāṇ* : 96. It would be better to prose order the line 'நீல நாக நல்கிய கலிங்கம்' as 'நாக நல்கிய நீலக்கலிங்கம்' and spell it also 'நாகன் நல்கிய நீலக்கலிங்கம்'. So that it means 'a piece of blue cloth presented by a Naga' -not a serpent but a Naga tribesman. Nach. however gives the traditional interpretation which overlooks the obstacle of supernaturalism. There is another interpretation which is more natural and that is, the blue dyed fabric got from the fibre of the naga [= Surapunnai (the long-leaved gamboge)] tree.
- (5) Perhaps Āy Aṇḍiran who gave chariots as presents to his beggars. *Kuṟun* : 84 : 3 ; *Nar* : 167 : 2 ; 288 : 7 ; *Puṟam* : 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 240, 241, col.
- (6) The Podiyil belonged to him. *Puṟam* : 127 : 6, 128 : 5, 129 : 5, 130 : 1, 133 : 7, 134 : 2, 135 : 13, 158 : 13. 374 : 16.
- (7) Āy Aṇḍiran ; he was a great agriculturist. Āykuḍi near the Podiyil hills was his place. He wore the Śurapunnai garland ; he conquered the Koṅgar. Uṟaiyūr Ēṇichchēri Muḍamśi and Kuṭṭuvan Kīran who praised him survived him. *Puṟam* : 129 : 5, 240 : 3 ; 374 : 16, col. 375.

Āy Aṇḍiran (ஆய் அண்டிரன்): *vide* Āy.

Āy Eyinan (ஆய் எயினர்): He was the son of Vēliyan Vēnmān. He was also known as Adihan. He was a deadly enemy of Nannan. He was defeated and killed by Miñili in Pāḷippaṇantalai. He was a great friend of the birds, which circled over his fallen body and protected him from the sun. *Aham* : 142 : 13, 148 : 7, 181 : 7, 208 : 5, 396 : 4.

Āy Kuḍi (ஆய் குடி): (1) The cowherd colony. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 45.

(2) Belonged to the benefactor Āy; situated at the foot of the Podiyil hills; perhaps 'Āy' is a short form of 'Āyar' meaning cowherds. *Puṇam* : 132 : 8.

Āychchiyar (ஆய்ச்சியர்): Āyar; cowherdresses. *Kali* : 106 : 32 40; *Śilap* : XV : 206; *Padiham* : 77; XVI : 3, 7.

Āychchiyar Kuravai (ஆய்ச்சியர் குரவை): The kuravai dance performed by the cowherdresses of Madurai. *Śilap* : XVII : canto hdg. *Padiham* : 77.

Āytti (ஆய்த்தி): Āychchi; cowherdess. *Kali* : 46, 108 : 9.

Āy Mahal (ஆய் மகள்): Āychchi; a woman of the Āy community. *Kali* : 105 : 52, 109 : 12, 110 : 9; *Mullaip* : 13; *Perumbāṇ* : 162; *Puṇam* : 33 : 2, 215 : 4, 276 : 4.

Āyam (ஆயம்): (1) Herd of cows or sheep. *Aintiṇai* (70) : 22 : 2; *Puṇam* : 54 : 12.

(2) Gambling at dice. *Kali* : 136 : 5; *Kuṇal* : 933 : 1, 935 : 2, 939 : 2.

(3) Profit. *Kuṇal* : 933 : 1.

(4) Company. *Aham* 180 : 2, *Kali* : 15 : 25; 27 : 19; 44 : 15; 92 : 16; 113 : 24; *Kuṇum* : 48 : 3; 144 : 3; 245 : 1; 294 : 2; 295 : 2; 311 : 7; 396 : 2.

Āya Mahalīr (ஆய மகளிர்) : Cowherdesses ; shepherdesses. *Śilap* : XVIII : 48, 49.

Āyamahan (ஆய மகன்) : Cowherd or shepherd. *Kali* : 105 : 66, 115 : 4.

Āyar (ஆயர்) : Cowherds, shepherds. *Aintiṇai* (70) : 28 : 2. *Kali* : 10 : 47 ; 101 : 47 ; 103 : 33, 37, 64, 67, 70, 71 ; 104 : 6, 26, 68, 72 ; 105 : 7, 58 ; 107 : 19, 24 ; 108 : 9, 58 ; 110 : 1 ; 111 : 5, 22 ; 113 : 7 ; 114 : 20. *Kuṟaḷ* : 1228 : 1 ; *Puṟam* : 390 : 1 ; *Tiṇai-moḷi* (50) 27 : 1 ; *Tol, Poruḷ* : 21 : 1.

Āyarpāḍi (ஆயர்பாடி) : Iḍaichchēri ; cowherd colony. *Śilap* : XVI : 46, XVII : *Karuppam*.

Āyar Mudumahaḷ (ஆயர் முதுமகன்) : An elderly cowherdess ; Mādhari, here. *Śilap* : XVIII : 2, XXX : 132.

Āyan (ஆயன்) : cowherd ; shepherd. *Kali* : 108 : 12 ; 113 : 9 & 10. *Kuṟaḷ* : 1228 : 1.

Āyiram (ஆயிரம்) : A thousand. *Kuṟaḷ* : 259 : 1 ; *Maṇi* : I : 26, 36, V : 104, XIV : 53, XXIV : 9 ; *Nālaḍi* : 284 : 2 ; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 21 : 38 ; 63 : 20. *Śilap* : XI : 37, XV : 38 ; *Tol, Poruḷ* : 391, 392 : 1, 435 : 1, 464 : 1, 469 : 2, 476 : 1.

Āyiram Kaṇṇōn (ஆயிரம் கண்ணோன்) : Indiran ; his son was Jayanthan, who was born as a bamboo. *Maṇi* : I : 26, 36, XIV : 53, XXIV : 9 ; *Pari, Tiraṭṭu* : 2 : 95. *Śilap* : VI : 20, XIV : 68.

Āyiravārattāḷi (ஆயிரவாரத்தாழி) : (Āyiram + Āram + Āḷi) The Sahasrāra chakra or the wheel of 1000 spokes ; it is a legend that this is to be found in the feet of the Buddha. *Maṇi* : V : 104.

Āyilai Kōṭṭam (ஆயிறை கோட்டம்) : Maṅgalādēvi temple at Mangalore. *Śilap* : XXX : 61.

Āyul Vēdar (ஆயுள் வேதர்) : Doctors. Medicine is one of the upavedas. *Śilap* : V : 44.

Ār (ஆர்): (1) *Ātti* foliage or flower; the insignia of the Chōḷas. *Maṇi*: IV : 50, IX : 125; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 60 : 4.

(2) A kind of tree; common mountain ebony. *Aham* : 269 : 10; *Puṇam* : 43 : 13; 45 : 3, 4; 82 : 6; 338 : 6; *Śilap* : XXVI : 19, XXVII : 116, 211. *Tol. Eluttu* : 363 : 1.

(3) spokes in a wheel. *Puṇam* : 283 : 8.

Ārkkāḍu (ஆர்க்காடு): (1) Place to which *Ārkkāḍu Kilār*, father of *Vellaikkaṇṇattanār* belonged. *Aham* : 64.

(2) Place belonging to *Aḷiśi* father of *Śēndan*. *Naṇ* : 190 : 6, 227 : 6.

(3) Place to which *Aḷiśi* belonged. *Kuṇun* : 258 : 7.

This place is identified either with the Arcot of N. Arcot District and equated with the *Arkatos* of Ptolemy or with an obscure place of the same name to the east of Tanjore near Niyamam. The former identification seems to be nearer the truth and the possibility of identical toponyms occurring in more than one region cannot be overlooked.

Ārkkāḍu Kilār (ஆர்க்காடு கிழார்): Father of *Vellaikkaṇṇattanār*, the author of *Aham* : 64.

Ārkkāḍu Kilār Mahanār Vellaikkaṇṇattanār (ஆர்க்காடு கிழார் மகனார் வெள்ளைக்கண்ணத்தனார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 64.

Ārppu (ஆர்ப்பு): excessive notes produced in (*Vīṇa*) *Yāl* strings; this a defective procedure as this produces superfluous sound and so harms melody. *Śilap* : VIII : 29.

Āraṇam (அரணம்): The Vedas. *Maṇi* : XIII : 4; *Śilap Paḷarckaiipparaval* : 13, XXII : 147.

Āraṇa Vedam (அரண வேதம்): Tautology for the Vedas. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 103.

Ārappūṇ (ஆரப்பூண்): An ornament. *Pari* : 20 : 76.

Ārabaḷi (ஆரபலி) : Ārabhati. A kind of drama in which men (humans) are heroes, *Śilap* : XXIII : *Kaṭṭurai* : 10.

Āram (ஆரம்) : (1) Garland; esp. of Atti flowers. *Aham* : 93 : 4, 335 : 18; *Naṟ* : 265 : 5; *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50) : 40 : 1; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 638 : 2.

(2) Sandalwood. *Aham* : 100 : 1, 102 : 10, 228 : 2, 288 : 2, 388 : 3. *Aiṅḡuru* : 254 : 1. *Kali* : 52 : 15, *Kuṟiñjip* : 93, *Kuṟun* : 161 : 6, 198 : 7; 286 : 3, 376 : 2, *Naṟ* : 5 : 4, 168 : 10, 292 : 1, 314 : 4, 344 : 6. *Padiṟṟu* : 11 : 15, *Pari* : 9 : 28, 12 : 5, 18 : 53, *Paṭṭinap* : 188, *Porunar* : 238, *Puṟam* : 320 : 12, *Śilap* : V : 18, XII : 77, XIII : 23, XIV : 108, XVII : *uḷvari vāḷttu* : 1, 2. XXII : 125, XXV : 18, *Śiṟupāṇ* : 116.

(3) Pearl garland *Aham* : 206 : 9, *Kuṟun* : 321 : 1, *Pari* : 20 : 33; *Puṟam* : 150 : 20; 152 : 10; 344 : 8; 368 : 18; *Śilap* : XVII : *uḷvari vāḷttu* ; 3 ; XVII : 5 : 2.

(4) wheel *Perumbāṇ* : 46.

Āramar Ōṭṭal (ஆரமர் ஓட்டல்) : The military situation of the feudatories and the fighters in the jungles overpowering the kings. *Vetchittiṇai* : *Puṟam*. *Tol, Poruḷ* : 60 : 11.

Āral (ஆரல்) : (1) A kind of fish with sharp bills; brownish sand eel. *Aham* : 246 : 2; *Kuṟun* : 25 : 4; 114 : 4; *Padiṟṟu* : 13 : 1; *Puṟam* : 18 : 9, 212 : 4, 249 : 1, 320 : 12, 342 : 9.

(2) The Kārttigai star; the 3rd nakshatra; also Śevvāi : Mars. *Kali* : 64 : 4; *Pari* : 5 : 43, 9 : 7.

Āral Piṟandōn (ஆரல் பிழந்தோன்) : Murugan; i.e., the son of Kārttigai star; the 3rd star. This star is treated as specially appropriate to Murugan. *Āral* is also the Planet Mars which is associated with Murugan. *Pari* 9 : 7.

Ārādanam (ஆராதனம்) : Havis; the food offered to the Gods. *Pari* : 6 : 11.

Ārāmam (ஆராமம்) : a Upavanam; a beautifully cultivated garden. *Maṇi* : III : 32.

Ārāichchi (ஆராய்ச்சி) : Discrimination ; investigation or research in a derivative sense. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 260 : 7.

Ārāidal (ஆராய்தல்) : variety of fingering on the Yāḷ. *Śilap* : VII : 1 : 5.

Āriḷam (ஆரீடம்) : That which is predicted by the rishis. *Āchāra* : *Taṟṟiṟappu* : 2.

Āriya Araśar (ஆரிய அரசர்) : The northern kings like Kanaka, Vijaya etc. who fought Śeṅguttuvan, the Chēra king. *Śilap* : XXVI : 211, 217 ; XXVIII : 195.

Āriya Arāśan (ஆரிய அரசன்) : A class of kings to which Āriya Araśan Birahatan belonged. *Kuṟiñjip* col.

Āriya Araśan Birahattan (ஆரிய அரசன் பிரகத்தன்) : Kapilar wrote the *Kuṟiñjippāṭṭu* to enlighten him as to the real nature of Tamil language and literature. *Kuṟiñjip* col.

Āriya Araśan Yāḷ Biramadattan (ஆரிய அரசன் யாழ்ப் பிரம தத்தன்) : Poet and author of *Kuṟuṇ* : 184. Another Āriya Araśan mentioned in Śaṅgam literature was Birahattan for whose edification Kapilar wrote his *Kuṟiñjippāṭṭu*. The Āriya Araśar were perhaps North Indian chieftains (i.e., non-Tamil) who spoke a different tongue but learnt Tamil as Birahattan did. Brahmadattan was a specialist in playing on the Yāḷ.

Āriya Nāḍu (ஆரிய நாடு) : Āryāvarta. *Śilap* : XXIX : *Uraip-pāyiram*.

Āriyappēḍi (ஆரியப்பேடி) : The pēḍis (hermaphrodites or possibly eunuchs) imported from the north. *Śilap* : XXVII : 186.

Āriyapporunan (ஆரியப்பொருநன்) : An Āryan wrestler ; while he was engaged in a wrestling match with Pāṇan, his leg was torn apart and he died. *Aham* : 386 : 5.

Āriya Mannar (ஆரிய மன்னர்) : (1) Captured by Śeṅguṭṭuvan and exhibited before the Chōḷa and the Pāṇḍyan kings. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 88, 98, 120, 153 ; XXIX : *Uraip-pāyiram*.

(2) A Thousand of these opposed Śeṅguṭṭuvan and were defeated. *Śilap* : XXV : 162 ; XXVII : 6, 122, 177 ; XXX : 157.

(*Vaḍa*) *Āriyar* [(வட) ஆரியர்] : (1) The armies of these people were defeated by Neḍuñ-jeliyan who came to be called Āriyappaḍai Kaḍanda Neḍuñjeliyan. *Śilap* : XXIV : *Kaṭṭurai* : 14. XXV : 158.

(2) The Imayam was their mountain. *Aham* : 398 : 18.

(3) Vānavaramban defeated them and inscribed the bow on the Himālayās. *Aham* : 396 : 16.

(4) These people invaded Vallam and were defeated by the Chōḷas. *Aham* : 336 : 22.

(5) They were a North Indian people who could tame elephants. *Aham* : 276 : 9.

(6) found in the name of the poet : Āriyapporunan . *Aham* : 386.

(7) Traditional foes of the kings of Tamiḷaham. *Naṟ* : 170 : 6.

(8) These people were defeated at Munnūr and driven away by Malaiyamān. *Naṟ* : 170 : 6.

(9) Āriya Vēndar : North Indian Kings. *Aham* : 396 : 15 to 18 ; *Paḍiṟṟu* II : *Paḍiham* : 7.

(10) The Imayam was full of these people. *Paḍiṟṟu* II : 23 ; U.V.S. says this word refers to the 'Munivar' or the ascetics.

(11) Dancers among them were popular in Tamilaham ; they danced on bamboo poles, and so were Kaḷaik-kūttar. *Kuṟaḷ* : 17 : 3.

(12) Their chiefs were conquered by Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Paḍiṟṟu V* : *Paḍiham* : 6.

Āriyan (ஆரியன்) : (1) found in the name 'Āriyapporunan'. *Aham* : 386.

(2) The Buddha. *Maṇi* : XXV : 6.

Āruṇir Mudalvan (ஆருயிர் முதல்வன்) : Here refers to Āputtiran because he fed people out of his inexhaustible bowl. *Maṇi* : XIV : 33.

Ārai (ஆரை) : (1) the spoke of a wheel ; *Puṟam* : 60 : 8.

(2) Sail of a ship. *Aham* : 301 : 7. *Perumbāṇ* : 50.

Āl (ஆல்) : (1) vide Āral - The Karttigai star ; the 3rd nakshatra. *Malaipaḍu* : 100.

(2) The tree (banyan) under which the three-eyed God (Śiva) is seated. *Murugu* : 256 ; *Nālaḍi* : 38 : 1, 197 : 1 ; *Paḷa* : 31 : 4 ; *Puṟam* : 198 : 9.

Ālaṅgānam (ஆலங்காணம்) : Talaiālaṅgānam in the Choḷa Nāḍu ; it was in the famous battle fought here, that Neḍuñjeḷiyan defeated the Chōra, the Chōḷa and the five Vōḷirs. It is also called Talaiālaṅgāḍu. *Aham* : 36 : 14, 175 : 11, 209 : 6, 293 : 3 ; *Maduraik* : 127 ; *Naṟ* : 387 : 7 ; *Puṟam* : 19 : 1 to 4 ; 23 : 16 ; 17, 72, 76, 371.

Ālaṅguḍi (ஆலங்குடி) : Town to which Ālaṅguḍi Vaṅganār belonged. It is also referred to as Irumpuḷai. *Aham* : 106 ; *Kuṟun* : 8, 45 ; *Naṟ* : 230, 330, 400. *Puṟam* : 319 col.

Ālaṅguḍi Vaṅganār (ஆலங்குடி வங்குடர்) : Poet and author of *Aham* : 106 ; *Kuṟun* : 8, 45 ; *Naṟ* : 230, 330, 400. *Puṟam* : 319 col.

Ālattūr (ஆலத்தூர்) : Name of a place to which Ālattūr Kiḷār belonged. *Kuṟun* : 112, 350 ; *Puṟam* : 34, 36, 69, 225, 324.

Ālattūr Kīlār (ஆலத்தூர் கீழார்): A Vṛlāḷa poet; author of *Kuṟun* : 112, 350; *Puṟam* : 34, 36, 69, 225, 324.

Ālam (ஆலம்): (1) The Banyan tree. A deity resided at its foot. *Kali* : 101 : 13, 106 : 28.

(2) Tirumāl resided in this tree. *Pari* : 4 : 67.

(3) Mukkaṭṭ Selvan resided under this tree. *Aham* : 70 : 16, 181 : 17, 287 : 7, 385 : 9, 319 : 2.

(4) In the Podiyil or the resting platform around this tree, the Kīśār took a pledge and fought Mūhūr. *Aham* : 251 : 8; *Kuṟun* : 15 : 2; *Naṟ* : 76 : 3; 343 : 4; *Puṟam* : 58 : 2, 199 : 1.

Ālambēri (ஆலம்பேரி): Name of a town found in the name of Ālambēri Śāttanār. *Aham* : 47, 81, 143, 175; *Naṟ* : 152, 255, 303, 338.

Ālambēri Śāttanār (ஆலம்பேரி சாத்தனார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 47, 81, 143, 175; *Naṟ* : 152, 255.

Ālam Viḷ (ஆலம்விழ்): The aerial branches of a banyan tree. *Tirikaḍu* : 33 : 2.

Ālamar Kaḷavu! (ஆலமர் கடவுள்): Śiva; the word 'Śiva' as such does not occur in Pre-Pallavan Tamil Literature. [Even as Ganapati in any of its forms does not. In the case of Nataraja, the word does not occur but the idea of 'Śiva's dance' occurs in *Śilap* and *Kali* invocation.] *Puṟam* : 198 : 9.

Ālamar Selvan (ஆலமர் சேல்வன்): (1) Śiva. *Maṇi* : III : 144. *Śiṟupāṇ* : 97.

(2) His son is Murugan. *Kali* : 81 : 9, *Śilap* : XXIII : 91, XXIV : 70, 77.

Ālamar Selvan Mahan Viḷā (ஆலமர் சேல்வன் மகன் விழா): Festival in honour of Murugan. *Kali* : 83 : 14.

Ālamuṟṟam (ஆலமுற்றம்): A town sacred for Śiva, the three-eyed God; it was on the Kāviri. *Aham* : 181 : 17.

Āli (ஆலி) : Sleet or hailstone; also called *Ālamkaṭṭi*. *Aham* : 95 : 7, 101 : 16, 125 : 4, 282 : 7, 304 : 3, 308 : 3, 309 : 8, 314 : 2, 323 : 12, 334 : 8, 335 : 21; *Kār* : 3 : 2.

Āliyār (ஆலியார்) : Poet and author of *Puṇam* : 298.

Ālai (ஆலை) : Factory; workplace; *Paṭṭinap* : 9; *Perumbāṇ* : 261.

Āvaṇam (ஆவணம்) : (1) Office which chooses the person to be selected by the *Kuḍavōlai* system. *Aham* : 77 : 8, 122 : 3, 227 : 21.

(2) The market street. *Neḍunal* : 44; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 68 : 10; *Paṭṭinap* : 158; *Śilap* : XIV : 213.

Āvaṇamākkal (ஆவணமாக்கர்) : Officials who operate the *Kuḍavōlai* system. *Aham* : 77 : 8.

Āvam (ஆவம்) : Sheath, *Maṇi* : XX : 63, *Puṇam* : 14 : 8, 323 : 5.

Āvi (ஆவி) : (1) Life *Aintiṇai* (70) 19 : 3; *Paḷa* Invocation : 4; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 94 : 4, 102 : 4, 103 : 4, 122 : 3,

(2) A tribal name. *Puṇam* : 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147; *Śirupāṇ* : 86.

(3) A chief (*Vēḷ* Āvi) *Aham* : 1 : 3, 61 : 15.

(4) Steam or smoke *Maṇi* : XXIX : 205.

Āvinankuḍi (ஆவிநன்குடி) : *Paḷani*. Residence of the *Āviar* tribe to which the *Vēḷ* *Āvikkōmān* belonged. Nach. says that later day scholars called it 'Śiddan *Vāḷvu*' and that 'Śiddan' was a name of Murugan. *Murugu* : 171.

Āviyar (ஆவியர்) : The members of the *Āy* *Kuḍi* or the *Āvi* *Kuḍi* (*vide* *Vēḷ* *Āvikkōmān* of *Paḍiṟṟu* and *Pēhan* etc., in *Puṇam*). *Puṇam* : 147 : 9.

Āviyar Kō (ஆவியர் கோ) : The chief of the *Āviyar* i.e., *Pēhan*, the *Vaḷḷal* (Patron) *Puṇam* : 147.

Āviram (ஆவிரம்) : A kind of flower. *Kali* : 140 : 7.

Āvirai (ஆவிரை): Kind of plant or its flower; its hue was golden; cassia *Auriculata*. *Aham* : 301 : 14; *Kuṟiñṇip* : 71; *Kali* : 138 : 9, 139 : 8, *Kuṟun* : 173 : 1; *Tol. Eḷuttu* : 283 : 1.

Āvudi (ஆவுதி): (1) The sacrificial ghee and rice offering to Agni and through him to the other deities. *Paṭṭinap* : 55, 200; *Śilap* X : 144, XXVI : 58.

(2) The smoke emerging from the sacrificial fire. *Paṇṇiru* : : 21 : 7; *Puṟam* : 15 : 19, 99 : 1.

Āvūr (ஆவூர்): The name of a place; found in names of poets. This was different from Kōvūr, though ā (cow) is the same as kō (cow).

(1) The place to which Āvūr Kilār father of Kaṇṇanār belonged. *Aham* : 202; *Puṟam* : 322 col.

(2) to which Āvūr Mūlam Kilār father of Peruntalai Śāttanār belonged. *Aham* : 24, 156, 224, 341; *Puṟam* : 38, 40, 166, 261, 301.

(3) To which Neydaṟśāyttuytta Āvūr Kilār belonged. *Aham* : 112.

(4) This place was once besieged by Nalaṅkiḷḷi *Puṟam* : 177, 178, 196.

(5) Place to which Śādēvanār belonged. *Nar* : 264.

Āvūrkkāvidihal Śādēvanār (ஆவூர்க்காவிதிகள் சாதேவனார்): Poet and author of *Nar* : 264.

Āvūr Kilār (ஆவூர் கிழார்): A Vēḷāḷa poet belonging to Āvūr; he was father of Kaṇṇanār. Perhaps Āvūr was a Marudam town on the Kāviri. He was a friend of the Chōḷas Nalaṅkiḷḷi and Neḷuṅkiḷḷi and was noted for his courage and goodness. He preached against cowardice and saved the poet Iḷam Tattan and Malaiyamān's children from the unjustified fury of the king. He was a self appointed and always respected and successful ambassador in all good causes. *Aham* : 202; *Puṟam* : 322.

Āvūr Kilār Mahanār Kaṇṇanār (ஆவூர் கிழார் மகனார் கண்ணனார்): A Vēḷāḷa poet and author of *Aham* : 202.

Āvūr Mūlam Kiḷār (ஆவூர் முலம் கிழார்): A Vēḷḷala poet; father of Peruntalai Śāttanār. He was born in the Nakshatram (asterism) Mūlam and so was called Mūlam Kiḷār. *Aham* : 24, 156, 224, 341; *Puṇam* : 38, 40, 166, 177, 178, 196, 261, 301.

Āvūr Mūlam Kiḷār Mahanār Peruntalai Śāttanār (ஆவூர் முலம் கிழார் மகனார் பெருந்தலைச் சரத்தனார்): A Vēḷḷala poet: author of *Aham* : 224.

Āḷi (ஆளி): (1) The wheel. *Aham* : 234 : 6, 254 : 13, 339 : 2; *Kali* : 134 : 3; *Kuṇṇam* : 205 : 4; *Naṇ* : 11 : 7, 338 : 2; *Śilap* : VII : 34 : 1, XX : 55.

(2) Ring (an ornament) *Aintiṇai* (70) 56 : 2; *Pari* : 7 : 46.

(3) The sun's single wheeled chariot. *Naṇ* : 78 : 8; *Śilap* : XXVII : 136.

(4) The wheel of royalty. *Śilap* : I : 68.

(5) Tirumāl's Chakra Āyuda. *Śilap* : XI : 47.

(6) A circle; the practice of loving girls making a circle with the tip of their finger on sand, blind-folded and the superstition that if the circle is completed, their love will succeed. This is *Āḷi Iḷaittal*. *Aham* : 351 : 10; *Aintiṇai* (50) 43 : 4.

Āḷiyāṅkunṇam (ஆலியங்குன்றம்): The hill of the wheel of Dharma. The Chakravāḷa hills. *Maṇi* : VI : 192.

Āḷiyan (ஆலியன்): Tirumāl. *Paḷa* : 248 : 1; *Pari Tirattu* : 1 : 69; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 96 : 1.

Āḷ (ஆள்): (1) Infantryman. *Kuṇṇam* : 746 : 2.

(2) To rule; from this an *Āḷ* is a ruler and generally indicates the male and is the root of the words *Āḷ* and *Āḷmai*.

(3) This indirectly shows the attitude of the Tamils towards the problem of male dominance over women. This corresponds to Puruṣa or Mān. *Kuṇṇam* : 383 : 2. A name for Tirumāl, the ruler of the universe. *Pari* : 3 : 38. Thus Perumāl is clearly derived from this usage, though later commentators thought that Perumāl was a corruption of Perumān.

‘*Ālvinai Uḍaimai*’ (ஆள்வினை உடைமை): Industrious habits.
Kuṟaḷ : 62 chap. hdg.

Ālvōn (ஆள்வோன்): Ruler; here Arjuna, the Mahābhārata hero. *Śilap* : XXII : 52.

Ālan (ஆளன்): The ruler; Tirumāl. *Pari* : 3 : 38.

Āli (ஆளி): (1) Yāli; used to mean lion. It is also a mythological monster, a combination of lion and winged serpent. *Aham* : 381 : 1. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 42 : 1.

(2) Lion. *Aham* : 78 : 1, 252 : 2. *Naṟ* : 205 : 2. *Porunar* : 139. *Puṟam* : 207 : 8.

(3) A fabulous monster different from the lion, for the lion (ari) is also mentioned in this context. *Śilap* : XXV : 48.

(*Nūṟṟukkai*) *Āṟṟal* [(நூற்றுக்கை) ஆற்றல்]: A name for Tirumāl; means ‘The mighty one endowed with a hundred hands’.
Pari : 3 : 40.

Āṟṟunā (ஆற்றினா): Food packets taken in knapsacks by travellers or picnic parties. *Paḷa* : 55 : 4.

Āṟaṟi Kaḍavul (ஆற்றி கடவுள்): The God that is known by all the six Vedas i.e., Tirumāl. *Pari* : 3 : 43. Usually we do not hear of *six Vedas* but speak of only *six Aṅgas* of the Vedas.

Āru (ஆறு): (1) The appropriate and prescribed way of life; i.e. *Aṟam*. *Kuṟaḷ* : 41 : 2, 48 : 1.

(2) Number 6; the six Aṅgas of the Vēdas (Vyākaraṇam, Jūḍiḍam, Niruttam, Chandam, Sikshai, Kaṟpam) (*vide Maṇi* XXVII : 100 to 104). *Puṟam* : 166 : 4.

(3) Called Shaṭaṅga or Āṟaṅga. Some brahmins are thence called ‘Shaṭaṅgavids’; *vide* Shaṭaṅgavi Śivāchārya of Periya Purāṇam.

(4) Nach. lists the Aṅgas as Niruttam, Vyākaraṇam, Kaṟpam, Gaṇitam, Brahmam, and Chandam. *Kali* : Invoc : 1, *Maṇi* I : 57.

(5) The *nānēndriyas* : eye, tongue, ear, skin, nose, mind. *Pari* : 3 : 79.

(6) The *Aṅgas* of the king : Paḍai, Kuḍi, Kūl, Amaichchu, Naṭpu & Araṇ. *Kuṇal* : 381 : 1.

Āreḷuttu (ஆறெழுத்து) : The six 'Sacred Letters'. 'Namak-kumārāya' Says Nach. i.e. 'Kumara! I bow to thee'; a form of prayer to Murugan. *Murugu* : 186.

Ān (ஆன்) : Cow; a bell was tied round its neck. *Aham* : 14 : 9, 159 : 7, 168 : 5, 264 : 5, 338 : 18, 393 : 17, 399 : 11. The Ney (melted butter) obtained from cow's milk was deemed specially good. *Aham* : 132 : 4, 369 : 22; *Aiṅguṟu* : 87 : 1, 476 : 3; *Aintiṇai* (50) 7 : 2; *Ēlādi* : 49 : 1; *Kali* : 101 : 43; *Kuṇṇip* : 201; *Kuṟun* : 27 : 2; 80 : 6; 132 : 4; 190 : 7; 224 : 4; 275 : 4; 279 : 1; 295 : 4; 358 : 6. *Maṇi* : XIII : 63; *Nālaḍi* : 239 : 1; *Naṟ* : 37 : 2, 69 : 7, 171 : 5, 240 : 8, 291 : 9; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 21 : 20; 71 : 17; *Perumbāṇ* : 165; *Puṟam* : 5 : 2, 34 : 1, 138 : 1, 260 : 18, 265 : 4, 269 : 10; *Śilap* : XVI : 98.

Ān Urukku (ஆன் உருக்கு) : Ney, clarified butter. *Puṟam* : 152 : 27.

Ān Payam (ஆன் பயம்) : Cow's milk. *Paḍiṟṟu* 71 : 17 *Puṟam* : 388 : 6.

Ān Porunai (ஆன் பொருநை) : A river which flows along Karuvūr or Vaṇḍi; now identified with the river Amarāvati. *Aham* : 93 : 23; *Puṟam* : 36 : 5; *Śilap* : XXVII : 231, XXVIII : 126, XXIX : *Vāḷttu* : 7.

Ān Mahan (ஆன் மகன்) : Achalan, supposed to be born of a cow. *Maṇi* : XIII : 63.

Ānmā (ஆன்மா) : Soul; it has no physical form, shape etc. Some metaphysicians would deny its existence. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 248; XXIX : 176, 184, 300; XXX : 177.

Āṇavar (ஆன்றவர்) : The Devas; the celestials. *Pari* : 19 : 3.

Āṇār (ஆன்றார்) : Here, the Devas; the celestials. *Kuṇal* : 413 : 2.

Āṇōr (ஆன்றோர்) : The Devas; the celestials. *Aham* : 213 : 17.

Ānandappaiyul (ஆனந்தப்பையுள்) : A *puṟam* *tuṟai* indicating happy and wished for death in the battle-field. *Puṟam* : 228, 229, 246, 247. 280 cols.

Ānilai Ulaham (ஆனிலை உலகம்): The celestial residence of the cows. *Puṟam* : 6 : 7.

Ānērṟukkoḍiyōn (ஆனேற்றுக் கொடியோன்): Śiva of the bull flag. *Kali* : 26 : 5.

Ānēru (ஆனேறு): (1) Rishaba, the sacred bull and mount of Śiva. *Śilap* : XXX : 14.

(2) An ornament with the impress of a bull on it. *Kali* : 85 : 11.

Ānēruyarndōn (ஆனேறுயர்ந்தோன்): Śiva who mounts the sacred bull. *Śilap* : XXX : 14.

Ānai (ஆனை): Elephant, Durgha wore its skin. *vide* 'Yānai'. *Śilap* : XII : 100.

Anaitṭi (ஆனைத்தி): A wasting disease. *Maṇi Padiham* ; 66 ; XX : 35.

Ihaṇai (இகணை): A kind of tree. *Aham* : 131 : 1.

Ṇṅuliham (இங்குலிகம்): Vermilion. *Kaḷavaḷi* : 7 : 2.

Iśai (இசை): noise; music; rāga (tune); vocal music; It is estimated that there are 11991 basic tunes. *Maṇi* : VII : 47; *Pari* : 2 : 5, 7 : 78; *Śilap* : III : 28, 45, 64, 66, V : 186, VII : 1 : 8, 26 : 1, 47 : 3.

Iśaikkaraṇam (இசைக் கரணம்): Musical Technique. *Śilap* : VII : 1 : 15.

Iśaimai (இசைமை): An aspect of the feeling of *perumidam*; refusal to do dishonourable things. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 257 : i.

Iśaiyōṇ (இசையோன்): The writer of music, musician. *Śilap* : III : 36, 41, 64.

Iṇji (இஞ்சி): (1) Fortress; red clay was applied to the exterior of the outer walls of the fort and when the sun shone brightly on them the red clay coating shone like polished copper; (Iṇji means only the walls of the fort.) *Aham* : 35 : 2, 195 : 3, *Maṇi* : V : 112, VI : 49, *Padiṟṟu* : 16 : 1, 58 : 6, 62 : 10, 68 : 16, *Paḷa* : 154 : 1, *Paṭṭiṇap* : 19, *Puṟam* : 341 : 5, 350 : 2, *Śilap* : X : 74.

(2) Ginger. *Padiṟṟu* : 42 : 10.

Iṭṭa Siddhi (இட்ட சித்தி): A lake in Aḷahar hill. *Śilap* : XI : 95, 102.

Iṭṭihai (இட்டிகை): (1) Brick. *Aham* : 167 : 13, *Paḷa* : 158 : 4.

(2) The altar. *Aham* : 287 : 6.

Iḍaṅgar (இடங்கர்): a kind of allegator. *Kuṟiṇjip* : 257, *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 18.

Iḍanilaippālai (இடநிலைப்பாலை): also Iḍainilaippālai; when Svaras are, shifted from the normal in Pālaippan or when there is a variation in the Kural (குரல்), it is called iḍanilaippālai. *Śilap* : X : *Kaṭṭurai* : 14.

Iḍapam (இடபம்): (1) Vaikāśi month (May-June). *Maṇi* : XI : 40.

(2) An asterism; Taurus of the zodiac; the Rishabha rāśi. *Maṇi* : XV : 23.

Iḍavayam (இடவயம்): The city of Attipati. *Maṇi* : IX : 27.

Iḍan (இடன்): Place; Robbers consider and select the place of theft carefully. *Śilap* : XVI : 167. 182.

'*Iḍan aridal*' (இடன் அறிதல்): This *Kuṟaḷ* chapter deals with the mode of assessing the enemy's strength and fixing the opportune moment for attack. *Kuṟaḷ* 50 chap. hdg.

Iḍāhini (இடாகனி): A kind of goblin; like other goblins it is a cannibal. *Śilap* : IX : 21.

Iḍi (இடி): Thunder; the sound of the war drum resembled its noise; its noise caused the snakes to recoil and die. *Aham* : 77 : 5, 354 : 2, 374 : 7; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 22 : 5, 41 : 4; *Kali* : 49 : 12, 104 : 54; *Kuṟun* : 268 : 4, 270 : 3, 391 : 3; *Maṇi* : I : 22, VII : 80; *Murugu* : 120; *Puṟam* : 17 : 39.

Iḍiñjil (இடிஞ்சில்): an earthenware vase. *Paḷa* : 219 : 1.

Iḍukkan *Alīyāmai* (இடுக்கன் அழியாமை): 'Not being down-cast by worries'. *Kuṟaḷ* : 63 chap. hdg.

Iḍupinakkōṭṭam (இடுபிணக்கோட்டம்): The temple at the burial ground. *Maṇi* : VI : 203.

Iḍu Poruḷ (இடு பொருள்): Tributes paid to a king. *Śilap* : XXIII : 128.

Iḍumbil (இடும்பில்): Śeṅguṭṭuvan fought a victorious battle here. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 118.

Iḍumbu (இடும்பு): *Iḍumbātavanam*; the forest of *Iḍumbu* trees. The *Mahābhārata* speaks of an '*Iḍumbavanam*' wherein lived *Iḍumban* and *Iḍumbi*. *Paḍiṟru* : V Ten; *Paḍiham* : 9.

Iḍaikkaḷināṭṭu Nallūr Nattattanār (இடைக்கழிநாட்டு நல்லூர் நத்தத்தனார்): Poet and author of *Śiṟupāṇāṟṟuppaḷai*. He praised *Nalliyakkōḍan* in that poem; perhaps his name was *Tattanār* with the honorific 'Na' prefixed to it.

Iḍaikkaḷināḍu (இடைக்கழிநாடு): A region to the southwest of Madras city; it was so called, perhaps, because it was situated between backwaters; or because it was the region which might be called 'the land of entrance into the Tamil country' as in fact the whole of Tondaimaṇḍalam was. [Iḍaikaḷi : entrance-pathway;] it was corrupted into Iḍaikkaḷi. Nallūr to which Nattattanār author of *Śīrupānāṟruppaḍai* belonged was situated in this nāḍu.

Iḍaikkāḍanār (இடைக்காடனார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 139, 194, 274, 284, 304, 374. *Kuṟuñ* : 251; *Naṟ* : 142, 221, 316; *Puṟam* : 42. He belonged to the village Iḍaikkāḍu; there is now a place of that name in the Paṭṭukkōṭṭai Taluk of Tanjore Dt. Perhaps originally that place was a cowherds' hamlet or an Iḍaichchēri; or the poets' name was Kāḍan and he was a cowherd. Traditionally considered to be a contemporary of Kapilar, it is said he composed a poetical work called ūśimuri (ūśi : the style). [The exact meaning of that expression is however not clear; it invites comparison with the 'Yālmuri' of Sambandar.]

Iḍaikkāḍu (இடைக்காடு): Place to which Iḍaikkāḍanār belonged; may be the same as a place of that name found in the Paṭṭukkōṭṭai Taluk of Tanjore Dt. *Aham* : 139, 194, 274, 284, 304, 374. *Kuṟun* : 251. *Naṟ* : 142, 221, 316, *Puṟam* : 42.

Iḍaikkulam (இடைக்குலம்): The shepherd and cowherd communities. *Silap* : XV : 130, XVI : 2, 22, XXVII : 76. XXIX. *Uraippāyiram*.

Iḍaikkunṟūr (இடைக்குன்றூர்): The Kunṟūr in which shepherds and cowherds live. *Puṟam* : 76. (to distinguish it from Kunṟūr of *Puṟam* : 338) Place to which Iḍaikkunṟūr Kiḷār belonged. *Puṟam* : 76, 77, 78, 79.

Iḍaikkunṟūr Kiḷār (இடைக்குன்றூர் கிழார்): A vēḷāḷa poet and author of *Puṟam* : 76, 77, 78, 79.

Iḍaikaḷi (இடைகழி): The corridor leading from outer verandah to the kūḍam, a drawing room, in a typical oldish Indian house; corrupted into Rēḷi. *Paṭṭinap* : 144, *Puṟam* : 175 : 8. *Silap* : X : 27, XI : 119.

Iḍainilam (இடைநிலம்): The yard in a house. *Śilap* : II : 13.

Iḍaippāṭṭukkūtti (இடைப்பாட்டுக் கூத்தி): A dancer who sings a kind of song called 'Auham' (ஓளகம்). *Śilap* : XIV : 156.

Iḍaimahan (இடைமகன்): A shepherd, cowherd. *Kuṟun* : 221 : 4. *Nār* : 266 : 3.

Iḍaiyar (இடையர்): Shepherds, cowherds. *Paḷa* : 314 : 4, *Tiṇai-mālai* (150) : 113 : 1.

Iḍaiyan (இடையன்): Shepherd or cowherd. *Aham* : 94 : 4, 274 : 8, 394 : 13, *Nār* : 142 : 4, 169 : 7, *Perumbāṇ* : 175, *Puṟam* : 54 : 11, 324 : 11, 331 : 5. Community to which Śēndan Koṟṟanār belonged. *Aham* : 375; and Neḍuṅkīranār belonged. *Aham* : 166.

Iḍaiyan Śēndan Koṟṟanār (இடையன் சேந்தன் கொற்றனார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 375.

Iḍaiyan Neḍuṅkīranār (இடையன் நெடுங்கீரனார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 166.

Iḍaiyāru (இடையாறு): A town which belonged to Karikālan. (*vide* the town *Iḍaiyaṟṟumaṅgalam*). *Aham* : 141 : 23.

Iḍai Iyal (இடையியல்): 7th Iyal (chap.) of *Tol. Śol*.

Iḍai eṇ (இடையெண்): A feature of the *Paripāṭṭu*. *Pari* : 1 : 60.

Iṇai narambu (இணை நரம்பு): Two strings of the Yāl. *Śilap* : III : 90, VIII : 33.

Iṇainilai Vari (இணைநிலை வரி): *vide* Kānal vari of *Śilap*. *Śilap* : X : Kaṭṭurai : 12.

Iṇaiyaṇai (இணையணை): double bed or double cot. *Śilap* : IV : 67.

Idaḍi (இதடி): The bison. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 83 : 3.

Idaṇ (இதண்): The attic; *vide* *Idaṇam*. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 2 : 3, 3 : 2, 14 : 2.

Idaṇam (இதணம்): The attic; *vide* *Idaṇ*. *Aham* : 308 : 9, 388 : 7, *Kali* : 39 : 7, *Kūṟiñjip* : 41, *Nār* : 194 : 6, 216 : 7, 351 : 7, 373 : 7. *Śilap* : XXVII : 223.

Idal (இதல்): The bird called 'kāḍai', 'śival'. *Aham* : 23 : 3, 133 : 14, 387 : 10, *Aintiṇai* (70) : 35 : 2, *Puṇam* : 319 : 6, 320 : 11.

Idal (இதழ்): Kind of grass. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 641 : 2.

Idai (இதை): Ship's sails. *Maduraik* : 79, 376, *Maṇi* : IV : 32, XIV : 81, 83, *Pari* : 10 : 53.

Indi (ri) yam [இந்தி(ர்)யம்]: The sense organs. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 291, 298.

Indira Kumarar (இந்திர குமார்): The Devas, who are invisible to mortals. *Śilap* : XVI : 173.

Indira Kōḍaṇai (இந்திர கோடணை): *Indira viḷa*; the festival of Indira. *Maṇi* : V : 94, VII : 17, XVII : 69.

Indira Śirappu (இந்திர சிறப்பு): The festival of Indira. *Maṇi* : XI : 88.

Indira Śiṟuvan (இந்திர சிறுவன்): The son of Indira; Jayanta-kumāran. *Śilap* : III : 2, 119.

Indiradanu (இந்திர தனு): The rainbow called 'Indra's bow' for it appears on the clouds on a rainy day. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 22.

Indira Nilam (இந்திர நீலம்): A variety of ear ring. *Śilap* : VI : 103.

Indirar (இந்திரர்): The hundred Indiras known in Jaina scriptures. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 171; *Puṇam* : 182 : 1.

Indira viḥāram (இந்திர விஹாரம்): The seven stages (dramatic) designed and made by Indira; these were in Puhār, which was a Buddhist centre. *Maṇi* : XXVI : 55, *Śilap* : X : 14, XXVII : 92, XXVIII : 70.

Indira vil (இந்திர வில்): The rainbow, called Indira's bow; also kuṟai vil. *Śilap* : XXIV : 26.

Indira viḷavu (இந்திர விழவு): The festival of Indira, celebrated in Puhār and other places in the Tamil country. *Aiṅṅuru* : 62 : 1. *Śilap* in V chap. hdg. VI : 6.

Indira viḷavureḷutta Kādai (இந்திரவிழுவூரெடுத்த காதை): *Śilap* V canto hdg. *Padiham* : 67.

Indiran (இந்திரன்): The king of the celestials, chief God of the Marudam region; called 'Vēndan' by *Tol*. He appeared before Āputtiran as a brahmin; he seduced Ahalikai and was cursed by her husband; his mount was the Airāvata - the white elephant. His festival was celebrated in Puhār and elsewhere; for once failing to do it, Puhār was submerged in the sea. *Āchāra* : 34 : 3, *Bhāratam* : 'Indiran' : 1, *Kuṟaḷ* : 25 : 2, *Maṇi* : XIV : 28, 34; XIX : 116; XXIV : 65. 164; *Murugu* : 157 to 159. *Nālaḍi* : 346 : 4. *Paḍiṟru* : 15 : 18; 29 : 7; 30 : 16; 30 : 20. *Pari* : 8 : 33; 19 : 50. *Tiraṭṭu* : 2 : 96, *Śilap* : XI : 154, XV : 32, XVI : 181, XXVI : 94, *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 45 : 4.

Indiran marumān (இந்திரன் மருமான்): Puṇyaraḷāṇ; i.e. a descendant of Indira. He was king of Nāgapuram. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 164.

Indiran maindan (இந்திரன் மைந்தன்): Arjuna, the Pāṇḍava prince who was the son of Indiran. *Bhāratam* : 'Indiran' : 1.

Indu (இந்து): Date Palm; vide *īndu*. *Kār* (40) 40 : 3.

Ippi (இப்பி): Oyster shell. *Aham* : 296 : 8, *Maṇi* : XXVII : 64, *Naṟ* : 87 : 7, *Puṟam* : 53 : 1, *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 48 : 3.

Immi (இம்மி): A kind of tiny rice grain, famous as typical of a very small quantity. *Nālaḍi* : 94 : 1.

Immen Kiranār (இம்மென் கிரனார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 398; he got his name from an expression in that poem.

Immai (இம்மை): Life in this world; distinguished from life after death in heaven etc. *Aham* : 66 : 1, *Ēlāḍi* : 58 : 3, *Innā* (40) : 6 : 2, *Kuṟaḷ* : 98 : 2, 1042 : 2, *Nālaḍi* : 294 : 1, *Puṟam* : 134 : 1, *Śilap* : XI : 112, 113. XV : 91, *Śiṟupañch* : 93 : 3, *Tiṇaimālai* : (150) : 123 : 1, *Tirikaḍu* : 49 : 4.

Imayakkunṟam (இமயக்குன்றம்): 1. The Himālayās. *Pari* : 8 : 11, 12.

2. The Imayavil - the familiar confusion between Imayam and Mēru. *Pari* : *Tiraṭṭu* : 1 : 77.

Imayattāpatar (இமயத்தாபத்): Rishis on the Himālayās. *Śilap* : XXVI : 9.

Imayaneṇṇi (இமயநெற்றி): The Himālayan bluff or the rock face. *Śilap* : XVII : 1.

Imayamāl Varai (இமயமால்வரை): The great Himālayan mountains *Śilap* : XXIX : *Uraippāṭṭumaḍai*.

Imayavaramban (இமயவரம்பன்): Title of Neḍuñjēral Ādan, hero of *Padiṇṇu* : II Ten. The limit of his fame and greatness was the Imayam. Śeṅguṭṭuvan, his son also sported that title. *Śilap* : XXVI : 23, XXX : 161.

Imayavaramban Neḍuñjēral Ādan (இமயவரம்பன் நெடுஞ்சேரலாதன்): A great Chēra king. Father of Śeṅguṭṭuvan; *Padiṇṇu* : I Ten *Padiham*, II Ten *Padiham* : 13, V Ten : 2.

Imaiyam (இமையம்): The Himālayās; the Chēral Ādan inscribed the emblem of bow on it. The Devas resided thereon. It was usually confused with the Meru. The Ganges descended from the Himālayās. Karikālan inscribed the vēṅgai (tiger) emblem on it. Śeṅguṭṭuvan cut out a piece of rock from this mountain to make the icon of Kaṇṇahi. *Aham* : 127 : 4, 265 : 3, 399 : 2; *Kali* : 92 : 18; *Kuṇṇu* : 158 : 5; *Maṇi* : XXVI : 88, *Naṇ* : 356 : 3, 369 : 7, *Padiṇṇu* : 11 : 23, *Padiham* : 4, 43 : 7; *Pari* : 5 : 48; *Śilap* : I : 14, 65; VI : 28; XI : 21; XVII : *Uḷvarikkūttu* : 5; XXIV : 133; XXV : 1, 118, 168, 183; XXVI : 100, 152, 253; XXVII : 1, 238; XXVIII : 102, 226. XXIX : *Uraippāyiram*, *Devandi Śol* : 2; *Śiṇṇupāṇ* : 48.

Imaiyavar (இமையவர்): The Devas, the celestials. *Ēlādi* : 36 3; *Kuṇṇal* : 906 : 1; *Paḷa* : 336 : 2; *Perumbāṇ* : 429; *Śilap* : II : 38, V : 97, XX : 51, XXVIII : 226.

Imayavan (இமையவன்): Śivan. *Śilap* : VI : 43, XXVIII : 75.

Imayavil (இமையவில்): Śiva held this (the Imayam) as his bow; Here as elsewhere Imayam and Mēru are confused. *Kali* : 38 : 1.

Imaiyār (இமையார்): The Devas; that is, those who do not wink at all. *Kuṇṇal* : 906 : 1.

Imaiyōr (இமையோர்): The Devas. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 248 : 1.

Iyakkan (இயக்கன்) : A friend of Bhūda Pāṇḍyan ; it is surprising that of these two, one was a 'Yaksha' and the other a 'Bhūdha'. *Puṇam* : 71 : 14.

Iyakki (இயக்கி) : The female of the Iyakka or 'Yaksha'. Adiyārka. calls her 'Āryāṅganai' (one who became an ascetic while her husband was alive). The Jains hold that each of the 24 Tīrttankaras had a Yaksha and a Yakshi to attend to their comforts. *Śilap* : XV : 116.

Iyaṅgu eyil (இயங்கு எயில்) : The flying fortresses of Hindu mythology, the Tripuras. *Aiṇṭiṇai* (50) : 1 : 3.

Iyaṅgupaḍai aravam (இயங்குபடை அரவம்) : The noise of the army on the march. *Vaṇṇiṭṭiṇai* in *Puṇam*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 63 : 1.

Iyam (இயம்) : Musical instrument. *Aham* : 25 : 21, 172 : 3, 359 : 9, 382 : 4, *Kali* : 104 : 54, 105 : 24, *Kuṇṇiṇṇip* : 99, *Murugu* : 240, *Padiṇṇu* : 26 : 3, *Śilap* : III : 125, *Tahaḍḍur Yāt* : 'kilai ena' : 2.

Iyampuṇartūmbu (இயம்புணர்தூம்பு) : a musical instrument ; also called Neḍuvaṅgiyam. *Aiṅguṇu* : 377 : 2.

Iyamānan (இயமானன்) : Life ; or yajamānan or the chief of the Vedic Yajña. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 89.

Iyalguṇan (இயல்குணன்) : He whose character is natural (i.e. loveable). *Śilap* : X : 184.

Iyalpu (இயல்பு) : (1) Svabhāva ; nature. These are the 12 nidānas. *Maṇi* : XXX : 48, one of the 4 nayams XXX : 218. One of the systems of logical proof XXVII : 10, 47.

(2) The same as Śārpu. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 108.

Iyalpu tanmai Mihutturai (இயல்பு தன்மை மிகுத்தாரை) : The situation of exaggerating the significance of birth, old age or death. *Maṇi* : XXX : 204.

Irāṇiyamuttam (இரணியமுட்டம்): A division, including the Ānamalais etc. in Madurai Dt. Peruṅkunrūr belonged to it. Perum Kauṣikanār author of *Malaipaḍukaḍām* belonged to this division.

Iratti (இரத்தி): Ilavam; a kind of tree. Itti or Ilandai. *Maṇi* : VI : 89, *Nar* : 113 : 2, *Puṇam* : 34 : 12, 325 : 11.

Iratti maṇṇam (இரத்தி மன்றம்): The public place or maṇṇam constructed around an Iratti tree. *Maṇi* : VI : 89.

Irattinattivam (இரத்தினத்தீவு): An island in the neighbourhood of Maṇipallavam; its name; was also Samantam. *Maṇi* : X : 25.

Irattinattivu (இரத்தினத்தீவு): *vide* Irattinattivam; the island of gems. *Maṇi* : XI : 21.

Irati (இரதி): Rati; the wife of Kāman. *Pari* : 19 : 48.

Iranāḍu (இரநாடு): A rdg. for Miḷaināḍu in *Aham* : 133 : 16. (*vide* Miḷaināḍu)

Iralai (இரலை): The stag. *Aham* : 4 : 4; 14 : 6; 23 : 8; 34 : 4; 74 : 9; 91 : 10; 133 : 18; 154 : 8; 194 : 6; 304 : 9; 371 : 5; *Kali* : 15 : 5; *Kuṇun* : 65 : 1; 183 : 4; 220 : 2; 232 : 3; 250 : 2; 338 : 1; *Mullaip* : 99; *Nar* : 69 : 4; 121 : 4; 242 : 10; 256 : 8; *Paḍiṇṇu* : 74 : 10; *Paṭṭinap* : 245; *Puṇam* : 374 : 2; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 557 : 2, 599 : 1.

Iravachcham (இரவச்சம்): Being afraid of destitution leading to beggary. *Kuṇal* : 107 ch. hdg.

Iravam (இரவம்): *vide* ira. *Puṇam* : 281 : 1. ✓

Iravi (இரவி): The sun. *Bhāratam* : 'Indiran' : 2.

Iravikulam (இரவிசூலம்): The Śuryavamśa; the solar dynasty. *Maṇi* XXIV : 58.

Iravimaindan (இரவி மைந்தன்): Karṇan. *Bhāratam* : 'Indiran' : 2

Iravivanman (இரவிவன்மன்): King of the city of Yaśodara. *Maṇi* : VII : 98. The husband of Amudapati, and father of Ilakkumi. *Maṇi* : IX : 39, XI : 133.

Iravu (இரவு): Begging. *Kuṇal* : 106 ch. hdg.

Irāhulan (இராகுலன்): The son of king Attipati and Nīlapati; husband of Ilakkumi; he was killed by the snake Dittiviḍam (which could kill by sight); in his next birth he was born as Udayakumaran. *Maṇi*: IX: 46, 48; X: 20, 31, 43; XI: 12; XVIII: 128; XXI: 62; XXIII: 68.

Irāśasūyam (இராசசூயம்): Rājasūyam. A vedic sacrifice performed by a Chōḷa Perunaṟkiḷli. *Puṇam*: 16, 125, 367, 377.

Irāśamādēvi (இராசமாதேவி): Rājamādēvi. The Chōḷa's wife. *Maṇi* canto XXIII: canto hdg. XXI: 76, XXIII: 7, XXIV: 76, 94.

Irāman (இராமன்): (1) The conqueror of Rāvaṇa. *Maṇi*: XXVII: 53.

(2) He sat in meditation under the banyan tree. *Aham*: 70: 15, *Paḷa*: 92: 1, *Puṇam*: 378: 18.

Irāvaṇan (இராவணன்): Rāvaṇa, the Lord of Laṅka. *Maṇi*: XXVII: 54.

Irukkai (இருக்கை): The 12 Rāśis (or the constellations) which are *bases* for the various planets. *Pari*: 11: 3.

Irukaiyum eḍuttal (இருகையும் எடுத்தல்): The Aham situation of the ladylove lifting up her hands as if to embrace her lover. *Tol. Poruḷ*: 263: 2.

Iruṅkunṟattān (இருங்குன்றத்தான்): The Lord of the great hill; Tirumāl. Here, the hill referred to is Aḷahar hill. *Pari*: 15: 53.

Iruṅkunṟam (இருங்குன்றம்): Tirumāl irum Ṣōlaimalai; or Aḷahar hill. *Pari*: 15: 17, 23, 35, 45, 53, 65.

Iruṅgō (இருங்கோ): Iruṅgō Vēḷ. *Puṇam*: 201: 13.

Iruṅgōvēḷ (இருங்கோவேள்): One of the Aimperumvēḷir or the five great vēḷs; as he is mentioned along with the Yādavas, perhaps he too belonged to the cowherd community; chief of Araiyaṁ. *Paṭṭinap*: 282. *Puṇam*: 201, 202.

Iruṅḡōvēḷ mān (இருங்கோவேள் மான்): The vēḷ who along with four other vēḷs fought Neduñjeliyan at Talaiyālaṅgānam and was defeated. *Aham* 36 : 19.

Iruṅḡōn (இருங்கோன்): A title in the name of Iruṅḡōn Ollaiyāyan Śeṅgaṇṇanār. *Aham* : 279.

Iruṅḡōn Ollaiyāyan Śeṅgaṇṇanār (இருங்கோன் ஒல்லையாயன் செங்கண்ணனார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 279.

Iruñjāi (இருஞ்சாய்): Pañjāi, a kind of reed. *Aiṅḡuru* : 18 : 1.

Iruṭṭpakkam (இருட்டபக்கம்): Krishna Paksha; the period of waning moon. *Śilap* : XXIII : 133.

Iruḷi (இருடி): Rishi; an ascetic. *Maṇi* : XIII : 66.

Irutti (இருத்தி): Śiddhi; Realisation. *Maṇi* : XXVI : 61.

Irudu (இருது): Ritu; season. *Maṇi* : XI : 40.

Irudūr (இருதுர்): Place to which 'Irudūr Kiḷān Tōyan Māraṇ' belonged; also called Irudai. *Puṇam* : 180 col.

Irudai (இருதை): *vide* Irudūr. *Puṇam* : 180 : 7.

Irundaiyūr (இருந்தையூர்): A town; this name is found in that of the poet of the second Śaṅgam 'Irundaiyūrkarunkōḷi Mōṣiyār'; and of Irundaiyūr Korṇan Pulavan. *Kuṇam* : 335, *Pari* : *Tiraṭṭu* : 1 : 5.

Irundaiyūrkkorṇan pulavanār (இருந்தையூர்க்கொற்றன் புலவனார்): Poet and author of *Kuṇam* : 335.

Irunidikkilavan (இருந்திக்கிழவன்): The father of Kōvalan, Māśāttanār. *Śilap* : XIII : 57.

Iruppai (இருப்பை): (1) A kind of tree; also called Iluppai. *Aham* : 9 : 3, 15 : 13, 81 : 2, 95 : 6, 107 : 16, 135 : 8, 149 : 3, 225 : 11, 247 : 5, 267 : 6, 275 : 11; 321 : 5; 331 : 1; 351 : 8. *Kuṇam* : 329 : 1, *Naṇ* : 111 : 1, 279 : 1; *Puṇam* : 384 : 7.

- (2) A town, the chief of which was Vīran. *Aiṅḡuṟu* : 58 : 2; *Nar* : 260 : 7, 350 : 4.

Irupiṟappālar (இருபிறப்பார்) : Dvijas; the twice-born especially the Brahmins. *Murugu* : 182; *Puṟam* : 367 : 12; *Śilap* : XXIII : 67, XXV : 128.

Irumpiḍarttalaiyār (இரும்பிடர்த்தலையார்) : 1. Poet and author of *Puṟam* : 3; 3: 11.

2. An uncle of Karikālan vide *Piḍarttalai*. *Paḷa* : 105.

Irumbu (இரும்பு) : 1. Iron. *Aham* : 4 : 3, 26 : 7, 56 : 3, 72 : 6, 172 : 6, *Nānmaṇi* : 36 : 1, 100 : 2, *Nar* : 249 : 1, *Perumbāṇ* : 222, 437.

2. Knife *Kali* : 64 : 21, *Pari* : 7 : 58.

3. Chains *Nānmaṇi* : 12 : 3.

4. Iron implements *Aham* : 36 : 2, *Puṟam* : 21 : 8, 150 : 25, 170 : 15, 180 : 4, 316 : 6, 369 : 1.

Irumporai (இரும்பொறை) Title of branch of Chēra family occurring in the name of Yānaikkaṭṭēy Māntaran Chēral Irumporai. Patron who ordered the *Aiṅḡuṟu* compilation. Family name of (Tahaḍḍūr eṟinda) Peruñjeral Irumporai of *Paḍiṟṟu* : VIII : Ten. *Tahaḍḍūr Yāt* : (Marandai) : 13. Family name of Kuṭṭuvaṇ Irumporai another name for Peruñjeral Irumporai of *Paḍiṟṟu* : VIII : Ten. Family name of Iḷañjeral Irumporai, hero of *Paḍiṟṟu* : IX : Ten. Subdynastic line of the Chēras. *Puṟam* : 5, 13, 17, 20, 22, 22 : 34; 50; 53; 74, 125, 210, 211, 229.

Irumūnṟu (இருமுன்று) : The six duties of Brahmins. *Murugu* : 177.

Irumai (இருமை) : This life and the next. *Ēlādi* : 60 : 2. Parimēl says it stands for birth and viḍu (renunciation - a state of bliss). *Kuṟaḷ* : 23 : 1.

Iruvahi viḍai (இருவகை விடை) : The two kinds of the poets' and bards' leave-taking; i.e. his being sent off and his going away by himself. *Pāḍāṇṭiṭai* in *Puṟam*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 91 : 15.

Iruvar (இருவர்) : 1. (In the Chēra context) the Chōḷa Pāṇḍyas. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 63 : 11.

2. Baladēvar and Tirumāl *Pari* : 15 : 66.

3. Ūrvaśi and Tilōttamai *Kali* : 109 : 17.

Iruvar talaivar taputippakkam (இருவர் தலைவர் தபுதிப்பக்கம்) : The *Puṇam* situation of both the army chiefs falling fighting. Tumbaittiṭai in *Puṇam*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 72 : 5.

Iruvi (இருவி) : The stem of Tinai spouts. *Kuriñjip* : 153.

Iruvinai (இருவினை) : The two kinds of action : good and bad. *Kuṇal* : 5 : 1, *Śilap* : XVI : *Veṇba* : 1.

Iruḷ (இருள்) : 1. Confusion *Kuṇal* : 5 : 1.

2. Hell *Kuṇal* : 121 : 2, 243 : 1, 352 : 1. *Tirikaḍu* : 90 : 4.

3. Defect in emerald *Śilap* : XIV : 184.

Iruḷ Neṇi (இருள் நெறி) : The flower called *Iṇuvāṭchi* (U.V.S. : *Iṇuvāśi*.) (Is it the night queen ?) *Kuriñjip* : 94.

Il (இல்) : house ; the family ; wife ; *Aham* : 282 : 18, 313 : 16, 343 : 11 ; *Iṇai* : *Ahap* : 48 : 1 ; *Kali* : 77 : 19, 78 : 22, 82 : 33, 34, 83 : 27 ; *Kuṇal* : 41 : 1, 42 : 2, 45 : 1, 46 : 1, 47 : 1, 48 : 1, 49 : 1, 52 : 1, 2, 59 : 1, 903 : 1, 1026 : 2, 1039 : 2 ; *Nālaḍi* : 30 : 1, 146 : 4, 153 : 1, 198 : 1, 210 : 3, 320 : 1, 332 : 1, 383 : 4 ; *Nar* : 307 : 6 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 247 ; *Puṇam* : 23 : 10, 261 : 1.

Illadu Kāidal (இல்லது காய்தல்) : The *Aham* situation of the ladylove being angry with her lover for imagined wrongs he did her. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 272 : 2.

Illam (இல்லம்) : (1) A kind of tree ; the *Tōṇṇā* ; it is used to filter muddy water. *Aham* : 4 : 1, 364 : 7, *Kali* : 94 : 15, 142 : 64, *Nar* : 376 : 6, *Tol. Eḷut* : 313.

(2) house *Aham* : 275 : 9.

(3) The place in the horoscope to which particular planets belong. *Pari* : 11 : 8.

Illavaḷ (இல்லவர்) : wife ; the lady of the house. *Kuṇal* : 53 : 1, 2.

Ilara Iyal (இல்லை இயல்): *Kuṟaḷ* : II division of *Aṟattuppāl*.

Ilaram (இல்ஹம்): The dharma of a householder. *Śiṟupāñch* : 67 : 4. *Tirikaḍu* : 31 : 2.

Illāl (இல்லான்): wife; the lady of the house. *Kuṟaḷ* : 52 : 1.

Ivaliyuṟuttal (இவ்வியுறுத்தல்): The Aham situation of the ladylove assuming a false attitude of indifference to union with the lover. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 263 : 2.

Ivalakku (இவ்வுக்கு): A perversion in logical proof. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 60, 71.

Ivāḷkkai (இவ்வாழ்க்கை): The life of a householder. *Kuṟaḷ* : 5th chap. hdg. 45 : 1, 46 : 1, 47 : 1, 48 : 1, 49 : 1. *Naṟ* : 84 : 12.

Ivāḷvān (இவ்வாழ்வார்): A householder. *Kuṟaḷ* : 41 : 1, 42 : 2.

Ilakkam (இலக்கம்): Target. *Kuṟaḷ* : 627 : 1, *Puṟam* : 4 : 6, 260 : 23.

Ilakkumi (இலக்குமி): 1. Maṇimēkalai was so addressed by the Maṇimēkala Deivam. *Maṇi* : X : 20.

2. The name which Maṇimēkalai bore in her previous birth. *Maṇi* : VII : 108, IX : 41, X : 50, XI : 12.

Ilaṅgāḍvam (இலங்காதீவம்): The island of Laṅka; Ceylon. *Maṇi* XXVIII : 107.

Ilaṅgai (இலங்கை): 1. Tonmā Ilaṅgai [(தொன்மா) இலங்கை.] Rāvaṇā's capital; *Śilap* : XVII : *Paḍarkkaipparaval* : 3; XXVII : 238; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 119.

2. (Nanmā) Ilaṅgai [(நன்மா) இலங்கை] : The capital of the Ōriyars. *Śiṟupāṇ* : 120.

3. The capital of Ōymān Villiyādan; *Puṟam* : 379 : 6.

4. The capital of Gajabāhu; *Śilap* : *Uraipeṟukaṭṭurai* : XXX : 160.

Ilaṅgai Kiḷavarṅkīlaiyōn (இலங்கை கிழவற் கிளையோன்): The younger brother of the Lord of Lanka; Vibhīṣaṇan. *Paḷa* : 92 : 2.

Ilaṅji (இலஞ்சி): an artificially developed pond; and so is terminologically the opposite of a 'Poigai'. *Aham* : 186 : 3; 236 : 2; *Aiṅḡuṟu* : 94 : 3; *Maṇi* : IV : 7; XXVIII : 202; *Naṟ* : 160 : 8; *Puṟam* : 37 : 10; *Śilap* : X : 78.

Ilaṅjimanṟam (இலஞ்சிமன்றம்): The resting place with a public bath attached to it. In Puhār there was one such which cured the bathers therein of deformities. *Śilap* : V : 121.

Ilam (இலம்): 1. *Illam* : house. *Aham* : 276 : 4.

2. *Ilavam* tree (the silk - cotton tree) *Aham* : 133 : 9.

Ilavandi (இலவந்தி): steam; hot vapours; the hot water in *Ilavandikaippaḷḷi* was automatically supplied and exhausted. *Śilap* : XXV : 4.

Ilavandikai (இலவந்திகை): In Puhar, a garden provided with an artificial pond filled with hot water for bathing. *Maṇi* : III : 45; *Śilap* : X : 31.

Ilavandikaippaḷḷi (இலவந்திகைப்பள்ளி): Place where Pāṇḍyan *Ilavandikaippaḷḷit tuṇṇiya* Nanmāraṇ died; the name is similar to *Kurāppaḷḷi*, *Śikkaṟpaḷḷi* etc. *Puṟam* : 55, 56, 57, 61, 196, 198.

Ilavandi veḷḷimāḍam (இலவந்தி வெள்ளிமாடம்): A white palace in the Chēra capital of Vaṇṇji. *Śilap* : XXV : 4.

Ilavam (இலவம்): The red flowered silk cotton tree; its flower; its stem is thorny. *Aham* : 11 : 3, 17 : 18, 25 : 9, 185 : 12, 245 : 14, 309 : 7; *Aiṅḡuṟu* : 320 : 1, 338 : 2, 368 : 6; *Kali* : 26 : 5, 33 : 10; *Kuṟiṇṇip* : 86; *Maṇi* : III : 166; *Naṟ* : 105 : 1; *Pari* : 19 : 79; *Peṟumbāṇ* : 83; *Śilap* : V : 214; XII : 81.

Ilavu (இலவு): the silk cotton tree; *vide* *Ilavam*. *Aham* : 142 : 1 ;
Maṇi : XX : 51 ; *Śilap* : XIV : 136.

Iṅṅi (இங்கி): One who wears a linga. One is not sure if this is the correct interpretation though the real meaning is elusive. *Śirupañch* : 44 : 1 ; *Tirikaḍu* : 17 : 3.

Ivuḷi (இவுளி): horse. *Aham* : 224 : 5 ; 363 : 1 ; *Naṟ* : 63 : 9 ;
Paḍiṟru : quoted in *Tol. Puṟat* : 12 : 25 ; Nach. *Perumbāṇ* : 492 ;
Puṟam : 4 : 13, 197 : 1, 382 : 4.

Ivuḷittalaivar (இவுளித்தலைவர்): Captains of the cavalry. *Śilap* : XXVI : 76.

Iḷiṣinan (இழிசினர்): a low born person; evidently some 'births' were considered 'low'. *Puṟam* : 82 : 3, 287 : 2, 289 : 10.

Iḷipirappālan (இழிபிறப்பரன்): a person of low birth. A Pulaiya. The expression attests to the existence of the concept of low birth and high birth in the Śaṅgam age too. *Puṟam* : 170 : 5.

Iḷudu (இழுது): 1. Ghost. *Puṟam* : 65 : 2.

2. Butter. *Aṅṅinai* : (50) : 49 : 2.

Iḷai (இழை): 1. Thread. *Paḷa* : 358 : 4.

2. Gold ornaments. *Kuṟun* : 345 : 1 ; *Puṟam* : 123 : 4.

Iḷaṅkaḍuṅḡō (இளங்கடங்கோ): Basic name of Marudam Pāḍiya Iḷaṅkaḍuṅḡō. *Aham* : 96 ; *Naṟ* : 50.

Iḷaṅkaṇḍi rakkō (இளங்கண்டிரக்கோ): Younger brother of Kaṇḍīrakkō. *Puṟam* : 151.

Iḷaṅkaṇṇar (இளங்கண்ணர்): Basic name of Āmaḷār mahan Iḷaṅkaṇṇar, poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 250 ; it may mean 'younger brother of Kaṇṇar' or may be the Tamil form for 'Bālakrishṇa'.

Iḷaṅkaṇṇanār (இளங்கண்ணனார்): 1. Basic name of Uṃbaṛkāṭṭu Iḷaṅkaṇṇanār. *Aham* : 264.

2. of Vāyilīḷaṅkaṇṇanār. *Kuṟun* : 346.

Iḷaṅkāḷ (இளங்கால்): The soft southern breeze, called the *Tenṟal*. *Śilap* : VIII : 9.

Iḷaṅkiḷḷi (இளங்கிள்ளி): The younger brother of Toḍukaḷaṟ Kiḷḷi. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 172.

Iḷaṅkīrandaiyār (இளங்கிரந்தையார்): Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 148.

Iḷaṅkīran (இளங்கிரன்): 1. Basic name of Eyinandaimahanār Iḷaṅkīranār. *Aham* : 361, 371, 395, 399, *Kuṟun* : 116, *Naṟ* : 269.

2. of Poruṇḍil Iḷaṅkīranār. *Aham* : 19, 351, *Puṟam* : 53.

3. of Andi Iḷaṅkīranār. *Aham* : 71.

4. Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 3, 62, 113. *vide* Iḷaṅkīranār.

Iḷaṅkīranār (இளங்கிரனார்): Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 3, 62, 113.

Iḷaṅkuṭṭuvan (இளங்குட்டுவன்): The basic name of Chēramān Iḷaṅkuṭṭuvan; of *Aham* : 153.

Iḷaṅkumaṇan (இளங்குமணன்): Younger brother of Kumaṇan who was a prince of great generous nature. Iḷaṅkumaṇan was intent on killing his brother but he merely banished him to the forest and usurped the throne. *Puṟam* : 165.

Iḷaṅkōśar (இளங்கோசர்): The Viceroys of the Kōśars, in the Koṅguland. *Aham* : 205 : 9, 216 : 11. They were found in Ādan Eḷini's Śellūr (Śelli) *vide* Koṅḡḷaṅkōśar.

Iḷaṅkōvēṇmāl (இளங்கோவேண்மாளர்): (cf. Nannan Vēṇmāl, Udiyan Vēṇmāl, etc.) i.e. the daughter of Iḷaṅkōvēḷ. *Māl* : mahāl : daughter, like *Mān* : mahan : son. *Śilap* : XXV : 5.

Iḷaṅkōvēndar (இளங்கோவேந்தர்): The nine Chōḷa princes who were defeated by Śeṅguṭṭuvan at Nēri Vāyil. *Śilap* : XXVII : 159.

Iḷaṅgōvēndan (இளங்கோவேந்தன்): 1. Iḷaṅgō Aḍihaḷ, author of *Śilap*. *Maṇi* : *Padiham* : 95.

2. Here Udayakumaran. *Maṇi* : XVIII : 42.

3. The younger brother of Āryappaḍai Kaḍanda Neḍuñjeḷiyan. *Śilap* : XVI : 193.

Iḷaṅkōn (இளங்கோன்): 1. Prince; here Udayakumaran. *Maṇi* : V : 1, XXII : 7.

2. The Chōḷa's younger brother; i.e. Kāriyaṟuttuñjiya Neḍuṅkiḷli. *Maṇi* : XIX : 126.

Iḷankaūsikanār (இளங்கௌசிகனார்): Basic name of Madurai Iḷankaūsikanār. *Aham* : 381.

Iḷaṅjēṭ Ṣenni (இளஞ்சேட் சென்னி): 1. Basic name of Chōḷan Śeruppāḷi Eṟinda Iḷaṅjēṭ Ṣenni. *Puṟam* : 370, 378.

2. Uruvappahrēṭ Iḷaṅjēṭ Ṣenni. *Puṟam* : 4, 266.

3. Neydalaṅkānal Iḷaṅjēṭ Ṣenni. *Puṟam* : 10, 203.

Iḷaṅjēral Irumpōrai (இளஞ்சேரல் இரும்பொறை): A Chēra king; son of Perunjēral Irumpōrai. *Padiṟṟu* : IX Ten; *Padiham* : 17.

Iḷantachchanār (இளந்தச்சனார்): Basic name of Kachchippēṭṭu Iḷantachchanār. *Naṟ* : 266.

Iḷandattan (இளந்தத்தன்): A poet who was mistaken for a spy by Chōḷan Nalaṅkiḷli when he entered Uṟaiyūr but was rescued by Kōvūr Kiḷār. *Puṟam* : 47.

Iḷantiraiyan (இளந்திரையன்): (1) Dynastic basic name of Toṇḍaimān Iḷantiraiyan; author of *Nar* : 106, *Puṇam* : 185 col.

(2) Poet and author of *Nar* : 94, 99.

Iḷandēvanār (இளந்தேவனார்): 1. Basic name of Maduraippanḍa-vāṇigan Iḷandēvanār; poet and author *Aham* : 58, 298, 328.

2. Poet and author of *Nar* : 411.

Iḷanāgan (இளநாகன்): (1) Son of Marudan; and basic name of Madurai Marudan Iḷanāgan; a poet. *Aham* : 193, 312, 343, 358, 368, 380, 387; *Kuṟun* : 77, 160, 279, 290; *Nar* : 151, 205, 231, 290; *Puṇam* : 55, 349.

(2) Marudan Iḷanāganār; a poet. *Aham* : 77; Marudakali in Kali; *Nar* : 39; *Puṇam* : 52, 138, 139.

(3) Maduraippperumarudiḷanāganār; a poet. *Nar* : 251.

Iḷampaḷaiyan Mūṟan (இளம்பழையன் மாறன்): A Pāṇḍyan prince defeated by Chēran Iḷaṇjīral Irumpoṟai. *Padiṟṟu* : IX Ten. *Padiham* : 7.

Iḷampālāśiriyan (இளம்பாலாசிரியன்): a title perhaps meaning 'junior teacher' found in name Madurai Iḷampālāśiriyan Śōndan Kūttanār. *Aham* : 102, 348; *Nar* : 273.

Iḷampullūr (இளம்புல்லூர்): Town to which Iḷampullūr Kāvīdi belonged. *Nar* : 89.

Iḷampullūrkkāvīdi (இளம்புல்லூர்க்காவிதி): Poet and author of *Nar* : 89.

Iḷampūdanār (இளம்பூதனார்): (Bhūdan : The pure one). Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 334.

Iḷamperumśenni (இளம்பெரும் சென்னி): A Chōḷa king. *Aham* : 375 : 11.

ḴamperuvaḴudi (இளம் பெருவழுதி): Basic name of kaḁalaḁ māiṇḁa ḴamperuvaḴudi. *Puṟam* : 182.

ḴamperuvaḴudiyar (இளம் பெருவழுதியர்): Perhaps a scion of the Pāṇḁyan family; author of *Paripāḁal* 15 on Tirumāl; if he was the same as kadalul māiṇḁa ḴamperuvaḴudi, *Puṟam* compilation must have followed *Paripāḁal*.

Ḵampon Śāttan (இளம்போன் சாத்தன்): Father of Śeyilūr... Koṟṟanār. *Aham* : 177.

Ḵampon vāṇiganār (இளம்போன் வாணிகனார்): Basic name of Uṟaiyūr Ḵampon Vāṇiganār. *Puṟam* : 264.

Ḵampōttanār (இளம் போத்தனார்): Son of MarudaṅkiḴār. *Kuṟun* : 332.

Ḵampōdiyar (இளம் போதியர்): Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 72. (Perhaps *Bhodhiyar* is another form of *Buddhar*).

ḴamaḴḴanār (இளமள்ளனார்): Basic name of Kaḁuvan ḴamaḴḴanār. Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 150.

Ḵavachchirakkō (இளவச்சிரக்கோ): Rdg. for Ḵavichchikkō (*vide*). (*Vachchirakkō* : Indiran). *Puṟam* : 151.

Ḵavaraśu (இளவரசு): Prince; the office of a prince. *Śilap* : XXVII : 120.

Ḵavichchikkō (இளவிச்சிக்கோ): The younger brother of Vichchikkōṇ; *vide* Ḵavachchirakkō. *Puṟam* : 151.

Ḵaveyinanār (இளவெயினனார்): Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 263.

Ḵaveyini (இளவெயினி): Basic name of PēymahaḴ Ḵaveyini; poetess and author of *Puṟam* : 11, of KuṟamahaḴ Ḵaveyini. Poetess and author of *Puṟam* : 157.

ḴaveḴimān (இளவெளிமான்): Younger brother of VeḴimān; a miser. He was despised by Perumśittiranār. *Puṟam* : 207, 237.

Iḷavēṭṭanār (இளவேட்டனார்): (1) Basic name of Madurai Aruvai vāṇigan Iḷavēṭṭanār. Poet and author of *Aham* : 56, 124, 230, 254, 272, 302; *Kuṟun* : 185; *Naṟ* : 344; *Puṟam* : 329.

(2) Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 33, 157. (It is conjectured that *Naṟ* : 221 is not by Iḷavēṭṭanār but by Iḷaik-kāḍanār.)

Iḷavēnil (இளவேனில்): The spring season. Chittirai, Vaikāṣi (April and May) months; usually translated as midsummer. *Aham* : 229 : 20; *Aiṇṭiṇṇai* (50) : 31 : 3; *Kali* : 26 : 8, 27 : 8, 29 : 8, 32 : 13, 34 : 7; *Maṇi* : XI : 40, XV : 23, XIX : 101, XXIV : 30; *Pari* : 6 : 77; *Śilap* : V : 202; VIII : 7; *Veṇḇā* : 1 : 3; XIV : 117.

Iḷi (இளி): Paṇ; music; the basis of all the tunes; one of the seven svaras in Tamil music (இளி, விளரி, தாரம், குரல், துத்தம், கைக்கிளை, உழை) Iḷivāippālai. *Aham* : 33 : 7; *Maṇi* : XIX : 26; *Pari* : 19 : 42; *Śilap* : III : 59, 87; V : 202; VII : 48 : 3; VIII : 35; XVII : *Eḍuttukkāṭṭu* : 9 : 12, *Kūttuḷ paḷudal* : 7.

Iḷivaral (இளவரல்): Contempt born of old age, disease, sorrow, weakness. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 204 : 2; 251 : 1.

Iḷai (இளை): Protective, defensive belt of forest. *vide* *Miḷai. Śilap* : XII : 24, XIV : 62.

Iḷaiyar (இளையர்): (1) Soldiers; warriors. *Aham* : 245 : 7, 269 : 13, 342 : 7, 354 : 12. *Naṟ* : 161 : 6; *Puṟam* : 191 : 4, 242 : 1.

(2) Servants *Aham* : 300 : 20, 310 : 1, 318 : 18, 354 : 6, *Naṟ* : 389 : 5.

(3) Robbers *Aham* : 375 : 4.

(4) *Vēṭṭuvar* *Aham* : 245 : 7.

Iḷaiyōn (இளையோன்): Great soldier; here Iḷaṇchēṭṭēṇni, father of Karikūḷvaḷavan. *Porunar* : 130.

Iṟpiṟappu (இற்பிறப்பு): Aristocratic breeding. *Nālaḍi* : 212 : 1, 340 : 1, 358 : 1.

Iṟṟi (இற்றி): A kind of tree with white roots; resembling the vēlam tree; also called Itti. *Aham* : 57 : 6, 345 : 19; *Aiṅguṟu* : 279 : 1; *Kuṟun* : 106 : 1; *Naṟ* : 162 : 9.

Iṟaṅgukudikkunṟa Nāḷan (இறங்குகுடிக்குன்ற நாடர்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 215.

Iṟadi (இறடி): Grain, Tiṇai. *Kuṟun* : 214 : 2; *Malaipaḍu* : 169.

Iṟandadu Kaḍidal (இறந்தது கடத்தல்): A literary practice of avoiding obsolete usages. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 665 : 12.

Iṟavu (இறவு): A kind of fish; vide Iṟāl, Iṟā. A dried preserve of this was called Iṟavin vāḍal. *Aham* : 123 : 12, 152 : 8, 220 : 17; *Kainnilai* : *Neydal* : 6 : 1; *Kuṟun* : 109 : 1, 160 : 2, 320 : 2; *Naṟ* : 19 : 1; 27 : 8; 67 : 3; 101 : 2; 111 : 2; 131 : 6; 211 : 5, 308 : 8; *Pari* : 10 : 85; *Paṭṭiṇap* : 63; *Perumbāṇ* : 270 *Porunar* : 204; *Puṟam* : 342 : 10; *Tiṇaimālai* : (150) : 131 : 1, 2.

Iṟā (இறா): The Iṟāl fish. *Aham* : 170 : 12, 376 : 16; *Aiṅguṟu* : 196 : 3; *Kainnilai* : *Neydal* : 10 : 2; *Naṟ* : 49 : 3, 168 : 2, 258 : 8, 278 : 8.

Iṟāl (இறால்): (1) A kind of fish; also Iṟavu, Iṟā. *Aham* : 60 : 1, 270 : 5, 286 : 6, 348 : 5.

(2) Honey *Aiṇṇiṇai* (70) : 10; *Murugu* : 300; *Naṟ* : 185 : 9.

Iṟudiyil inbam (இறுதியிலின்பம்): Ananta sukha. Endless bliss; one of the eight characteristics of divinity. *Śilap* : X : 206.

Iṟumbu (இறும்பு): Thicket; bush. *Aham* : 92 : 8, 322 : 9, 329 : 12, 357 : 2, 368 : 9; *Maṇi* : XIX : 97; *Naṟ* : 154 : 4, 264 : 7.

- Irai* (இறை): (1) The tight bracelet which keeps the bangles in their places in the forearm. The word means 'to settle down in a place' which decides the various shades of meaning for this word. *Aham* : 19 : 15, 92 : 5, 97 : 10, 334 : 7, 336 : 23, 396 : 8; *Aiṅṅuru* : 384 : 5, 493 : 4; *Kali* : 3 : 3, 7 : 16, 28 : 11, 60 : 4, 121 : 14, 125 : 22; *Kuṟiñjip* : 231; *Naṟ* : 167 : 10, 263 : 2; *Pari* : 12 : 43, 92.
- (2) Wrist; forearm. *Aham* : 32 : 18.
- (3) The slope from the roof adjacent to a corner of the drawing room or Kūḍam in a house. *Aham* : 103 : 9, 167 : 20, 346 : 1; *Maṇi* : VII : 60; *Naṟ* : 71 : 7, 181 : 1; *Perumbāṇ* : 265; *Puṟam* : 129 : 1.
- (4) God; here Muruhavāḷ, *Aham* : 388 : 20; *Kuṟaḷ* : 5 : 1, 10 : 2, 388 : 2; *Maṇi* : XXVII : 109; *Pari* : 8 : 79, 9 : 4; *Perumbāṇ* : 439; *Puṟam* : 294 : 5.
- (5) Chief; king. *Aham* : 388 : 26; *Innā* : 16 : 3; *Kali* : 56 : 34, 78 : 8, 120 : 24; *Kuṟaḷ* : 432 : 2, 436 : 2, 547 : 1, 564 : 1, 1157 : 2; *Maṇi* : XXVI : 11; *Naṟ* : 161 : 1; *Pari* : 11 : 8; *Puṟam* : 314 : 7, *Śilap* : XX : 26; XXV : 88.
- (6) Impartiality *Kuṟaḷ* : 541 : 1.
- (7) Tribute *Kuṟaḷ* : 733 : 2; *Śilap* : V : 100; XXVI : 52.
- (8) The little finger *Śiṟupañch* : 64 : 1.
- (9) elders, bosses etc. who instil fear into one : parents, teachers, rulers etc. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 256 : 1.

Iraikkūḍi (இறைக்குடி) : Royal family. *Śilap* : XXIII : 53.

Irai Kūḍu (இறைகூடு) : (v) to rule or govern. *Porunar* : 79.

Iraimahan (இறைமகன்) : 1. King. *Śilap* : XXV : 35.

2. Here Śeṅguttuvan. *Śilap* : XXVI : 2.

3. Prince; here Udayakumaran *Maṇi* : XVIII : 172.

Iṟaimurai (இறைமுறை): Rājanīti; the ethics of Govt. *Śilap* : XXIII : 17.

Iṟaiyaman (இறையமன்): Śani - Saturn. *Pari* : 11 : 8.

Iṟaiyavan (இறையவன்): Śiva; He wears the crescent. *Śilap* : XXII : 87.

Iṟaiyanār (இறையனார்): Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 2. He bore the name of the God. The details of the story about the poem 'Koingtēr vāḷkkai' are obviously later invention.

Iṟaiyōn (இறையோன்): 1. Śiva; there was a temple for Him in Madurai. *Maṇi* : I : 54, *Śilap* : XIV : 7.

2. The creator or the cause of all things. *Śilap* : XV : 162, XXVII : 142.

3. King; here Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Śilap* : XXVII : 148.

Iṟaiyaḷai (இறையலை): Bangle worn on the wrists. *Kali* : 16 : 2.

Iṟaivan (இறையன்): 1. God; the omnipresent One; also Aruhan *Āchāra* : 71 : 1; 78 : 1; *Kuṟaḷ* : 5 : 1; 10 : 2; *Maṇi* : XXI : 94, 97, 103; XXVII : 86, 95, 171; *Paṭṭinap* : 120; *Śilap* : X : 184; XX : 37; (Muruhan) *Śilap* : XXIV : 48.

2. King. *Kuṟaḷ* : 690 : 1, 733 : 1, 778 : 1; *Paḷa* : 201 : 3, 206 : 2, 365 : 2; 378 : 3; *Puṟam* : 18 : 26, 48 : 5, 152 : 19, 316 : 4; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 72 : 14.

3. Husband *Śilap* : XXII : 144.

4. Father. *Paḷa* : 8 : 1.

Inbattai Veruttal (இன்பத்தை வெறுத்தல்): The Aham situation of the ladylove hating all pleasure giving things like music, cosmetics, tasty food etc. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 270 : 1.

Inbuṛal (இன்புறல்) : 1. The Aham situation of the lover and the ladylove each thinking that the other alone is happy; this is an impediment to love. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 274 : 3.

2. Desiring the pleasure that the sense of property gives. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 260 : 2.

Innā Seyyāmai (இன்னுசெய்யாமை) : Refraining from doing harm (to others). *Kuṛaḷ* : 32 chap. hdg.

Inniyam (இன்பியம்) : (Pleasant) musical instruments, like Yāl etc. *Aham* : 98 : 14, 138 : 9, 189 : 13; *Naṛ* : 322 : 11; *Perumbāṇ* : 56, 391; *Puṛam* : 153 : 11.

Inam (இனம்) : Kulam; community. *Śiṛupañch* : 77 : 3.

Iniṣanda Nāgonār (இனிசந்த நாகனார்) : Poet and author of *Naṛ* : 66.

• *Iniyavai Kūṛal* (இனியவை கூறல்) : Speaking harmless pleasant and good things. *Kuṛaḷ* : 10 chap. hdg.

Ī (ஈ): Fly *Nālaḍi* : 41 : 3, 61 : 3, 218 : 2, 259 : 2, 389 : 2; *Pari Tiraṭṭu* : 2 : 58.

Īhai (ஈகை) : (1) Gift, charity *Kuraḷ* : 23 ch. hdg.

(2) Gold *Kuṟiñjip* : 126; *Malaipaḍu* : 72; *Puṟam* : 99 : 5, 353 : 3.

Īngai (ஈங்கை) : Kind of sensitive tree; sort of swallow wort. A plant called also Indam plant; also its flower. *Aham* : 125 : 3, 243 : 2, 252 : 9, 294 : 6, 306 : 3, 357 : 1; *Aiṅguṟu* : 456 : 3; *Kali* : 31 : 3; *Kuṟiñjip* : 86; *Kuṟun* : 110 : 5; 380 : 5; *Naṟ* : 79 : 1, 86 : 7, 124 : 4, 181 : 4, 193 : 1, 205 : 9, 312 : 2.

Īsan (ஈசன்) : (1) The wealthy one *Śilap* : X : 186.

(2) *Īsvaran*, God, Śiva. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 86.

Īṭṭi (ஈட்டி) : A weapon; spear *Pari* : 5 : 66.

Īndu (ஈந்து) : The date-palm *Aham* : 21 : 20; *Aiṅguṟu* : 2 (extra stanza); *Naṟ* : 2 : 2, 126 : 2, 174 : 1; *Perumbāṇ* : 88, 130; *Puṟam* : 116 : 7; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 104 : 2.

Īmam (ஈமம்) : The pyre. *Maṇi* : VI : 38, 65, 70, 129, 140, 147, 189; XXI : 12, 213; *Puṟam* : 231 : 2, 245 : 4, 246 : 11, 256 : 5, 356 : 3, 359 : 7.

Īyal (ஈயல்) : Winged white ant; also *Īsal*. *Aham* : 8 : 1, 14 : 3, 139 : 13, 304 : 15, 394 : 5; *Aiṅguṟu* : 497 : 2; *Naṟ* : 59 : 2; *Puṟam* : 51 : 10; 119 : 3.

Īr (ஈர்) : The larva of the louse. *Puṟam* : 136 : 4; *Perumbāṇ* : 219; *Porunar* : 79.

Īrkku (ஈர்க்கு) : Grass *Tol. Poruḷ* : 641 : 3.

Īramil Kūṟṟam Ēṟṟalar Nāṇal (ஈரமில் கூற்றம் ஏற்றலர் நாணல்) : The lady love being ashamed of the words unwittingly uttered by her under the influence of love. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 264 : 2.

Īraṟuporuḷ (ஈரறு பொருள்) : *Dvādaśa nidānam* : *Pēdamai*, *Śeyhai*, *Uṇarvu*, *Aruvuru*, *Vāyil*, *Nuharvu*, *Vēṭkai*, *Paṟru*, *Bhāvam*, *Tōṟṟam*, *Viḷaippayan*. *Maṇi* : XXX : 16.

Īraṟaippaḷḷi (ஈரறைப்பள்ளி) : The inner chamber in a tent, especially intended for a king. *Mullaip* : 64.

Īriranḍu (ஈரிரண்டு) : The Vedas which are four in number : *Rig*, *Yajur*, *Sāma* and *Atarva*. *Puṟam* : 166 : 3.

Īrēḷ (ஈரேழ்) : The 14 varieties of cows ; the seven wild ones and the seven domestic ones. The ney (clarified butter) from them is good for sacrificial purposes. *Puṟam* : 166 : 20.

Īrēḷ Kōvai (ஈரேழ் கோவை) : The *Śakōḍa Yāl*, a variety of harp provided with fourteen strings. *Śilap* : VIII : 31.

Īrēḷ Śakodam (ஈரேழ் சகோடம்) : A kind of *Yāl* (lyre) played on 14 strings ; also *Īrēḷ Kōvai*. *Śilap* : III : 70 ; X : *Kaṭṭurai* : 14.

Īraimpadinmar (ஈரைம்பதினமர்) : The hundred, usually interpreted as the Kauravas as an 'Aivar' are mentioned in juxtaposition, but their identification with the *Nūṟṟuvarkannar* seems to be more reasonable. *Paṇṇiru* : II : 4 : 5 ; *Paḷa* : 52 : 2 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 417 ; *Puṟam* : 2 : 15 ; *Śilap* : XXIX : *Uśalvari* : 6.

Īḷattu Bhūdan Dēvanār (ஈழத்துப்பூதனர் தேவனார்) : The poet called *Bhūdan Dēvanār* of Ceylon (*Īḷam*). Perhaps different from *Madurai Īḷattu Bhūdan Dēvanār*. *Aham* : 88 ; *Kuṟun* : 343.

Īḷam (ஈழம்) : (1) Ceylon ; to which *Īḷattu Bhūdan Dēvanār* belonged. *Aham* : 88 ; *Kuṟun* : 343 ; *Naṟ* : 88, 366.

(2) To which *Madurai Īḷattu Bhūdan Dēvanār* belonged. *Aham* : 231, 307 ; *Kuṟun* : 189, 360 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 191.

Īnūvēṇmāl (ஈனுவேண்மாள்) : A *vēḷir* girl, who had not given birth to a child. *Puṟam* : 372 : 8.

Uḍukkai (உடுக்கை): A kind of leather musical instrument shaped like an hourglass ; when vigorously shaken it produces melodious beat. It is special to Baladēvar. *Pari* : 2 : 22.

Uḍumbu (உடும்பு): (1) A kind of reptile; variety of large lizard (*varamus bengalansis*); the reins of the horses were made of the leather of this reptile. *Nar* : 24 : 2, 59 : 1; *Paḷa* : 87 : 4; *Puṇam* : 68 : 1, 152 : 5, 325 : 7, 326 : 9, 333 : 15.

(2) The pointed end of a plough share called *koḷu*. *Perumbāṇ* : 132.

Uḍai (உடை): (1) A kind of thorny tree with small leaves *Padiṇṇu* : 13 : 14; *Puṇam* : 324 : 4, 363 : 2.

(2) Dress : *Nar* : 299 : 1; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 262 : 2.

Uḍaipeyarttuḍuttal (உடை பெயர்த்துடுத்தல்): Dressing oneself over and over again. A situation in love making. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 262 : 2.

Uḍaimai (உடைமை): The sense of property and ownership. A feeling that adds to one's exhilaration. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 260 : 2.

Uḍāṭṭu (உண்டாட்டு): The situation of the cattle lifters dining and drinking in the company of their relatives; the same for the recoverers of cattle. A *Puṇam* *Tiṇai*. *Puṇam* : 257, 258, 262, 269, 297. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 58 : 7.

Uḍāṁneri (உண்டாம்பெறி): Occurrence ; factuality. A *Pramāṇa* or a logical norm. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 12.

Uḍiyiṇkuṇaidal (உண்டியிற் குறைதல்): The situation of loss of appetite for the lovers. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 270 : 4.

Uṇṇā Nōnbi (உண்ணு நோன்பி): Jaina ascetic ; who periodically fasted as part of his programme of penance. *Maṇi* : III : 102.

Uṇṇā Nōnbu (உண்ணு நோன்பு): Fasting as religious observance. *Silap* : XXVII : 83.

Uṇṇi (உண்ணி): Tick *Paḷa* : 74 : 4.

Uṇarchchi (உணர்ச்சி): (1) Feeling *Maṇi* : XXX : 138.

(2) One of the results of action. *Ibid* : 172.

(3) It comes of Aruvuru. *Ibid* : 105, 106.

(4) When action goes, this also goes : if *uṇarchchi* goes Aruvuru also goes. *Ibid* : XXIV : 105; XXX : 120, 121.

Uṇarndadai Uṇardal (உணர்ந்ததை உணர்ந்தல்): A perverted logical norm. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 60, 73.

Uṇarvu (உணர்வு): (1) Point of comparison between the lovers i.e., equality in feeling. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 273 : 3.

(2) The state of merely being, like a state of sleep. *Maṇi* : XXX : 82, 90, 156, 157.

(3) One of the 12 Iyalbus (or dvādaśa nidānās) *Ibid* : XXX : 45. One of the *Nōys* (diseases) *Ibid* : XXX : 179.

Uṇavu (உணவு): The vegetable edibles; these are also called 'ulam' and are of 8 kinds : Payaru (green gram), Uḷundu (black gram), Kaḷugu (mustard), Kaḷalai (Bengal gram), Eḷ (sesame), Koḷ (horse gram), Avarai (beans) and Tuvurai (pulses) *Tol. Poruḷ* : 633 : 1.

Uttaraguru (உத்தரகுரு): Bhogabhūmi, the land of divine bliss; it is deemed to be of six kinds. *Śilap* : II : 10.

Uttarakauṭṭar (உத்தரகௌத்தர்): A king who ruled at Benares (Vārāṇāsī). *Śilap* : XV : 179.

Uttaram (உத்தரம்): (1) The cross beam among the rafters supporting the ceiling. *Neḍunal* : 82; *Śilap* : III : 103.

(2) The Northern lands. *Ibid* : XXVI : 179.

(3) A star *Neḍunal* : 82.

Uttara Magadham (உத்தர மகதம்): The Magadha country in the north. *Maṇi* : XXI : 175.

Uttaran (உத்தரன்): An ally of Kanaka and Vijaya, the northern princes who opposed Śeṅguttuvan. *Śilap* : XXVI : 182.

Uttariyam (உத்தரியம்): The upper garment dropped on the shoulders; or the reins of a horse. *Kali* : 96 : 13.

Utti (உத்தி): (1) The literary devices and conventions which are 32 in number. *Tol. Pori* : 653 : 4, 665 : 1.

(2) Deiva Utti, an ornament sported by women on the forehead. *Kali* : 96 : 13, 97 : 14, *Murugu* : 23 *Śilap* : VI : 106 to 108.

(3) The ornament of blue stone set dangling on a horse's head. *Aham* : 400 : 5.

Uttiraiyār (உத்திரையார்): Basic name of Pūṅkaṇṭṭiraiyār; perhaps he was born in the uttira Nakshatra. *Kuṟuṇ* : 48, 171; *Puṟam* : 277.

Udaṇ (am) [உதண் (அம்)]: A variety of arrow. *Tiṇaimālai* : (150) : 2 : 4.

Udaya Kumaran (உதய குமரன்): The son of Neḍumuḍikkilli; the Puhār Chōḷan; he was Rāhulan in his previous birth and the husband of Ilakkumi (i.e, Maṇimēkalai) in her previous birth; he was killed by Kānchanan who mistook Maṇimēkalai for Kāyachaṇḍigai. *Maṇi* canto IV : sub hdg; IV : 28, 79; canto V : sub hdg. VII : 4, X : 43, XII : 8, XV : 67, XVIII : 27, 60, 112, canto XVIII : canto hdg. and sub hdg. XIX : 7, XX : canto hdg. and sub hdg. XX : 39, 123; XXI : canto sub hdg. XXII : canto sub hdg. 4, 115.

Udayakumaranaik Kānchanan Vāḷāl Eṇḍa Kāḍai (உதயகுமரனைக் காஞ்சனன் வாளால் ஏறிந்த காதை): *Maṇi* : XX canto hdg.

Udaya (Māl) Varai [உதய (மால்) வரை]: Udayagiri; the 'hill of the rising sun'. *Śilap* : V : 5.

Udal (உதல்): *Yāḍu*; goat; ram. A masculine term. *Perumbāṇ* : 151; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 557 : 3, 602 : 1.

Udi (உதி): A kind of tree; Goompain tree. *Tol. Eluttu* : 243, 262.

Udiyan (உதியன்): (1) Name of a branch of the Chēra family found in names like *Udiyan Chēral*; *Nannan Udiyan* etc. *Aham* : 65, 233, 258 : 1, *Nar* : 113 : 9.

(2) The ruler whose busy kitchen was at *Kuḷumūr*. *Aham* : 168 : 7.

(3) Basic dynastic name of *Chēramān Perum Chōṟṟu Udiyan Chēral Ādan*. *Podiṟṟu* : II : col. *Puṟam* : 2 col.

Udiyan Chēral (Ādan) [உதியன் சேரல் (ஆதன்)]: Father of *Imaya Varamban Neḷum Chēral Ādan*. It is possible that the *Udiyan Chēral* mentioned in *Aham* was different from the more famous 'Perum Chōṟṟu Udiyan Chēral' of *Puṟam* and *Padiṟṟu*. *Aham* : 65 : 5, 233 : 8; *Padiṟṟu* : II : *Padiham* : 2.

Undal (உந்தல்): One of the eight method of producing melody in *Yāl* by appropriate fingering. *Śilap* : VII : 1 : 12.

Undi (உந்தி): the spherical rest on the left side of a *Yāl*; it is hollow and is open at the nether end. *Malaipaḍu* : 34.

Undūḷ (உந்துழி): The flower of the large bamboo. *Kuṟiñjip* : 65.

Uppu (உப்பு): (1) Salt; the manufacture of salt was a major industry and its sale a leading trade; it was bartered for paddy. The process of purifying salt to whiteness was known. *Aham* : 30 : 5, 60 : 4, 140 : 3. & 7, 159 : 1, 190 : 2, 206 : 14, 280 : 8, 295 : 9, 310 : 14, 366 : 7, 390 : 1. *Kali* : 138 : 16; *Kuṟaḷ* : 1050 : 2, 1302 : 1; *Kuṟun* : 165 : 3; *Maduraik* : 117; *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 31; *Nālaḍi* : 116 : 3, 133 : 1, 206 : 3, 245 : 2, 289 : 3. *Nar* : 4 : 8, 138 : 1, 183 : 2, 211 : 2, 254 : 6, 311 : 4, 331 : 1, 354 : 8; *Paḷa* : 38 : 4, 338 : 4; *Puṟam* : 60 : 7, 116 : 8, 159 : 10, 313 : 5, 363 : 12, 386 : 16; *Śilap* : V : 25; *Tirikaḍu* : 83 : 1.

(2) Pleasure *Kuṟaḷ* : 802 : 2, 1328 : 2; *Nālaḍi* : 391 : 2.

Uppūri Kuḍi (உப்புரி குடி): Town to which Uppūri Kuḍi Kiḷār, father of Uruttira Śanman, *Aham* compiler belonged.

Uppūri Kuḍi Kiḷār (உப்புரி குடி கிழார்): Father of Uruttira Śanman, the compiler of *Aham*.

Uppūri Kuḍi Kiḷār mahanār Uruttira Śanmanār (உப்புரி குடி கிழார் மகனார் உருத்திர சன்மனார்): Uruttira Śanman, son of Uppūri Kuḍi Kiḷār. Though the word 'Kiḷār' seems to suggest that he was a vṛlāḷa, tradition as recorded in *Irai Ahaṭ*. and the suffix 'Sanman' indicate that he was a Brahmin compiler of *Aham*.

Upakirutan (உபகிருதன்): He who was received as a gift. *Ēlādi* : 31 : 3.

Upanayam (உபநயம்): The logic of inference; e.g. 'as the kitchen has fire this will also has fire, for smoke emanates from both'. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 57, 62.

Upayadhanma Vikalam (உபயதன்ம விகலம்): One of the perversions of Sādhanya Dhittānta. It is of two kinds : (1) Sannā uḷa upaya dhanma vikalam and, (2) Asannā uḷa upaya dhanma vikalam. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 332, 333, 359.

Upayūchittam (உபயாசித்தம்): A type of perverted analogy. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 193, 195.

Upayāviyā Virutti (உபயாவியா விருத்தி): One of the perversions of Vaidhanmya Dhiṭṭāntam. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 338, 424.

Umbar (உம்பர்): Dēvar; 'The ones above' i.e. the celestials. (U - indicating the direction above, behind and on the sides). *Kali* : 65 : 75; *Nālaḍi* : 137 : 4; *Pari* : 11 : 70.

Umbaḷam (உம்பளம்): Salt pans. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 27.

Umbarkāṭṭu Ilaṅkaṇṇanār (உம்பர்காட்டு இளங்கண்ணனார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 264. He belonged to umbarkkāḍu (Ānaimalai).

Umbarkāṭṭu Vāri (உம்பற்காட்டுவாரி): The district of the forest of elephants; a part of the Chēra land. *Paḍiṟṟu* : II Ten *Padiham* : III Ten *Padiham* : 2. This district was placed under the rule of Palyānai Śelkeḷu Kuṭṭuvan by his elder brother Imaya Varamban; a part of the revenues from this district was gifted away to Kumattūrkkkaṇṇanār by Imaya Varamban. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 146.

Umbarkāḍu (உம்பற்காடு): The forest of elephants, a division in Chēra land. (Umbal - elephant) to which Ilamkaṇṇanār belonged. *Aham* : 264 col. 357 : 9, 10; *Paḍiṟṟu* : V Ten *Padiham* : II Ten; III Ten : 2.

Ummai (உம்மை): (1) next birth. *Innā* : 6 : 2; *Nālaḍi* : 294 : 2; *Paḷa* : 273 : 3; *Śilap* : XV : 92; *Tiṇaimālai* : (150) : 123 : 2.

(2) Previous birth (s). *Śilap* : XXIII : 171.

Ummai Vinai (உம்மை வினை): Pūrvakarma; one's deeds in the past birth (s). *Śilap* : XXIII : 171.

Umatṭiyar (உமட்டியர்): Women sellers of salt. *Śiṟupāṇ* : 60.

Umatṭūr (உமட்டுர்): Place to which Umatṭūr Kiḷar mahanār Param Korṟanār belonged. *Aham* : 69,

Umatṭūr Kiḷār (உமட்டுர் கிழார்): Father of Paran Korṟanār. *Aham* : 69.

Umatṭūr Kiḷār mahanār Parankorṟanār (உமட்டுர் கிழார் மகனுர் பரங்கொற்றனுர்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 69.

Uman (உமண்): Salt traders. *Aham* : 159 : 4; 173 : 10; 257 : 17; 295 : 9; *Puṟam* : 386 : 17.

Umanḱuḍi (உமண் குடி): The community of salt manufacturers. *Nar* : 374 : 2.

Uman mahan (உமண் மகன்): A trader in salt. *Aham* : 343 : 4.

Umaṇar (உமணர்): Traders in salt. *Aham* : 17 : 13 ; 30 : 5 ; 119 : 8 ; 140 : 5 ; 169 : 6 ; 191 : 4 ; 303 : 17 ; 310 : 14 ; 329 : 5 ; 337 : 5 ; 390 : 3. *Kuṟun* : 124 : 1 ; 388 : 4. *Naṟ* : 4 : 7 ; 138 : 3 ; 183 : 5 ; 254 : 6 ; 331 : 2. *Perumbāṇ* : 65. *Puṟam* : 84 : 6, 102 : 1, 116 : 7, 307 : 7, 713 : 5, *Śirupāṇ* : 55.

Umi (உமி): Chaff. *Nālaḍi* : 221 : 3 ; *Paḷa* : 368 : 4 ; *Tirikaḍu* : 28 : 4.

Umai (உமை): The consort of the three-eyed God (Śiva). She is seated on the left of that God. *Aham* : invocation : 7 ; *Kali* : 38 : 2 ; *Murugu* : 153 ; *Pari* : 5 : 28 ; *Śilap* : XXVIII : 103.

Umaiyaṭ (உமையவர்): *vide* Umai. *Śilap* : VI : 42, XXVII : 74.

Umaiyaḷ (உமையர்): *vide* Umai. *Paḷa* : 85 : 1.

Uttukkoṇḍu uṇardal (உய்த்துக் கொண்டு உணர்தல்): A literary device - *utti* ; i.e. of inference. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 665 : 23.

Uyyānam (உய்யானம்): The royal gardens. *Maṇi* : III : 52, *Śilap* : XIV : 127.

Uyar ulagu (உயர் உலகு): Svargha ; heavens. *Kali* : 138 : 31.

Uyarndōr (உயர்ந்தோர்): The superior ones. *Andaṇar*, *Araśar*, *Vaṇigar* (i.e. the Brahmins, the Kshatriyas and the Vaiśyas). They were entitled to study Sanskrit, the vedic traditions and classical Tamil texts. *Nach.* includes higher class *vēḷālās* among them. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 31 : 1, 33 : 2.

Uyarndōn (உயர்ந்தோன்): 1. *Tirumāl* who is on the *Aḷagar* hills. *Śilap* : XI : 105.

2. Śiva ; *Seṅguṭṭuvan* placed on his head the sacred feet of Śiva, as also the *Vaṇji* foliage before going out to the north. *Śilap* : XVI : 55.

Uyar nilai ulagam (உயர் நிலை உலகம்): The Heavens ; Svargha *Kali* : 139 : 36 ; *Kuṟun* : 83 : 1, 2 ; 361 : 6 ; *Maduraik* : 197.

Uyar piṟappāḷan (உயர் பிறப்பாளன்): The high-born; Brahmin.
Śilap : XV : 48.

Uyavai (உயவை): the Mussell - shell creeper. *Malaipaḍu* : 136.

Uyir (உயிர்): (1) life; soul; creatures. *Āchāra* : 1 : 2; *Aham* : 205 : 1, 245 : 1; 339 : 12; *Aiṅḡuru* : 419 : 1; *Tani* : 6 : 4; *Aiṅṭinai* (70) : 18 : 4, 57 : 4; *Ēlādi* : 61 : 3; *Kali* : 5 : 19; *Kuṟaḷ* : 30 : 1, 848 : 1, 1122 : 1; *Maṇi* : III : 129, VIII : 14, X : 7, XII : 90, XXX : 56; *Naṟ* : 79 : 8; 364 : 11; *Paḷa* : 359 : 4; *Pari* : 419 : 1.

(2) It is of six kinds: 1. Makkaḷ (human) 2. Devas (Divine ones) 3. Brahmar 4. Narahar 5. Vilaṅgu (animals) 6. Pēy (ghosts). *Maṇi* : XXX : 56. *Puṟam* : 18 : 19, 23; 24 : 26; 192 : 9; 203 : 3; 210 : 9; 221 : 8; 235 : 20; 245 : 2; 247 : 10; 283 : 9. *Śilap* : X : 175; *Tol. Eḷuttu* : 18 : 1.

Uyirkkaḍan (உயிர்க்கடன்): Human sacrifice as religious ritual.
Maṇi : VI : 50.

Uyirppali (உயிர்ப்பலி): Human sacrifice usually made to the Bhūdas, vide *uyirkkaḍan*. *Śilap* : V : 87.

Uyirppu (உயிர்ப்பு): Frustration at unfulfilled desires. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 260 : 7.

Uyirmayaṅgiyal (உயிர்மயங்கியல்): The seventh chapter of *Tol. Eḷuttu*, dealing with the sandhi of vowel ending words with words beginning with consonants.

Uragar (உரகர்): Nāgar. (uragam : Nāgam : serpent). *Maṇi* : XI : 70.

Ural (உரல்): The mortar in which the pestle pounds. *Aham* : 393 : 12; *Perumbāṇ* : 54; *Puṟam* : 333 : 12; *Śilap* : XXIX : *Vallaippāṭṭu* : 11.

Uravōn (உரவோன்): (1) Here Karikālan. *Maṇi* : IV : 108.

(2) The Buddha. *Maṇi* : XII : 111.

Uran (உரன்): Knowledge *Śirupāṇ* : 115.

Uri (உரி): (1) The pendant pan in a balance called Kāvaḍi.
Perumbāṇ : 171; *Śilap* : XVII : *Munnilaip* : 7;
 XVII : *Karuppam*; XVII : *Uraippāṭṭu* : 3.

(2) The rope or the chain which holds the pan of
 kāvaḍi or the karakam of vessel. *Śilap* : XXX :
 64 & 90.

(3) Chain hanger to hold vessels. *Kali* : 9 : 2.

(4) a measure *Tol. Eluttu* : 240 : 1.

Uri Iyal (உரி இயல்): 8th chap. of *Tol. Śol* dealing with certain
 synonyms and homonyms; and words with specially conven-
 tional meanings.

Urikkā (உரிக்கா): The Kāvaḍi or balance with uri or vessel
 hanger. *Śilap* : XV : 205.

Urimai (உரிமை): wife; showing that the wife was treated as
 one's 'possession' over whom certain 'rights' were exercised.
Kuṟun : 351 : 5; *Maṇi* : XXV : 1, 122.

Urimai Śurram (உரிமைச் சுற்றம்): wives. *Śilap* : VI : 155.

Urivai (உரிவை): slough (of a snake). *Aham* : 327 : 13.

Uru (உரு): Form; one of the points of comparison in a simile.
Tol. Poruḷ : 276 : 1.

Uruttal (உருட்டல்): One of the eight methods of producing
 melody in the Yāḷ by appropriate fingering. *Śilap* : VII : 1 : 13.

Uruttira Śanman (உருத்திர சன்மன்): Basic name of Uppūri
 Kuḍikilār mahanār Uruttira Śanmanār; compiler of *Aham*.

Uruttiran (உருத்திரன்): (1) Ally of Kanaka and Vijaya, the
 northern princes who opposed
 Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Śilap* : XXVI : 182.

- (2) Father of Kaḍiyālūr Uruttiran - Kaṇṇanār. *Aham* : 167.

Uruttiran Kaṇṇanār (உருத்திரன் கண்ணனார்) : The Poet Kaṇṇanār son of Uruttiran; he belonged to Kaḍiyālūr; author of *Kuṟun* : 352, *Paṭṭinap* and *Perumbāṇ*.

Uruttiranār (உருத்திரனார்) : Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 274.

Uruttu varumalir Nirai (உருத்து வருமலிர் நிரை) : 'The floods which overflow on the cultivating fields' : name of the 8th stanza of *Paḍiṟṟu* : III Ten.

Uruttelu Vellam (உருத்தெழு வெள்ளம்) : 'The oncoming floods' on the day of the deluge : name of 2nd stanza of *Paḍiṟṟu* : VIII Ten.

Uruppaśi (உருப்பசி) : *Urvaśi*; the celestial dancer; she loved Jayantan, the son of Indra; and so was cursed to be born as a human on this earth. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 14; *Śilap* : VI : 21.

Urubiyal (உருபியல்) : dealing with case endings. The VI chap. of *Tol. Eluttu*.

Urum (உரும்) : Thunder. *vide urumu*. *Aham* : 68 : 7; 145 : 9; 182 : 9; 278 : 5; 322 : 6; 389 : 23. *Kaḷavaḷi* : 6 : 3, 13 : 3, 35 : 2, 38 : 2. *Kali* : 104 : 79. *Kār* : 3 : 3. *Maduraik* : 63. *Nar* : 2 : 10; 65 : 8; 114 : 9; 129 : 8; 201 : 9; 253 : 6; 353 : 10; 371 : 9; 383 : 5, 8. *Pari* : 7 : 82; 8 : 33; 20 : 2. *Puṟam* : 37 : 4; 44 : 5; 81 : 2; 126 : 19; 174 : 28; 197 : 5; 366 : 3; 373 : 1. *Śilap* : XIII : 8. *Śiṟupāṇ* : 266. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 107 : 2, 108 : 3. *Tiṇaimoḷi* : (50) : 3 : 2.

Urumu (உருமு) : Thunder; *vide urum*. *Aham* : 92 : 11; 318 : 2; 320 : 3; 441 : 2. *Kali* : 45 : 5. *Kuṟiṇṇip* : 255. *Kuṟun* : 391 : 3. *Nar* : 104 : 10, 255 : 11. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 20 : 42; 84 : 18; 90 : 54. *Śilap* : V : 87. *Śiṟupāṇ* : 80.

Uruvappahr̥ēr Iḷaiyōn (உருவப்பஹ்ரே இளையோன்) : Uruvappahr̥ēr Iḷamśēṭṭē senni. Father of Karikālan. *Pōrunar* : 130.

Uruvam (உருவம்): Ruddy complexion. *Murugu* : 241.

Uruvilāḷan (உருவிலாளன்): The formless one; Kāman. *Maṇi* : V : 6; *Śilap* : II : 44, V : 224, VIII : 2nd venba : 2, XIV : 36, XXX : 25.

Uruvu (உருவு): Complexion; general looks. One of the points of comparison between the lover and the lady love. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 273 : 2, 300 : 2.

Uruvu niṟutta kāma vāyil (உருவு நிறுத்தகாமவாயில்): Point of comparison between lover and lady love. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 273 : 2.

Urulī (உருளி): wheel; part of a vehicle. *Padiṟṟu* : 27 : 1, *Perumbāṇ* : 47.

Urulaī (உருளை): That which revolves; wheel. *Perumbāṇ* : 188.

Urūpabiramar (உருபப்பிரமர்): A variety of celestials who are of 16 kinds and live in 16 worlds beginning with Brahmakāyika lōkam etc. *Maṇi* : VI : 177.

Urai (உரை): 1. Plaint or pleading in a court of law. *Paḷa* : 21 : 1.
2. Fame *Kuraḷ* : 581 : 1, *Śilap* : XV : 110.
3. Commentary; prose. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 391 : 1, 477 : 1, 485 : 5, 654 : 1, 658 : 3.

Uraikal (உரை கல்): Touchstone. *Nar* : 25 : 4.

Uraiśāl vēḷvi (உரைசால் வேள்வி): 'The best of all sacrifices'. Name of the fourth stanza of VII Ten of *Padiṟṟu*.

Uraippāṭṭumaḍai (உரைப்பாட்டுமடை): (1) The Prose preamble to canto XXIX; *Valṭ-tukkāḍai* of *Śilap* i.e. interposing a prose passage in a poetical narrative.

(2) A division of Āichchiyarkuravai. *Śilap* : XII : 75; XVII : XXIV : I Part.

Uraiperukaṭṭurai (உரைபெறு கட்டுரை): (1) Prose interchapter prefixed to *Puhārka-kāṇḍam* of *Śilap*.

(2) Prose interchapter occurring between *Padiham* and *Maṅgaḷavāḷttuppāḍal* in *Śilap*.

Urai iḍai iṭṭa Pāṭṭuḍai Śeyyul (உரையிடைபிட்ட பட்டுடைச் செய்யுள்): An epic mostly in verse with some prose passages interspersed; like *Śilap* and *Bhāratam* etc. *Śilap* : *Padiham* : 87.

Urōhiṇi (உரோகிணி): The asterism found in conjunction with the moon; the 4th nakshatra. Hyades, part of Taurus. *Neḍimal* : 163.

Urōḍahattuk kandarattanār (உரோடகத்துக் கந்தரத்தனார்): (Rdg.) vide *Ōrōḍahattuk kandarattanār*. *Kuṟun* : 155, *Naṟ* : 306.

Urōḍaham (உரோடகம்): Place to which Kandarattanār belonged. vide *Ōrōḍaham*. *Kuṟun* : 155, *Naṟ* : 306.

Ulhu (உல்கு): Tolls. *Kuṟaḷ* : 756 : 1, *Paḷa* : 60 : 3, *Paṭṭinap* : 125, *Perumbāṇ* : 81.

Ulhu Poruḷ (உல்கு பொருள்): Tolls. *Kuṟaḷ* : 756 : 1.

Ulakkai (உலக்கை): pestle. *Aham* : 288 : 1, 393 : 11; *Padiṟṟu* : 24 : 19; 29 : 1; *Paḷa* : 328 : 4; *Perumbāṇ* : 97; *Puṟam* : 22 : 18; 399 : 2; *Śilap* : XXIX : *Valḷaippāṭṭu* : 1.

Ulaḥa Aṟavi (உலக அறவி): The Maṇṇam or the public resting place near Chakravāḷakkūṭṭam. *Maṇi* : VII : 93; XVII : ch. hdg. 78, 86; XX : ch. sub hdg. 21; XXII : 90; XXIV : 161.

Ulaḥa Aṟavi pukka kāḍai (உலக அறவி புக்க காடை): Canto dealing with Maṇimēkalai's entry into the ulaḥa Aṟavi near the Chakravāḷakkūṭṭam. *Maṇi* : XVII : canto hdg.

Ulaḥa Iḍaikalḷi (உலக இடைகலி): (1) passage from the north to the south made fit for army movement by the Mauryan hordes when they invaded the south. *Puṟam* : 175 : 8.

(2) City gates *Śilap* : X : 27.

Ulahattār (உலகத்தார்) : The world. *Kuṟaḷ* : 1032 : 1.

Ulaḥa nōnbihaḷ (உலக நோன்பிகள்) : The wise ones who do penance but have not renounced the world. *Śilap* : X : 24.

Ulaḥam (உலகம்) : The world (either this one or the next); the people in the world; the wise persons; the 21 worlds were believed in, in addition to the usual three worlds: the world was a compound of the five elements, *Aḥam* : 66 : 1, 2; 75 : 16; 178 : 16; 258 : 12; 268 : 9; 273 : 8; 286 : 17; 374 : 2; *Bhāratam* : 'Marankeḷu' : 21; *Kali* : 114 : 19; 118 : 5; 142 : 48; 143 : 52; *Kuṟaḷ* : 13 : 1; 19 : 1; 117 : 1; 140 : 1; 213 : 1; 215 : 1; 222 : 1; 233 : 1; 243 : 2; 247 : 1, 2; 280 : 1; 346 : 2; 374 : 1; 425 : 1; 426 : 1; 533 : 1; 572 : 1; 598 : 1; 637 : 1; 850 : 1; 996 : 1; 1031 : 1; 1198 : 1; *Maṇi* : I : 1; X : 9; XIX : 137; XXII : 159; XXIV : 115; XXV : 112, 113, XXX : 55; *Naṟ* : 1; 6, 22 : 8, 46 : 2, 196 : 5, 226 : 9, 237 : 9, 327 : 6, 337 : 1; 348 : 9, 10; 366 : 12; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 59 : 8; *Paḷa* : 6 : 1, 2, 3; *Pari* : 3 : 9, 3 : 20, 3 : 75, 5 : 17, 13 : 23, 15 : 51. *Puṟam* : 24 : 35, 27 : 14, 29 : 24, 34 : 19, 42 : 4, 50 : 15, 53 : 9, 56 : 25, 62 : 18, 66 : 7, 72 : 15, 74 : 7, 76 : 2, 186 : 2, 194 : 6, 206 : 7, 9, 213 : 3, 10; 214 : 9, 217 : 12, 221 : 11; 213 : 10, 23; 224 : 11, 229 : 22; 240 : 6; 249 : 11; 287 : 12; 341 : 15; *Śilap* : IV : 1; XVI : 201; XXVII : 139; XXX : 145; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 5 : 1, 2, 3, 4 78 : 2, 79 : 34, 644 : 2; *Tol. Śiṟappu* : 3.

Ulaḥa mannavan (உலக மன்னவன்) : King of the world; here *Seṅguṭṭuvan*. *Śilap* : XXVI : 83.

Ulaḥa Viruttam (உலக விருத்தம்) : Whatever is contradictory to traditionally held views. (*vide Kuṟaḷ* : 850) *Maṇi* : XXIX : 162.

Ulaḥial (உலகியல்) : Worldly traditions. *Kuṟaḷ* : 572 : 1; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 53 : 1.

Ulaḥiārṟiṟyān (உலகியற்றியான்) : The creator of the world. *Kuṟaḷ* : 1062 : 2.

Ulaṇḍu (உலன்டு): Silkworm which makes the cocoon, which is spun into silk threads. This is yellowish and the Bull's eye resembles it. *Kali* : 10 : 115; *Śirupañch* : 27 : 1.

Ulavai (உலவை): (1) Branch of a tree. *Aham* : 57 : 5.

(2). The Vēlam tree. *Aham* : 293 : 1.

(3) Dust storm. *Naṛ* : 189 : 10.

Ulai (உலை): The oven in the smithy. *Puṛam* : 170 : 17; *Śilap* : XV : 210.

Ulōkāyatam (உலோகாயதம்): One of the six kinds of religious sects; materialism. Brihaspati was its founder. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 78.

Ulōkāyatan (உலோகாயதன்): One who follows Ulōkāyatam, i.e. materialism. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 273.

Ulōchchanūr (உலோச்சுநூர்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 20, 100, 190, 200, 210, 300, 330, 400; *Kuṛam* : 175, 177, 205, 248; *Naṛ* : 11, 38, 63, 64, 74, 131, 149, 191, 203, 223, 249, 254, 278, 287, 311, 331, 354, 363, 372, 398; *Puṛam* : 258, 274, 377. He was so called perhaps because he was a Jain; *Ulōch* is a Jaina ritual.

Uvahaikkaluḷchchi (உவகைக்கலுழ்ச்சி): A *Puṛam* *Tuṛai*. *Puṛam* : 277, 278, 295.

Uvaṇa Śēval (உவணச் சேவல்): *Garuḍan*; the Brahmany kite. *Śilap* : XIV : 8.

Uvaṇaśēval uyarttōn (உவணச் சேவல் உயர்த்தோன்): *Tirumāl* who holds the *Garuḍa* (Brahmany kite) flag. *Śilap* : XIV : 8.

Uvaṇam (உவணம்): *Garuḍan*; the Brahmany kite. *Kaḷavaḷi* : 26 : 4; *Pari* : 2 : 60, 4 : 42.

Uvama aḷavai (உவம அளவை): The logical norm of proving the unseen by the seen. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 9, 41.

Uvama Iyal (உவம இயல்): The division dealing with figures of speech, especially, simile. The VII *Iyal* of *Tol. Poruḷ*.

Uvamattanmai (உவமத்தன்மை): The point of similarity in a simile. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 309 : 1.

Uvattōṟṟam (உவமத் தோற்றம்): The occurrence of similarity which justifies a simile. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 276 : 2.

Uvamapporuḷ (உவமப்பொருள்): In a simile, the (similar) object which is compared to a subject. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 295 : 1, 296 : 1.

Uvamappōli (உவமப்போலி): False simile. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 299 : 1.

Uvamam (உவமம்): Simile. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 284 : 1, 2 ; 303 : 2 ; 304 : 1 ; 488 : 1.

Uvamānam (உவமானம்): Simile ; comparison.. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 84.

Uvamai (உவமை): Simile ; comparison. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 283 : 1.

Uvarkkaṇṇūr (உவர்க்கண்ணூர்): Place to which Pullaṅkīraṇār belonged. *Aham* : 146.

Uvarkkaṇṇūrppullaṅkīraṇār (உவர்க்கண்ணூர்ப் புல்லங்கீரனார்): Poet and author of *Aham*. *Aham* : 146.

Uvalai (உவலை): Foliage *Maduraik* : 311 ; *Mullaip* : 29 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 28 : 12.

Uvavanam (உவவனம்): Park artificially set up. *Maṇi Padiham* : 45 ; III : 62, 169 ; VII canto hdg. ; VII : 15 ; VIII : 19 ; X : 42 ; XXI : 13, 185.

Uvavu (உவவு): The Full Moon day ; the sea is disturbed on this day. *Aham* : 201 : 9, *Paṭṭinap* : 93, *Puṟam* : 65 : 6, *Ṣilap* : VI : 111.

Uvavumadi (உவவு மதி): The Full Moon. *Pari* : 10 : 76 ; *Puṟam* : 3 : 1, 60 : 3.

Uvā (உவா): Digit of the moon. (‘Niṟai Uvā’ is Full Moon). *Āchāra* : 17 : 2 ; *Pari* : 11 : 37.

Uvātti (உவாத்தி): Āchārya ; the preceptor. *Maṇi* : XIII : 4, 46, 79 ; *Nānmaṇi* : 45 : 3.

Uvāt titi (உவாத் திதி) : The Full moon and the New moon days.
Āchāra : 43 : 2, 47 : 1.

Uvāttiyān (உவாத்தியான்) : The teacher. *Āchāra* : 16 : 1.

Uvāmaḍi (உவாமதி) : The Full Moon. *Maṇi* : XXII : 13.

Uḷakku (உழுக்கு) : A measure. *Tol. Eḷuttu* : 457 : 2.

Uḷalai (உழுலை) : A kind of tree; the toḷuvam log. *Aintiṇai* (70) : 46 : 1; *Kali* : 106 : 21,

Uḷavar (உழவர்) : Agriculturists; tillers *Aham* : 30 : 8, 37 : 2, 41 : 6, 211 : 5, 266 : 17, 314 : 4, 346 : 5, 366 : 8. *Kainnilai* : *Marudam* : 1 : 1. *Kuṟaḷ* : 14 : 1, 872 : 1, 2; 1032 : 1; 1036 : 1. *Nālaḍi* : 356 : 2. *Naṟ* : 60 : 2, 97 : 9, 315 : 4, 331 : 1, 340 : 7. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 90 : 41. *Pari* : 7 : 16, 39; *Tiraṭṭu* : 1 : 27. *Paṭṭinap* : 205; *Perumbāṇ* : 197; *Puṟam* : 13 : 11, 65 : 4, 109 : 3, 230 : 13, 289 : 3, 384 : 8, 395 : 1; *Śilap* : V : 43, VII : 4 : 1; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 190.

Uḷavu (உழவு) : Agriculture, tilling the soil. *Kuṟaḷ* : 104 ch. hdg. 1031 : 2, 1032 : 1, 1033 : 1, 1036 : 1; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 76 : 11; *Tirikaḍu* : 42 : 3, 59 : 2.

Uḷavōn (உழவோன்) : Peasant. *Śiṟupañch* : 60 : 3.

Uḷiñjil (உழிஞ்சில்) : The Vāhai tree, or the Unnam tree; vide *uḷuñjil* also. *Aham* : 45 : 1, 53 : 7, 151 : 8; *Kuṟun* : 39 : 2; *Maṇi* : VI : 80; *Puṟam* : 370 : 7; *Śilap* : XI : 76.

Uḷiñai (உழிஞை) : The flower of the uḷiñai creeper donned by defenders and besiegers of forts; *Korṟān* creeper. The *Puṟam* corresponding to *Marudam* in *Aham*; *Puṟattiṇai*. *Kali* : 140 : 4; *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 3; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 22 : 27, 43 : 23, 44 : 10, 56 : 5, 63 : 8; *Paṭṭinap* : 235; *Puṟam* : 50 : 4, 76 : 5, 77 : 3; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 64 : 1.

Uḷiñai aravam (உழிஞை அரவம்) : A *Puṟam* *Tuṟai*. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 77 col.

Uḷiyam (உலியம்): Bear. *Aham* : 81 : 1, 88 : 14; *Kuṟiñjip* : 252; *Murugu* : 313. *Śilap* Arumpada, says it is a 'diśai śol' (loan word.) *Śilap* : XIII : 5. 32; XXV : 50.

Uḷiñjil (உலிஞ்சில்): uḷiñjil; a kind of tree. Aḍiyārk. equates it with the Vāhai. *Aham* : 151 : 8; *Puṟam* : 370 : 7; *Śilap* : XI : 76.

Uḷudal (உலுதல்): Ploughing; tilling the soil. *Puṟam* : 120.

Uḷundinaimpulavan (உலுந்தினம்புலவன்): Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 333.

Uḷundu (உலுந்து): Black gram. *Aham* : 86 : 1; *Aiṅguṟu* : 211 : 1; *Kali* : 94 : 26; *Kuṟun* : 68 : 1, 384 : 1; *Naṟ* : 89 : 5; *Puṟam* : 299 : 2; *Śilap* : XXII : 73.

Uḷupaḍai (உலுபடை): Plough; *Nālaḍi* : 178 : 2; *Puṟam* : 35: 25.

Uḷumahan (உலுமகன்): Peasant; tiller. *Śiṟupañch* : 50 : 4.

Uḷuvai (உலுவை): (1) Tiger. *Aham* : 45 : 5; 72 : 13; 277 : 5; 308 : 1; 332 : 4; *Kali* : invocation 11; 43 : 24; 46 : 4; *Kuṟiñjip* : 252; *Nānmaṇi* : 67 : 1; *Naṟ* : 47 : 1; 104 : 1; 144: 1; 154 : 5; 205 : 3.

(2) Chōḷa emblem inscribed on forts. *Puṟam* : 33 : 9, 78 : 3, 152 : 2. Children were pacified by the cry - 'puli' 'puli' (puli - tiger) *Pari* : 14 : 12.

Uḷai (உலை): (1) Deer. *Kuṟun* : 68 : 2; *Naṟ* : 19 : 4; 113 : 1; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 567 : 1, 590 : 1; 593 : 1, 600 : 1, 612 : 1. Called Oruttal also. The male is called 'Ēru' the female is called 'Piṇai' *Aham* : 5 : 27 173 : 11, 219 : 13, 249 : 18.

(2) One of the 7 musical svaras (Narambu). *Śilap* : III : 80; VIII : 32, 37; XIII : 109; XVII : *Eḍuttuk-kāṭṭu* : 9. 'Uḷai' svara becomes 'kural' svara. *Pari* : 11 : 127. [The daughter of Vāṇan (Bāṇan); called 'usha' in Skt. *Śilap* : VI : 54 - 55 - Aḍiyārk. com.]

Uḷai Irundān (உழை இருந்தான்): *Amātya*, minister; called also 'śurraṃ' meaning the same. *Kural*: 638 : 2.

Uḷ (உள்): Town (just as *Nagar* also means house and town). *Aham*: 226 : 3; 281 : 2; *Paḍiṟru*: 56 : 1.

Uḷvari (உள்வர்): Dancing; disguise or make-up. *Maṇi*: XXII : 39; *Śilap*: VIII : 89.

Uḷvarikkōlam (உள்வர்க்கோலம்): Disguise assumed by dancer; *Maṇi*: XXVII : 288. Arumpada. calls it 'krithrima vēḍam' or ingenious disguise. Aḍiyārka. says it is acting in disguise as the Pāṇḍavās did. *Śilap*: V : 216.

Uḷvarip pāṇi (உள்வரிப்பாணி): Singing while being disguised as another or even without such disguise. *Śilap*: XVII : *Āḍunarp-puhal*: dal : 7.

Uḷḷadu Uyattal (உள்ளது உவத்தல்): The situation of the heroine being disgusted with the hero's attentions not knowing his sincerity. *Tol. Poruḷ*: 272 : 2.

Uḷḷam (உள்ளம்): Knowledge. *Maṇi*: XXX : 87, 88, 96.

Uḷḷāl (உள்ளால்): A diminutive bird called *Uḷḷān*. *Tirikaḍu*: 7 : 1.

Uḷḷi Viḷavu (உள்ளி விழவு): A festive occasion on which the Koṅgar danced in the streets with bells attached to their girdles. *Aham*: 368 : 18. This was celebrated in Vañji with pomp. *Naṟ*: 234 : 9.

Uḷḷu (உள்ளு): The bird called 'uḷḷān'. *Śilap*: X : 117.

Uḷḷurai uvamam (உள்ளுறை உவமம்): Simile of the nature of an allegory. *Tol. Poruḷ*: 48 : 2, 49 : 1.

Uḷḷurai Vāḷttu (உள்ளுறை வாழ்த்து): Singing the praise of a person while being in disguise or even without that. A division in Āichchiyar Kuravai. *Śilap*: XVII.

Uḷi (உளி): (1) Chisel. *Aham*: 55 : 3; 210 : 2; 343 : 7; *Neḍunal*: 118. *Śirupāṇ*: 52.

(2) Pestle; peg. *Nālaḍi*: 355 : 2; *Paḷa*: 279 : 4.

(3) Spear. *Naṟ* : 388 : 4.

(4) The fish hook thrown by fishermen from their boats to catch fish. *Naṟ* : 388 : 3 to 5.

Uḷai (உலை) : Headpiece of the accoutred horse ; mane. *Kali* : 96 : 9. *Naṟ* : 121 : 8, 135 : 8, 185 : 4, 270 : 8, 367 : 11 ; *Neḷunal* : 93. *Padiṟṟu* : 10 : 15 : 34 : 4 *Perumbāṇ* : 27 ; 488. *Porunar* : 164 ; *Puṟam* : 4 : 13. *Śirupāṇ* : 92.

Uḷai mān (உலை மாள்) : Lion. The maned animal. *Aham* : 102 : 1.

Uṟattūr (உறத்துர்) : vide Arimaṇa Vāyil Uṟattūr.

Uṟandai (உறந்தை) : (1) vide Uṟaiyūr also. Uṟaiyūr ; it was a Chōḷa capital. Tittan (Veliyan) was a ruler of this place. *Aham* : 26 : 14 ; *Puṟam* : 35 : 10, 39 : 8, 58 : 9, 68 : 18, 395 : 19 ; *Śilap* : 8 : 3.

(2) There were many obstacles to easy movement in the burial ground beside this town. *Aham* : 122 : 21,

(3) The Uṟandai festival was famous and was held in Paṅguni Uttiram. *Aham* : 4 : 14, 6 : 5.

(4) The Uṟandai Sabha was famous for its justice. *Aham* : 93 : 5. *Naṟ* : 400 : 7.

(5) The Periyāru (Kāviri) flowed along this town. *Aham* 137 : 6, 237 : 14, 369 : 14, 385 : 4. *Kuṟun* : 116 : 2. Naṟṟēr Chōḷan ruled here. *Naṟ* : 234 : 8.

(6) Karikālan enlarged this town. *Paṭṭinap* : 285. *Śirupāṇ* : 83.

Uṟavi (உறவி) : Ant. *Aham* : 339 : 10.

Uṟaḷdal (உறழ்தல்) : (1) Striking by the finger the alternate strings of a lyre (Yāḷ) ; A method of producing melody in Yāḷ by appropriate fingering. *Porunar* : 23. *Śilap* : VII : 1 : 12.

(2) Uṟaḷ (Kuṟittal) - உறழ் (குறித்தல்) - Deciding to hold a disputation. *Paṭṭinap* : 171.

Uṟupparai (உறுப்பறை): A situation in the psychology of anger generated by 'mutilation of the body' or 'a deformed' person. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 258 : 1.

Uṟuppu (உறுப்பு): The point of similarity in a simile or an allegory ('uḷḷuṟai uvamai'). *Tol. Poruḷ* : 300 : 2.

Uṟuppu Nalan Alidal (உறுப்பு நலன் அழிதல்): The destruction of one's beauty, complexion etc. *Kuṟaḷ* : 124 chap. hdg.

Uṟu Peyar Kēṭṭal (உறு பெயர் கேட்டல்): A situation in the psychology of love in which the heroine delights to hear the praises of her hero. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 270 : 10.

Uṟuporuḷ (உறுபொருள்): Escheat; i.e., ancestral property lying uninherited; lost property later found as treasure trove. *Kuṟaḷ* : 756 : 1.

Uṟai (உறை): (1) The area of government. *Kuṟaḷ* : 680 : 1.

(2) Life. *Kuṟaḷ* : 564 : 2.

(3) Sheath, scabbard. *Aham* : 136 : 24; *Puṟam* : 323 : 7, *Śilap* : XVI : 196.

(4) Presents. *Pari* : 16 : 52.

(5) Good conduct. *Kuṟaḷ* : 426 : 1, 2.

(6) Rains *Kuṟaḷ* : 559 : 1.

Uṟaiyanār (உறையனார்): Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 207.

Uṟaiyūr (உறையூர்): The Chōḷa capital; also called Uṟandai, Kōḷi. *Aham* : 133, 257, 329, 44 col. *Kuṟun* : 133, 221, 227, 309, 353, 371, 374, 390; *Naṟ* : 370 col; *Puṟam* : 13, 27, 39, 45, 47, 58, 60, 69, 78, 127, 170, 220, 264, 321, 325, 331, 352, 395; occurring in *Puṟam* : 28, 29, 30, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 172, 241, 331, 374, 375; *Śilap* : X : 242. The mention of Araṅgam in the context of Uṟaiyūr fixes the latter place in the neighbourhood of Śrirangam. *Śilap* says the Kāviri was crossed by Kōvalan before he reached Uṟaiyūr; so Uṟaiyūr was on the south bank of the Kāviri.

Uṟaiyūr Iḷam Pon Vāṇiganār (உறையூர் இளம் பொன் வாணிகனார்): Poet and author, *Puṟam* : 264 col.

Uṟaiyūr Ēṇichchēri Muḍamōṣiyār (உறையூர் ஏணிச்சேரி முடமோசியார்): His basic name was Mōṣi and being lame he was called Muḍamōṣi. Ēṇichchēri was a suburb of Uṟaiyūr. 'Ēṇi' means border and the suburb was at the outskirts of the town. He was a poet and author of *Puṟam* : 13, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 241, 374, 375 cols.

Uṟaiyūrkkaduvāi Śāttanār (உறையூர்க்கதுவாய்ச் சாத்தனார்): Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 370.

Uṟaiyūr Śalliyān Kumaranār (உறையூர்ச் சல்லியன் குமரனார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 44, *Kuṟun* : 309, *Naṟ* : 141.

Uṟaiyūr Śiṟukandanār (உறையூர்ச் சிறுகந்தனார்): Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 257.

Uṟaiyūrp Palkāyanār (உறையூர்ப் பல்காயனார்): Poet and author *Kuṟun* : 374. (The commentary on Yāpparuṅgalam mentions a Palkāyanār who is perhaps different from this.)

Uṟaiyūr Maruttuvan Dāmōdaranār (உறையூர் மருத்துவன் தாமோதரனார்): Poet and author. *Aham* : 133, 257 cols; *Puṟam* : 60, 170, 321 cols.

Uṟaiyūr Mudukaṇṇan Śāttan (உறையூர் முதுகண்ணன் சாத்தன்): Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 133. Mudukaṇṇan means (Mudukaṇ+an i.e.,) one who is learned, experienced and wise and not (Mudu+Kaṇṇan meaning) old Kaṇṇan. Perhaps he was a trusted and valued adviser of Chōḷan Nalaṅkiḷli. *Puṟam* : 27, 28, 29, 30, 325 col.

Uṟaiyūr Mudukūttanār (உறையூர் முதுகூத்தனார்): Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 353, 371. His name is also spelt Mudu Koṟṇanār. He specialised in the Pālai Tiṇai. Also Uṟaiyūr Mudu Kūṟṇanār. *Aham* : 137, 329; *Puṟam* : 331 col.

Uṟaiyūr Mudukūṟṇanār (உறையூர் முதுகூற்றனார்): vide Uṟaiyūr Mudukūttanār. *Naṟ* : 28, 58.

Uṟaiyūr Mudukoṟṇanār (உறையூர் முதுகொற்றனார்): Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 221, 390; vide 'Uṟaiyūr Mudukūttanār'.

Unnanilai (உன்னிலை): The military situation in *Puṛattiṇai* (*Vetchittiṇai*) in which the unyielding king is likened to the *unnam* or the *Ilavu* tree; or praying to the gods to bring victory to the king and praying for the blossoming of the king's tutelary tree and the destruction of his enemy's tutelary tree.
Tol. Poruḷ : 60 : 8.

Unnam (உன்னம்): (1) Omens *Tol. Poruḷ* : 60 : 8.

(2) *Ilavu* tree. *Puṇam* : 3 : 23.

(3) Warriors on the march to the battle field note the omens from the blossoming of this tree. This is a word commonly used by hill folk says *Puṇam* com. *Padiṟṟu* : 23 : 1 ; 30 : 17 ; 61 : 6.

Ukkam Uḍaimai (ஊக்கம் உடைமை): On being energetic and enthusiastic. *Kuṟaḷ* chap. 60 hdg.

Ūham (ஊகம்): (1) variety of monkey; *Puṟam* : 383 : 19 the young one of this variety was called 'Kuḷavi'. The usage fell even in Pērāśīriyar's days (c 13th cent A. D.) *Tōḷ. Poruḷ* : 577 : 1; 622. The black variety in monkey; its fingers were black. *Kuṟun* : 373 : 5. It could throttle a serpent. *Kali* : 43 : 12; *Śīrupāṇ* : 221.

(2) Variety of grass. The tops of ramparts on forts were clothed with this thorny variety of grass. *Perumbāṇ* : 122; *Puṟam* : 324 : 5.

(3) The monkey device set up on ramparts to blow out the brains of attackers. *Śīlap* : XV : 208.

Ūhu (ஊகு): The grass called Ūham; *Puṟam* : 307 : 5.

Ūśal (ஊசல்): Swing; attached to the enduring branch of a big tree. *Aham* : 368 : 4; 372 : 7; *Kali* : 131 : 11, 12, 24, 34, 46; *Nar* : 90 : 10; 162 : 10; 368 : 2; *Śīlap* : XXIX : *Ūśal Vari* : 1; 4; 5, 9; 10; 14; 15; XXIX : *Ūśal Vari* - hdg.

(*Vel*) *Ūśi* [(வெள்) ஊசி] : (1) The silver needle used to stitch up wounds. (Was the needle white because it was made of silver or because it was heated white hot and sterilised before operation?) *Aham* : 48 : 9; 199 : 8; *Padiṟṟu* : 22 : 3; *Puṟam* : 82 : 4; 100 : 4.

(2) The needle-defensive device on top of forts. *Śīlap* : XV : 213.

(3) (Pon) *Ūśi*; (Golden) needle; *Maṇi* : XXIX : 17.

Ūṭṭiyār (ஊட்டியார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 68, 388 ; (perhaps) derives his name from the expression 'ūṭṭi' in *Aham* : 68 : 5, and 388 : 24 ; 'ūṭṭi' means 'dyed'.

Ūḍal uvahai (ஊடல் உவகை): The inherent pleasure in lover's quarrels. *Kuraḷ* : 133 chap. hdg.

Ūṇūr (ஊனுர்): Capital of Taḷumban's chieftaincy. *Aham* : 220 : 13, 227 : 18 ; *Nar* : 300 : 10 ; *Puṇam* : 348 : 5.

Ūḍiyam (ஊதியம்): (1) Wages. *Kuraḷ* : 831 : 2.

(2) Result. 797 : 1, 461 : 2, 231 : 2.

(3) Profit. 449 : 1.

Ūḍulai (ஊதுலை): Bellows. *Aham* : 96 : 6 ; *Śilap* : XVIII : 13, 14.

Ūḍai (ஊதை): (1) The north-wind or Vāḍai. *Aham* : 60 : 9. *Kuṇun* : 55 : 3, 86 : 4, 197 : 3.

(2) The cold wind. *Nar* : 163 : 2, 183 : 7. *Pari* : 11 : 84.

Ūm (ஊம்): (1) The dumb ones ; they entertained royalty. *Śilap* : V : 118 ; XX : 17.

(2) One of the 8 varieties of deformed ones, called 'Enpērechcham' *Puṇam* : 28 : 2.

Ūr (ஊர்): (1) Town. *Aham* : 200 : 3, 220 : 1, 236 : 17, 264 : 6, 274 : 14, 278 : 10, 284 : 13, 286 : 5, 323 : 1, 340 : 24, 345 : 24, 380 : 2, 383 : 2 ; *Iṇai Ahaṇ* : 48 : 1 ; *Kali* : 58 : 22 ; 65 : 1, 26 ; 68 : 7 ; 95 : 14 ; 108 : 44 ; 138 : 10 ; 140 : 20, 28 ; 145 : 45, 51 ; 147 : 39 ; *Kuraḷ* : 397 : 1 ; *Kuṇun* : 28 : 5, 32 : 2, 41 : 2, 50 : 3, 51 : 6, 124 : 2, 138 : 1, 166 : 3, 275 : 3, 276 : 8, 295 : 6, 309 : 6, 335 : 7 ; *Maṇi* : II : 17 ; VII : 125 ; XIII : 76 ; *Nālaḍi* 64 : 3, 286 : 2 ; *Nānmaṇi* : 84 : 1, 2, 3, 4 ; *Nar* : 49 : 10, 59 : 9, 74 : 10, 77 : 8, 87 : 1, 149 : 10, 187 : 6, 200 : 7, 203 : 11, 220 : 7, 223 : 9, 239 : 11, 255 : 1, 262 : 3, 263 : 3, 264 : 9, 276 : 7, 320 : 7, 344 : 12, 348 : 3, 364 : 8, 365 : 4, 375 : 9, 377 : 2 ; *Paḷa* : 190 : 3, 231 : 4 ; 233 : 3, 351 : 4,

392 : 4; *Pari* : 7 : 29, 76; 20 : 14; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 40 : 3, 85 : 1, 503 : 1, 629 : 1.

- (2) Any town : *Tahaḍḍūr Yāt* : ' *Kalaiena* ' : 12.
- (3) Residential place. *Maduraik* : 158; *Puṟam* : 3 : 17, 7 : 8, 48 : 5, 49 : 1, 83 : 6, 84 : 4, 85 : 1, 94 : 1, 96 : 9, 97 : 18, 104 : 2, 110 : 4, 132 : 3, 141 : 4, 143 : 10.
- (4) Society *Kuṟaḷ* : 216 : 1, 397 : 1, 1008 : 1, 1129 : 2, 1130 : 2, 1142 : 2, 1143 : 1, 1147 : 1, 1150 : 2, 1158 : 1, 1220 : 2.
- (5) Different from *chēri*. *Kuṟun* : 262 : 1.
- (6) Puhār *Śilap* : X : *Kaṭṭurai* : 16; X : 153.
- (7) Madurai *Śilap* : IX : 51, XI : 32, 143, XVIII : 6, 53, XIX : 3, 34, XXIII : 65, 75, 161.
- (8) There were manṟams in the Ūr. *Kuṟun* : 33 : 2; *Puṟam* : 162 : 4; 176 : 10, 191 : 7; 192 : 1; 240 : 2; 257 : 6; 265 : 1; 272 : 7; 320 : 18; 321 : 10; 322 : 10; 323 : 7; 325 : 15; 327 : 5; 332 : 1; 341 : 19; 343 : 17; 344 : 3; 345 : 20; 349 : 7; 351 : 12; 355 : 3; 379 : 18.

Ūrkkurī (ஊர்க்குரீஇ) : The domestic sparrow. *Kuṟun* : 85 : 2.

Ūrkkōṭṭam (ஊர்க்கோட்டம்) : The temple housing the Kailās (which is the residence of Iraivan). *Śilap* : IX : 11.

Ūr Kūṇ Kūdai (ஊர் கூண் கூதை) : In which Kōvalan's approach to Madurai is described. *Śilap Padiham* : 75 canto XIV hdg.

Ūr Kāppāḷar (ஊர் காப்பாளர்) : Night guards *Maṇi* : VII : 69.

Ūr Kolai (ஊர் கொலை) : The murder of the guards who defend the cattle, by the cattle thieves in Vetchi of Puṟattinai. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 58 : 5.

Ūrseru V.ḷnda (Pāśi) *Maṟam* [ஊர்ச்செரு வீழ்ந்த (பாசி) மறம்] : Battle in the streets of a fort. *Uḷḷinai* in Puṟattinai. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 68 : 8.

Ur Śūl Vari (ஊர் சூல் வரி): In which is described Kaṇṇahi's coming round the streets of Madurai calling upon the citizens to bear witness to the tragedy of her husband's death. The title of *Śilap* canto XIX : *Padiham* : 79.

Ūrtta Chāmam (ஊர்த்த சாமம்): The upward movement of the tongues of fire. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 92.

Ūrdi (ஊர்தி): Mount; conveyance. *Puṇam* : 399 : 32.

Ūrvāyil (ஊர்வாயில்): Entrance to the town. *Naṭ* : 83 : 1.

Ūral (ஊரல்): A bird called Kuḷuvai. *Śilap* : X : 117.

Ūrār (ஊரார்): Townspeople; the public. *Kuṇal* : 1180 : 1.

Ūruṇi (ஊருணி): Public tank. *Kuṇal* : 215 : 1.

Ūroḍu Toṇṇam (ஊரோடு தோற்றம்): The nucleus of the *ulā*, a form of literature describing the beauties and graces of the king etc., during his professional rounds in the city as seen by admiring women. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 85 : 1.

Ūrōḍaḥam (ஊரோடகம்): *vide* *Urōḍaḥam*; a place name.

Ūl (ஊழ்): Fate, Regulation. *Aham* : 369 : 2; *Kali* : 130 : 4; *Kuṇal* : IV division of *Aṇattuppāl* ; 371 : 1, 2; 372 : 1, 2; 379 : 1; 620 : 1; 38 ch. hdg. *Nālaḍi* : 394 : 2; *Śilap Padiham* : 57; X : 4; XVI : 217; XX : 59; XXVII : 59, 70.

Ūl Iyal (ஊழ் இயல்): *Kuṇal* : 4th division of *Aṇattuppāl*. The division dealing with 'fate'.

Ūl Vinai (ஊழ் வினை): Karma passed on by fate, *Maṇi* : VI : 152; XX : 123; *Śilap* : XVI : 217; X : 4; *Padiham* : 57; XX : 59; XXVII : 59, 70.

Ūl Aṇi Taivaral (ஊழ்ணி தைவரல்): A situation in the psychology of love wherein the lady love adjusts her bracelets and rings. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 262 : 2.

- Ūḷi** (ஊḷி): (1) Yuga; æon. *Śilap* : XI : 116; XXV : 91; 182; XXVII : 139; XXVIII : 185; XXX : 145.
- (2) Final deluge. *Aiṅḡuru* : 63 : 20; 89 : 8; 281 : 1; 482 : 4; *Kuṟaḷ* : 989 : 1; *Maduraik* : 21; *Maṇi* : XXII : 159; *Nānmaṇi* : 74 : 1; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 90 : 53.
- (3) (Kēḷal Peyariya) Ūḷi : the æon called 'varāham' *Kali* : 129 : 1; *Pari* : 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 17, 18, 3 : 23, 80; 17 : 8.
- Ūḷi Mudalvan** (ஊḷி முதல்வன்) : Brahma, the Creator. *Maṇi* : VI : 172.
- Ūṟṟakkōl** (ஊṟṟுக் கோல்) : i.e. Ūṟṟukōl. Supporting staff. *Kuṟaḷ* : 415 : 1.
- Ūṟṟu Nir** (ஊṟṟு நீர்) : Spring water. *Kuṟaḷ* : 1161 : 2.
- Ūṟu** (ஊṟு): (1) a disease. *Maṇi* : XXX : 179.
- (2) a result. *Maṇi* : XXX : 172.
- (3) Part of II Kāṇḍa. *Maṇi* : XXX : 138.
- (4) Desire and medium (of enjoyment) contacting tastes. *Maṇi* : XXX : 88.
- (5) Touch. *Maṇi* : XXX : 46; This is caused by the medium (like eyes, ears, nose etc.); this leads to enjoyment. *Maṇi* : XXX : 108, 109. If the medium is removed this is removed; if this is removed, enjoyment goes. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 106, XXX : 123, 124.
- Ūn** (ஊன்) : Meat; *Kuṟaḷ* : 252 : 2; 254 : 2; 255 : 1; 256 : 2; 258 : 2; *Perumbāṇ* : 283.
- Ūn Tuvai Aḷiṣil** (ஊன் துவை அடிசில்) : 'The food mixed with meat chops'; name of 5th stanza of V Ten *Paḍiṟṟu*.
- Ūnpittiyār** (ஊன் பித்தியார்) : Poetess and author of *Kuṟun* : 232. Also Ūnpittaiyār.
- Ūn Podi Paṣum Kuḷaiyār** (ஊன் பொதி பசங்குடையார்) : Kuḷai is the wicker basket in which the meat is packed; perhaps this poet had something to do with such a basket; author of *Puṟam* : 10, 203, 370, 378.
- Ūnam** (ஊனம்) : The club used for mincing meat. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 21 : 10.

Ehham (எஃகம்): (1) Spear. *Aham* : 212 : 20, 215 : 4, 272 : 5, 312 : 13; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 5 : 1, 19 : 1, 33 : 3, 34 : 2; *Nar* : 97 : 2, 168 : 9, 324 : 5; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 11 : 17, 19 : 4, 33 : 9 90 : 37, *Neḍunal* : 176; *Puṟam* : 275 : 5, 303 : 4, 308 : 4341 : 14; 353 : 15, 354 : 2, 370 : 22.

(2) Sword *Mullaip* : 68; *Perumbāṇ* : 119.

Ehhu (ஊஹு): (1) Spear *Aham* : 102 : 11, 72 : 18, 71 : 12, 371 8, 363 : 12, 202 : 12, 277 : 4; *Kuṟiñjip* : 52; *Kuṟun* : 198 : 6; *Maṇi* : XIX : 26 *Murugu* : 111; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 12 : 16, 45 : 4 : 49 : 6; 50 : 9; 51 : 30; 52 : 6; 62 : 3; 64 : 9; 66 : 12 : 74 : 13; 76 : 1. *Pari* : 9; 79, 10 : 109, 22 : 7 *Paṭṭinap* : 78; *Puṟam* : 61 : 13, 26 : 5, 233 : 7, 274 : 5, 282 : 1; *Tahaḍūr* *Yāt* : ' *Mey vēl* ' : 5.

(2) Sharpness *Kuṟaḷ* : 773 : 2.

(3) Sword *Kaḷavaḷi* : 13 : 1.

(4) The bow like instrument for curing cotton. *Nar* : 247 : 4.

(5) Cutlass for chopping mutton. *Paḍiṟṟu* : III : 4 : 21.

(6) Scissors. *Kali* : 32 : 1.

Ekkūr (ஊகூர்): *vide* *Okkūr*. *Okkūr* *Māśāttanār*, *Okkūr* *Māśāttiār*. *Puṟam* : 248 col, 279 col.

Ehinam (ஊஹம்): (1) Swan. *Aham* : 34 : 12; *Śilap* : XXVII : 208; *Tol. Eḷuttu* : 337 : 1; 346 : 1.

(2) Dog *Nar* : 132 : 5; *Perumbāṇ* : 326.

(3) ' *Kavari* ' deer with long tail. *Neḍunal* : 91.

(4) A kind of tree. *Tol. Eḷuttu* : 336.

Echham (ஊச்சம்): (1) The deformed one; there are 8 varieties of this. *Puṟam* : 28 : 4.

(2) Fame. *Kuṟaḷ* : 238 : 2.

(3) Remainder, i.e., descendants etc. *Kuraḷ* : 114 : 2.

(4) An inference from present to past in the logic of Anumānam or deduction. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 33.

Echchaviyal (எச்சவியல்) : IX and last Iyal of *Tol. Śol* dealing with residuary matters in the book on ' words '.

Echchil (எச்சில்) : Impurities. *Āchāra* : 7 : 1, 3; 8 : 1; 27 : 1; 39 : 2.

Eṭṭi (எட்டி) : (1) A title bestowed on Vaiśyas. *Maṇi* : IV : 58. *Śilap* : XV : 163.

(2) vide *Eṭṭi Śāyalaṇ*. *Śilap* : XV : 196.

Eṭṭi Kumaraṇ (எட்டி குமரன்) : Chetti's son; son of a Vaiśya. *Maṇi* : IV : 58, 64.

Eṭṭi Śāyalaṇ (எட்டி சாயலன்) : The name of a merchant in Puhār. *Śilap* : XV : 163.

Eṭṭippū (எட்டிப்பூ) : The floral decoration indicative of *Eṭṭi* status. *Maṇi* : XXII : 113.

Eṭṭu (எட்டு) : (1) The eight letters sacred to Tirumāl. *Śilap* : XI : 128.

(2) Robbers consider eight things before embarking on an adventure : (a) Mantra, (b) Deiva, (c) Marundu, (d) Nimittam, (e) Tantra, (f) Iḍaṇ, (g) Kālam (h) Karuvi. *Śilap* : XVI : 168.

(3) Mān; the Buddhist tantra. *Pari* : 3 : 79.

Eḍuttukkāṭṭu (எட்டுத்துக்காட்டு) : A division in *Āichchiyar Kuravai*. Example. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 144. *Śilap* : XVII.

Eḍuttukoḷvari (எட்டுத்துக்கொள்வரி) : Dramatic representation of the loving damsel (woman) falling down (by excessive sorrow) so that others have to carry her away. *Śilap* : VIII : 108.

Eṇ (எண்) : (1) Numerals, standing for arithmetic. *Aham* : 352 : 15; *Kuṛaḷ* : 392 : 1.

(2) Sesame. *Naṛ* : 328 : 8.

(3) Eight. *Puṛam* : 87 : 3; 118 : 2.

Eṇḡu (என்கு) : Bear (n.) *Aham* : 15 : 16, 95 : 9, 112 : 1, 149 : 4, 171 : 15, 201 : 16, 247 : 4, 257 : 21, 267 : 8, 275 : 12, 307 : 10, 331 : 3; *Aintinai* (70) : 34 : 2; *Naṛ* : 125 : 1, 192 : 5, 325 : 1, 336 : 10; *Paḷa* : 139 : 4.

Eṇ Guṇattān (எண் குணத்தான்) : God; He of the eight fold virtues like (1) being of pure body, (2) omniscience, (3) natural freedom from attachment, (4) endless-grace, (5) omnipotence (6) endowed with endless bliss, (7) natural sensitivity, (8) absolute self-control. Also, *Aṇimā*, *mahimā*, *karimā*, *lahimā*, *prāpti*, *prāhāmyam*, *īsatvam*, *vaśitvam*. *Kuṛaḷ* : 9 : 1.

Eṇ Guṇan (எண் குணன்) : He of the eight fold virtues; like (1) Ananta Guṇa, (2) Ananta Vīrya, (3) Ananta Darśana, (4) Ananta Sukha. (5) Nirnāma, (6) Nirgotra, (7) Nirāyushya, (8) Satbhāvana. *Śilap* : X : 188.

Eṇ Kaiyan (எண் கையன்) : Śiva (of eight hands). *Kali Invocation* : 4.

Eṇṇei (எண்ணெய்) : Eḷ + Ney; the gingelly oil - which is hair tonic. *Āchāra* : 12 : 1; 13 : 3; *Kuṛun* : 312 : 6; *Pari* : 10 : 91; *Puṛam* : 50 : 6; 279 : 9.

Eṇ Pēr Echham (எண் பேர் எச்சம்) : The eight types of deformed ones : (1) the blind (2) the deaf (3) the dwarf (4) the dumb (5) of the animal shape (6) the idiot (7) the hunch-back (8) the mere mass of flesh. *Puṛam* : 28 : 4.

Eṇ Pērāyam (எண் பேராயம்) : The eight fold assistants of the king. *Maṇi* : I : 17. *Śilap* : V : 157; XXVI : 38. In explaining their status and functions, the Arumpada. speaks of the personal attendants who supply the cosmetics (sandal, flowers, sash, clothes, betel leaves, arecanut, overcoat, and hair oil) to the king; Adiyark. gives them official status and identifies

them with the secretaries, financiers, treasurers, gate keepers, citizens, army chiefs, chiefs of the elephantry, and the cavalry). These are always mentioned along with the 'Aimperunkuḷu'.

Enmar (எண்மர்): The Vasus. *Pari* : 3 : 7, 8 : 5.

Edir Peidu Paridal (எதிர் பெய்து பரிதல்): The illusion of the lover's form appearing before one's mind's eye : a situation in the psychology of love. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 270 : 2.

Edir Poruḷ Uṇarttal (எதிர் பொருள் உணர்த்தல்): A literary device by which a future situation is anticipated. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 665 : 20.

Ediradu Pōṟṟal (எதிற்று போற்றல்): A literary device by which future provisions are also embraced by a present rule. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 665 : 12.

Edirolī (எதிர்ஒளி): Reflection, an image *Nar* : 219 : 8.

Endirak Kiṇṇaru (எந்திரக் கிணறு): Wells provided with filling and discharging pipes and sluices. (cf. *Endira Vāvi*). *Maṇi* : XIX : 102.

Endirappaṟavai (எந்திரப்பறவை): Mechanical bird-like devices fixed to forts. *Tahaḷṇar Yāt* : *Maṟanuḍai* : 3.

Endiram (எந்திரம்): (1) Machine or engine. *Padiṟṟu* : 53 : 7 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 260 ; *Puṟam* : 177 : 5, 322 : 7.

(2) Sugarcane crusher. *Padiṟṟu* : 19 : 23.

Endira Vāvi (எந்திர வாவி): Tanks provided with filling and discharging pipes and sluices. (cf. *Endirakkiṇṇaru*) *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 7.

Emmeyyāyinum Oppumai Kōḍal (எம்மெய்யாயினும் ஒப்புமை கோடல்): Comparing any object (or person) with one's own self. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 270 : 9.

Ey (எய்): Porcupine. *Aham* : 307 : 9 ; *Malaipaḍu* : 301 ; *Nar* : 98 : 1 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 88.

(*Tūṅgu*) *Eyil* [(தூங்கு) எயில்]: (1) (flying) fortress; [*Eyil*: fortress.] *Aham* : 373 : 18; *Kali* : 149 : 14; *Maduraik* : 187; *Maṇi* : III : 45; VI : 22, 140, 148, 203; XXI : 148; *Nar* : 3 : 11; 150 : 5; 287 : 3; *Padiṟṟu* : 28 : 5; *Paṭṭinap* : 291; *Puṟam* : 3 : 9, 6 : 14, 15; 15 : 3; 33 : 8; 40 : 1; 203 : 10; 298 : 4; 338 : 12; 392 : 6; *Tirikaḍu* : 100 : 2.

(2) A town; its chief was Āndai. *Puṟam* : 7 : 12; (perhaps so called as it had some sort of fortification).

(3) Tiripura; the three great flying forts destroyed by Śiva *Padiṟṟu* Invocation : 3; *Kali* : 150 : 2; *Āchāra Tarṣiṟa* : 1. Fort : *Aham* : 84 : 14; 381 : 16; 392 : 23; 372 : 15; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 67 : 3, 7.

Eyil Mūṇṟu (எயில் மூன்று): Tiripura. *Śilap* : XXVII : 165.

Eyiṟku Ivardal (எயிற்கு இவர்தல்): The military situation of scaling the walls of a fort, in Uḷiṇṇai Tiṇai. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 67 : 3.

Eyiṟpaṭṭinam (எயிற்பட்டினம்): The town of which Nalliyakkōḍan was the chief. *Śirupāṇ* : 152 : 3.

Eyiṟṟiyanār (எயிற்றியனார்): (1) Poet; author of *Kuṟun* : 286.

(2) basic name of Pullāṟṟūr *Eyiṟṟiyanār*. *Puṟam* : 213 col.

Eyiṟṟiyār (எயிற்றியார்): (1) Basic name of Kaḷārkkīran *Eyiṟṟiyār* *Aham* : 163, 217, 235, 294; *Nar* : 281, 312.

(2) The Eyinar women. *Perumbāṇ* : 94; *Śilap* : XII : 140; *Śirupāṇ* : 175.

Eyiṟu (எயிறு): The tusk of an elephant. *Neḍunal* : 117.

Eyin (ஈயின்): The hunter community. *Śilap* : XII : 147, 154.

Eyinandai (ஈயினந்தை): (1) Parent of Iḷankīranār; *Aham* : 3, 225, 239, 289, 299, 361, 371, 395, 399. *Nar* : 3, 62, 113, 269, 308, 346.

(2) Poet and author of *Nar* : 43.

Eyinandai Mahanār Iḷam Kīranār (ஈயினந்தை மகனார் இளம் கீரனார்): poet and author; *Aham* : 3, 225, 239, 289, 299, 361, 371, 395, 399; *Nar* : 269, 308, 346.

Eyinandaiyār (ஈயினந்தையார்): poet; author of *Nar* : 43.

Eyinar (ஈயினர்): Hunters; they wore sandals (of leather) and they were bearded and of ferocious speech. *Aham* : 79 : 14; 319 : 3; *Aiṅḡuru* : 363 : 2; *Aintiṇai* (50) : 35 : 1; *Kainmilai* : *Pālai* : 1 : 2; *Kuṟun* : 12 : 3; *Paṭṭinap* : 266; *Perumbāṇ* : 129; *Puṟam* : 177 : 13; *Śilap* : XI : 79; XII : 10, 13, 15, 20, 95, 99, 140, 143, 150, 158, 162. *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50) : 20 : 1.

Eyinan (ஈயினன்): vide Āy Eyinan. His place was Vāhai. *Puṟam* : 351 : 6.

Eyini (ஈயினி): Name of Kuṟamahaḷ Iḷa Eyini, based on caste. *Nar* : 357.

Eri (ஈரி): (1) Comet; its appearance impoverishes the world. *Puṟam* : 395 : 34.

(2) Fire God; it is the deity of Kārttikai star. This is the 'Rishaba' constellation. *Pari* : 5 : 34; 11 : 2.

(3) The sacrificial fire which the brahmins circumambulated. *Kali* : 69 : 5.

(4) Agni (as an arrow) shot by Śiva destroyed the Tripuras. *Kali* : 150 : 2.

Eri Nagai (ஈரி நகை): The Vetchi flower; the garland worn by Tirumāl has this flower and Tuḷaśi interspersed. *Pari* : 13 : 59.

Eriparandēḷuttal (ஈரிபரந்தெடுத்தல்): Setting fire to enemy land; a military situation (Tuṟai) in Vaṇṇi Tiṇai in Puram. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 63 : 1.

Erimalar (எரிமலர்): The lotus flower. *Pari* : 1 : 6; 9 : 4.

Erimuhappērambu (எரிமுகப்பேரம்பு): The great fire-tipped arrow which destroyed the Tripuras. *Śilap* : VI : 41.

Eru (எரு): Manure. *Kuṟaḷ* : 1037 : 1; 1038 : 1; 1147 : 1; *Śiṟupañch* : 60 : 2.

Erukkam (எருக்கம்): (1) A poisonous plant. *Nar* ; 220 : 2.

(2) A flower. *Puṟam* : 106 : 2.

Erukkāṭṭūr (எருக்காட்டுர்): Place to which Tāyam Kaṇṇanār belonged. *Aham* : 319, 357; *Puṟam* : 149. 397 col.

Erukkāṭṭūrtāyam Kaṇṇanār (எருக்காட்டுத்தாயம் கண்ணனார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 149, 319, 357, 397. Perhaps his basic name was Kaṇṇanār and he obtained Erukkāṭṭur as a grant (brahmadāyam); his praising the Vēlvi (sacrificial) fire lends support to the view that he was a brahmin. *Puṟam* : 397.

Erukku (எருக்கு): (1) Kind of flower. *Aham* : 301 : 11; *Kali* : 138 : 9; 139 : 8; *Kuṟun* : 17 : 2; *Maṇi* : III : 105; *Nar* : 152 : 2.

(2) The Erukku plant. *Paḷa* : 376 : 3.

Eruttu (எருத்து): Ox. *Innā* : 21 : 4; *Paḷa* : 76 : 4; 87 : 4.

Erudu (எருது): Ox drawing carts carrying salt; hay was its fodder. *Aham* : 37 : 16; *Kuṟun* : 117 : 4; 388 : 4; *Nar* : 125 : 9; 198 : 9; 315 : 4; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 27 : 13; *Paṭṭinap* : 52; *Puṟam* : 102 : 1; 289 : 2; 327 : 1; 370 : 16. It was fed on salt water to give it more energy for work. It was used for ploughing. *Nānmaṇi* : 55 : 1; *Paḷa* : 38 : 4; 155 : 3; *Śiṟupañch* : 20 : 4; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 139 : 2.

Erundu (எருந்து): Shell. *Śiṟupaṇ* : 58.

Eru Maṇṭam (எரு மன்றம்): The open space where cowdung cakes were exposed for drying. *Śilap* : XVII : *Karuppam*.

Erumai (எருமை): (1) Also called 'Ā'. Buffalo; with twisted horns and a bell dangling from its neck; used for ploughing. *Aham* : 56 : 3, 91 : 15,

100 : 16, 146 : 3, 165 : 5, 206 : 3, 316 : 3 ;
Aiṅḡuru : 91 : 1, 92 : 1, 93 : 1 ; 94 : 1,
 95 : 1, 96 : 1, 97 : 2, 98 : 1, 99 : 2, 100 :
 2 ; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 46 : 1 ; *Kaiṇṇilai* :
Marudam : 1 : 2 ; *Kār* (40) : 31 : 2 ;
Kuṟun : 181 : 3 ; 279 : 1, *Naṟ* : 60 : 2, 80 :
 1, 120 : 1, 260 : 1, 271 : 1, 330 : 1 ;
Padiṟṟu : 13 : 4 ; *Paṭṭiṇap* : 14 ; *Perum-*
bāṇ : 165 ; *Puṟam* : 5 : 1, 297 : 1 ; *Paḷa* :
 23 : 2, 167 : 3 ; *Śilap* : XII : 101 ; *Śiṟu-*
pāṇ : 42 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 137 : 1,
 147 : 1, 148 : 1 ; *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50) : 31 : 1 ;
Tol. Poruḷ : 615 : 1. The female of it is
 called 'Nāhu'. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 617 : 1 ; 575 :
 1. The young one is called 'kanṟu' *Tol.*
Poruḷ : 571 : 1, 592 : 1. Its male is 'ēṟu',
 'oruttal', 'kaṇḍi'. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 594 : 1,
 596 : 1, 623 : 7.

(2) Yama's mount. *Kali* : 101 : 25, 103 : 44, 147 : 38.

(3) Kūṟṟavan or Yama. *Pari* : 8 : 86.

(4) The chieftain called Erumai ; he was chief of Kuḍa
 (Western) Nāḍu. *Aham* : 115 : 5. He was chief of
 Vaḍugar (of the north). *Aham* : 253 : 19. His
 place was Erumaiyūr, (Mahishaūr later corrupted
 into Mysore). Erumai like Mōhūr was metonym
 for the ruler of that place.

Erumai ūrvōn (எருமை ஊர்வோன்) ; Yama. *Śilap* : XXVI : 215.

Erumaippeḍai (எருமைப்பெடை) : She-buffalo. *Kali* : 114 : 13.

Erumai Maṟam (எருமைமறம்) : A military situation of stubborn
 resistance - *Puṟattiṇai*. *Puṟam* : 80, 274, 275 cols.

Erumaiyūran (எருமையூரன்) : One of the Vēḷirs defeated at
 Talaiālaṅgānam by Pāṇḍyan Neḍuñjeḷiyan. *vide* 'Erumai' : 4.
Aham : 36 : 17.

Erumai Vēḷi (எருமை வேளி) : (1) A place name associated with
 some poets' names. *Aham* :
 72, 73.

(2) Place to which Erumai Veḷiyanār belonged. *Puṟam* : 273, 303 col.

(3) Possibly the same place as Erumai and Erumai Veḷi is a toponym on the analogy of Vañji Muṟṟam or Kāñchi Muṟṟam.

Erumai Veḷiyanār (எருமை வெளியனார்): A poet; his son was Kaḍalanār (author of *Aham* : 72) Author of *Aham* : 73; *Puṟam* : 273, 303.

Erumai Veḷiyanār Mahanār Kaḍalanār (எருமை வெளியனார் மகனார் கடலனார்): Poet and author. *Aham* : 72.

Eruvai (எருவை): (1) A kind of hawk with whitish head and reddish body, preying on corpses. *Aham* : 3 : 5, 51 : 6, 67 : 8, 77 : 11, 97 : 7, 111 : 12, 161 : 6, 193 : 6, 215 : 12, 285 : 11, 291 : 10, 297 : 17, 375 : 8, 381 : 10; *Aiṅṅuru* : 335 : 2; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 20 : 1; *Maṇi* : VI : 117; *Nālaḍi* : 351 : 3; *Naṟ* : 261 : 9, 298 : 4; *Padiṟṟu* : 36 : 9; *Puṟam* : 64 : 4, 224 : 8, 370 : 26, 373 : 38.

(2) Flower 'Korukkachchi' or 'Korukkantaṭṭai' *Kuṟun* : 170 : 2, *Naṟ* : 156 : 7, 294 : 4; *Pari* : 18 : 48, 19 : 77.

(3) A kind of reed; pañchāikkōrai. *Aiṅṅuru* : 269 : 1; *Kuṟiñjip* : 68.

El (எல்): (1) The sun *Kuṟiñjip* : 39; *Murugu* : 74; *Naṟ* : 152 : 3; *Perumbāṇ* : 66.

(2) night *Malaipaḍu* : 416.

Ellari (எல்லரி): A musical instrument called 'śalli' *Puṟam* : 152 : 16.

Ellai (எல்லை): Limit; from this 'frontier'. *Kuṟal* : 806 : 1.

Eli (எலி): Rat *Aham* : 122 : 13, 133 : 2; *Paḷa* : 189 : 3, 330 : 4. Its flesh was eaten. *Kuṟun* : 107 : 3; *Puṟam* : 211 : 19, 190 : 3, 321 : 5; *Naṟ* : 83 : 6; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 561 : 1. Its enemy was the snake (cobra). *Kuṟal* : 763 : 1.

Evvi (எவ்வி): A chieftain and patron; he was a Vēl. *Aham* : 115 : 8; *Kuṟun* : 19 : 1; *Puṟam* : 24 : 18, 233 col, 234 col, 202 : 14, 233 : 6. When he died the Pāṇar broke their Yāḷs (the harps). *Aham* : 366 : 12. Chief of Nīḍūr. He was defeated by Neḍumiḍal (Añji). *Aham* : 126 : 13, 266 : 11.

Eḷāl (எழால்): (1) A hawk like bird; pullūru. *Aham* : 103 : 1; *Kuṟun* : 151 : 2; *Paḍiṟru* : 36 : 10; *Tiṇai-moḷi* (50) : 15 : 1; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 598 : 1.

(2) The rendering of the rāga (music). *Kuṟun* : 323 : 2.

(3) *Yāl*, (the harp) *Porunar* : 56; *Śilap Nūṟkaṭṭurai* : 10.

Eḷili (எழில்): The clouds. *Kuṟaḷ* : 17 : 1; *Paḍiṟru* : 18 : 10.

Eḷiṟkai (எழிற்கை): The hand pose in dancing (in Ahakkūttu) which is designed merely for æsthetic effect; this is differentiated from *Tolṟikai* which is purposive gesturing. *Śilap* : III : 18.

Eḷini (எழினி): (1) Adihaimān, ruler of Tahaḍūr, also known as Eḷini Adiyamān. *Aham* : 36 : 16; defeated at Talaiālaṅgānam by Neḍuñjeḷiyan. One of the seven Vaḷḷals, chief of Kudirai hills; wearing Kūviḷam garland. *Puṟam* : 158, 230, 392.

(2) Eḷini of many spears. He recovered the cattle lifted by his enemies. *Kuṟun* : 80 : 5, 105 : 10, 372 : 9.

(3) his teeth were knocked out by Matti who impressed them on the gates of the fort of Veṇmaṇi. *Kuṟun* : 211 : 13.

(4) *vide* Ādan Eḷini. *Aham* : 216 : 14.

(5) Chief of Adiyān i.e., Pohuṭṭeḷini son of Adihaimān Neḍumān Añji. *Puṟam* : 230 : 6, 392 : 2.

(6) Chief of Kudirai hills. *Puṟam* : 158 : 9.

(7) Stage curtain of three kinds. *Maṇi* : V : 3. *Śilap* : III : 109, 110, VI : 158.

Eḷu (எழு) : The wooden bolt for the gates of the fort. *Aham* : 209 : 4; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 45 : 10, 53 : 15; *Perumbāṇ* : 48; *Puṟam* : 14 : 2, 39 : 11, 61 : 16, 90 : 10, 97 : 8, 98 : 4, 341 : 4; *Śilap* : XV : 215; *Śirupāṇ* : 112.

Eḷuttadihāram (எழுத்ததிகாரம்) : Part I of *Tōlkāppiam* dealing with letters of the alphabet and their places in words; orthography.

Eḷuttāṇi (எழுத்தாணி) : The Stylus. *Ēlādi* : 63 : 1.

Eḷuttālan (எழுத்தாளன்) : (1) Scribe; occurring in the name of Madurai *Eḷuttālan* Śēndan Bhūdānār. *Aham* : 207; *Kuṟun* : 90, 226.

(2) basic name of Madurai *Eḷuttālan*. *Aham* : 84.

Eḷuttu (எழுத்து) : (1) Writing. *Aham* : 343 : 7; *Aiṅguṟu* : 352 : 2; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 29 : 1.

(2) Orthography and philology. *Kuṟaḷ* : 392 : 1.

(3) The seven svaras sa, ri, ga, ma, pa, da, ni. *Śilap* : III : 68.

Eḷuttōlai (எழுத்தோலை) : The cut piece of palm leaf on which the scribe wrote with a stylus. *Nālaḍi* : 253 : 3.

Eḷu Tiṇai (எழு திணை) : The seven Ahattiṇais, i.e., Kaikkilai, Mullai, Kuṟiṇji, Marudam, Neidal, Pālai, and Peruntiṇai. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 1 : 2.

Eḷu Nāl (எழு நாள்) : The seventh day from the date of prediction on which Māntaran Chēral died. *Puṟam* : 229 : 17.

Eḷu Nilai Māḍam (எழு திணை மாடம்) : The palatial residential structure with seven apartments. *Mullaip* : 86.

Eḷu Piṟappu (எழு பிறப்பு) : The seven births or the species of created objects: the reptiles (11), the humans (9), marine creatures (10), birds (10), quadrupeds (10), (celestials) Devas (14), botanical objects (20). *Kuṟaḷ* : 62 : 1, 107 : 1, 126 : 2.

Eḷu Poṟi (எழு பொறி) : The seven royal crests; *Puṟam* : 99 : 7. The Tamil conquerors made golden garlands of these seven

crests indicating their suzerainty over the whole of the Tamil country.

Eḷu Maḥaḷir (எழு மகலிர்): The wives of the seven great rishis. *Pari* : 5 : 43.

Eḷu Muḍi (எழு முடி): The crowns of seven kings, made into a garland or anklet for the victor. The gold in the crowns of seven defeated kings was melted to make ornaments for the victor. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 14 : 11, 16 : 17, 40 : 13, 45 : 6; *Puṟam* : 46 : 1 to 4. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 169.

Eḷumuḍi Mārban (எழுமுடி மார்பன்): Chēran Śeṅguṭṭuvan, Imayavaramban Neḍumchēralādan, Kaḷaṅgāikkaṇṇi Nār-muḍichchēral, are mentioned as Eḷumuḍi Mārbar or the kings who wear the garland of seven crowns. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 14 : 11, 16 : 17, 40 : 13, 45 : 6. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 169. The seven kings were, perhaps, two crowned monarchs and the five great Vēḷirs. *vide Maduraik* : 55-56. Perhaps it had become conventional among ancient Tamil kings to wear a garland called Eḷumuḍi Āram suggesting that this was tantamount to having defeated the 2 other crowned monarchs and the celebrated five Vēḷirs: (or was it only a garland with seven knots?) *Muḍi* : Knot.

Eḷumai (எழுமை): The seven births or orders of creation mentioned in the Valaiyāpati (according to *Pari*). Through the seven births karma or fate or vinaippayan pursues the soul. *Kuṟaḷ* : 107 : 1, 126 : 2, 398 : 2, 538 : 2, 835 : 1.

Eḷuvahaikkunṟam (எழுவகைக்குன்றம்): The seven great hills. *Maṇi* : VI : 194.

Eḷuvar (எழுவர்): The seven princes: Chēran, Śembian, Titian, Eḷini, Erumaiyūran, Iruṅkōvēḷ, Porunan; last five called the Aimperum Vēḷir, conquered by Neḍuñcheḷiyan. *Aham* : 36 : 20, 209 : 5; *Puṟam* : 19 : 17, 76 : 12, 99 : 9. The last Seven Vaḷḷals or patrons: Pāri, Ōri, Kāri, Āy, Eḷini, Pēhan, Nalli. *Puṟam* : 158 : 17.

Eḷū (எழுஉ): Vocal music. *Pari* : 7 : 78.

Eḷūpanṟi (எழுஉப்பன்றி): Porcupine found in the name of Eḷūpanṟi Nāgan Kumaranār; perhaps it is totemic, i.e., both Panṟi (boar) and Nāgam (cobra). *Aham* : 138, 240.

Elūppanṭi Nāgaṇ Kumaranār (எழுப்பன்றி நாகன் குமரனார்):
Poet and author of *Aham* : 138, 240.

El (எள்): Sesame. *Ēlādi* : 50 : 1; *Kuṟaḷ* : 889 : 1; *Kuṟun* : 261 : 2; *Puṟam* : 246 : 7, 321 : 2.

Ellal (எள்ளல்): Mocking; a theatrical and stage pose (for actors) classified under 'fun' leading to laughter. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 252 : 1.

Erikōl (எறிகோல்): The short drumstick. *Puṟam* : 287 : 2.

Erichchilūr (எறிச்சிலூர்): The place to which Kōnāṭṭu Erichchilūr Māḍalan Maduraikkumaranār belonged. *Puṟam* : 54, 61, 167, 180, 197, 394.

Eṟumbu (எறும்பு): The ant, an industrious creature. *Aham* : 377 : 3; *Kuṟun* : 12 : 1. It provides for the winter in advance. *Puṟam* : 173 : 7; *Āchāra* : 96 : 1; *Nālaḍi* : 337 : 2. It is endowed with only three senses. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 585 : 1.

Eṟuḷam (எறுளம்): A kind of reddish flower. *Kuṟiñjip* : 66.

Enbiladu (என்பிலது): The boneless creatures. *Kuṟaḷ* : 77 : 1.

Enṟu (என்றூ): The Sun God. *Paḷa* : 207 : 4.

Enṟūḷ (என்றூழ்): (1) The Sun God. *Aham* : 295 : 3, 325 : 18, 365 : 9, 391 : 14; *Pari* : 19 : 46; *Silap* : XIV : 121.

(2) Day; *Aiṅguṟu* : 324 : 1; 336 : 4; 360 : 1; *Naṟ* : 43 : 2; 62 : 3; 226 : 6; 318 : 8.

Enna Vahaiyinum Manam Kōḷ Inmai (என்ன வகையினும் மனம் கோள் இன்மை): Unintelligibility, a defect in composition. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 663 : 8.

Ē (ஏ): Arrow *Aham* : 111 : 2; 365 : 7; *Mullaip* : 84; *Padiṟṟu* : 58 : 10; *Paḷa* : 354 : 4; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 1 : 4.

Ēhai (ஏகை): (1) Also *rēhai*; defect in diamonds. *Śilap* : XIV : 181.

(2) Defect in emeralds. *Śilap* : XIV : 184.

Ēḍu (ஏடு): (1) Sheet of written matter. *Śilap* : XV : 58.

(2) A kind of grass. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 641 : 2.

Ēṇi (ஏணி): Ladder to scale the walls of a fort. *Puṟam* : 35 : 1; 137 : 2; 343 : 14. Ladder to reach the storey of a house (were there no staircases? or was the staircase also called 'ēṇi'?) *Kali* : 39 : 9; *Perumbāṇ* : 347; *Paḷa* : 291 : 4.

Ēṇichchēri (ஏணிச்சேரி): A suburb of Uṟaiyūr; Muḍamōṣi belonged to this place. *Puṟam* : 13, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 241, 374, 375.

Ēṇi Miśai Mayakkam (ஏணி மிசை மயக்கம்): The battles of the siege being fought on the steps of the ladders used to scale the walls. *Uḷḷinai Tiṇai* in *Puṟam*. *Tol. Pōruḷ* : 68 : 2.

Ēttam (ஏத்தம்): The lever and balance arrangement fixed on a standing pole and an oscillating cross bamboo attached to it to draw water from a field well; a *pickota* or a *mhote*. Also *Erram*. *Śilap* : X : 110.

Ēdam Āydaḷ (ஏதம் ஆய்தம்): A situation in the psychology of love in which the lover and the lady love ponder over the handicaps to their union. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 270 : 2.

Ēdu (ஏது): *Hōtu*; cause; the reasoning that 'there is fire as there is smoke there'. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 57, 60, 85, 111, 121, 141, 143, 199, 204, 282, 289, 321.

Ēdu Nihaḷchchi (ஏது நிகழ்ச்சி): Occurrence of causes which lead to predestined events in life. *Maṇi* : III : 4.

Ēdup Pōli (ஏதுப்போலி): False reasoning from cause to effect.
This is of 3 kinds. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 145, 191.

Ēndal (ஏந்தல்): A name for Tirumāl. *Pari* : 3 : 38.

Ēndilai (ஏந்தலை): Spear *Pari* : 17 : 2.

Ēma Muraśam (ஏம முரசம்): The tutelary drum. *Puṇam* : 3 : 3.

'*Ēma Vāḷḷkai*' (ஏம வாழ்க்கை): 'Life of perpetual pleasure.'
Name of 8th stanza of VII Ten of *Padiṟru*.

Ēr (ஏர்): (1) The ploughshare. *Aham* : 194 : 2; *Kuṇal* : 14 : 1, 872 : 1, 2, 1031 : 1; *Maduraik* : 173; *Padiṟru* : 26 : 1, 76 : 11; *Puṇam* : 33 : 4, 375 : 6. *Śilap* : X : 135.

(2) Ploughing. *Iniya* : 4 : 3; *Kuṇal* : 1038 : 1.

Ērkkāla uruvaham (ஏர்க்கா உருவகம்): A *Puṇam* *Tuṇai* in which the cultivated field is compared to the battle field. *Puṇam* : 369, 370, 371, 373 col.

Ēr Maṅgalam (ஏர் மங்கலம்): Festival of the ploughshare. *Śilap* : X : 135.

Ēraham (ஏரகம்): Tiruvēraham; one of the 6 military camps of Muruhan. *Murugu* : 189; *Śilap* : XXIV : 48. Nach. says it is in the hilly country of the Chērās.

Ēri (ஏரி): Lake *Nānmaṇi* : 102 : 1.

Ērōr (ஏரோர்): Peasants, tillers who use the plough. *Śiṟupāṇ* : 233; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 76 : 3.

Ērōr Kaḷavaḷi (ஏரோர் களவழி): The *Aṇam* or the ethics of the cultivator. *Vāhaittiṇai* in *Puṇam*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 76 : 3.

Ēla Valli (ஏலவல்லி): Cardamum creeper or plant. *Śilap* : XXV : 41.

Ēval Marabinar (ஏவல் மரபினர்): The *Andaṇar*, *Araśar*, and *Vaiśiyar* who could command others. Nach. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 24 : 1.

‘*Ēval Viyan Paṇai*’ (ஏவல் வியன் பனை): ‘The large martial drum that drives the warriors to the battlefield’. Name of the 9th stanza of IV Ten of *Paṇṇiru*.

‘*Ē Viḷaṅgu Taḍakkai*, (ஏ விளங்கு தடக்கை): ‘The powerful arm which holds the bow’. Name of the 8th stanza of VI : Ten of *Paṇṇiru*.

Ēl (*Urpu*) [ஏழ் (ஊர்பு)]: (1) The chariot of the sun god drawn by the seven steeds. *Kuṟiñjip* : 215.

(2) Number seven. *Maṇi* : VII : 106.

‘*Ēl Puṇar Inniśai*’ (ஏழ் புனர் இன்னிசை): The seven *Iśais* (Narambus) or *svaras* (tunes) of the Tamil classical music. *Kali* : 9 : 18.

Ēl Puḷai (ஏழ் புழை): The flute or the *Vaṅgiyam* which has seven holes. *Pari* : 8 : 22.

Ēlahattahar (ஏழகத்தகர்): (1) The goat (the male). *Paṭṭinap* : 141.

(2) The bull elephant. *Śilap* : X : 5.

Ēlil (ஏழில்): A large hill. Nannan was its chieftain. *Pāḷi* was a nearby hill. It is notable that the *Vēṅkaṭam* hill is called the ‘Seven hills’ (*Ēlumalai*). U. V. S. however thinks that this could mean a tree called *Ēlilaippālai*. *Aham* : 152 : 13, 345 : 7, 349 : 9; *Kuṟun* : 138 : 2; *Naṟ* : 391 : 7.

Ēlilaippālai (ஏழிலைப்பாலை): A variety of *Pālai* tree wherein every twig has a seven faced leaf structure. It is notable that on this analogy *Pālaippan* also has seven divisions. *Pari* : 21 : 13.

Ēlu (ஏழு): (1) Number Seven; the seven *svaras*; *Kural*, *tuttam*, *kaikkilai*, *uḷai*, *iḷi*, *viḷari*, *tāram*. *Porunar* : 63, 166. Sending off a person by walking seven steps with him; *Nach*. holds this practice means worship of the seven *svaras*.

(2) *Parimēl* thinks that No. 7 stands for *Ahankāram*. *Pari* : 3 : 79.

Ēlulaham (ஏழுலகம்): The seven worlds. *Pari* : 3 : 20, 8 : 64.

Ēḷulahamāḷi (ஏழுலகமாள்): The ruler of the seven worlds ; that is, Murugan. *Pari* : 8 : 64.

Ēḷuṟu Munivar (ஏழுறு முனிவர்): The sapta rishis ; the seven great sages. *Pari* : 5 : 37.

Ēḷeyil (ஏழுமூலம்): Seven forts in the Pāṇḍyan country. *Puṟam* : 33 : 8.

Ēḷaimai (ஏழைமை): Poverty ; deemed a handicap to feelings of love. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 274 : 3.

Ēṟṟam (ஏற்றம்): vide *Ēttam*. *Madurai* : 90.

Ēṟṟūrdi (ஏற்றூர்தி): The bull mount of Śiva. *Kali* : 150 : 13.

Ēṟṟai (ஏற்றை): (1) A common word to indicate the masculine. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 557 : 1, 604 : 2.

(2) Male bear. *Aham* : 8 : 2, 44 : 7, 72 : 5 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 34 : 4 ; *Puṟam* : 379 : 8.

(3) Tiger (male). *Aham* : 8 : 6, 147 : 6, 389 : 20 ; *Naṟ* : 36 : 1, 279 : 5.

(4) Male of the wild dog. *Aham* : 285 : 6.

Ēṟā Ēṇi (ஏறு ஏணி): Scaffold ; called also 'Kōkkāli'. Name of the 3rd stanza of V Ten of *Paḍiṟṟu*.

Ēṟāṇ Mullai (ஏறுண் முல்லை): Praising the martial virtues of a traditionally military family. A *Puṟam* *Tuṟai*. *Puṟam* : 86, 296 cols.

Ēṟu (ஏறு): (1) General masculine term. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 557 : 1, 593 : 2, 595 : 1.

(2) Thunder *Aham* : 119 : 6, 323 : 11, 328 : 2, 364 : 2 ; *Madurai* : 243 ; *Naṟ* : 7 : 5, 51 : 4, 112 : 9, 261 : 2 ; *Pari* : 8 : 33 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 135 ; *Puṟam* : 160 : 3, 211 : 1 ; *Śilap* : X : 104.

(3) Bull *Aham* : 236 : 14, 238 : 7, 248 : 13, 249 : 7, 253 : 13, 265 : 12, 269 : 3, 291 : 3, 334 : 1, 341 : 7, 367 : 3. *Aiṅguṟu* : 445 : 2 ; *Bhāratam Kollēru* : 1. The Rishaba

constellation; *Pari* : 11 : 4; *Kuṛaḷ* : 381 : 2; *Kuṛiñ-jip* : 235; *Kuṛun* : 74 : 4, 141 : 5, 275 : 5, 344 : 3, 363 : 1; *Kali* : 20 : 22, 101 : 9, 36, 47; 102 : 9; 103 : 17, 23, 24, 28, 34, 41, 58, 65, 72, 104 : 19, 23, 31, 42, 51, 60, 71, 73; 105 : 34, 44, 47, 51, 56; 106 : 9, 13, 15, 25, 26, 31, 38, 40, 43, 47; 107 : 3, 4; 109 : 4; 113 : 28, 117 : 14; *Maṇi* : I : 29; *Nānmaṇi* : 14 : 1, 72 : 3; *Neḍunal* : 4; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 13 : 2, 90 : 45; *Paḷa* : 108 : 4, 217 : 4, 239 : 4; *Paṭṭinap* : 46; *Perumbāṇ* : 210; *Puṛam* : 309 : 4; *Śilap* : XVI : 100, XVII : *Karupam*; *Uraippāṭṭu* : 1; *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50) : 28 : 1.

(4) Buck; male of the fallow deer. *Aham* : 7 : 10, 234 : 11, 287 : 10, 321 : 4; *Nar* : 204 : 9; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 51 : 28, 71 : 13, 89 : 2.

(5) Śiva's mount. *Aham Invocation* : 7, 64 : 11; *Murugu* : 151, 315; *Puṛam* : 1 : 3, 4; 4 : 4; 56 : 1; 259 : 1; 288 : 2.

(6) Male of the lion. *Kuṛaḷ* : 59 : 2, 381 : 2.

(7) The shark. *Kali* : 123 : 9.

(8) The male of a conch. *Aham* : 246 : 1.

(9) Male boar. *Aham* : 247 : 1.

Ēru Taḷuvudal (ஏறு தழுவுதல்) : Bull baiting. *Kali* : *Mullaikkali*.

Ērai (ஏரை) : vide *Ēraikkōn*. *Puṛam* : 157 : 13.

Ēraikkōn (ஏரைக்கோன்) : Chief of the Kuṛavas and a great patron of poets; he wore the Kāṇḍal garland. *Puṛam* : 157.

Ēnappaḍam (ஏனப்படம்) : The shield which also served as a boarmask for the defender. This was a facial protection with a frightful figure painted on it. *Śilap* : XIV : 172.

Ēnam (ஏனம்) : Pig *Paḍiṟṟu* : 16 : 6; *Perumbāṇ* : 110; *Śilap* : XII : 24; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 122 : 2; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 623 : 6.

Ēnal (ஏனல்): Tinai grain, or the field in which Tinai grows.

Aham : 12 : 6, 32 : 1, 73 : 14, 82 : 13, 118 : 12, 132 : 1, 188 : 10, 192 : 8, 288 : 5. *Aiṅḡuru* : 263 : 1, 283 : 2, 288 : 4, 289 : 2, 296 : 1. *Aintiṇai* (50) : 18 : 1. *Aintiṇai* (70) : 1 : 1, 13 : 1. *Kainmilai Kuṟiṇṇi* : 1 : 1. *Kali* : 37 : 12, 39 : 7, 40 : 3, 50 : 9, 52 : 14. *Kuṟun* : 54 : 2, 72 : 4, 291 : 1, 357 : 5, 360 : 5. *Nar* : 13 : 3, 102 : 9, 108 : 1, 128 : 7, 194 : 9, 209 : 4, 259 : 10, 336 : 2, 344 : 2, 386 : 3, 389 : 6. *Puṟam* : 28 : 9. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 1 : 2, 8 : 2. *Tiṇaimolḷi* (50) : 4 : 1, 6 : 3.

Ēnādi (ஏனாதி): Title conferred by Tamil kings on their distinguished generals; a corruption of 'Śēnāpati' Chōḷia Enādi was a title borne by Tirukkaṇṇan (or Tirukkiḷḷi). *Puṟam* : 167, 174, 394, cols *vide* Pāṇḍyan Enādi Neḍumkaṇṇan. *Aham* : 373; *Kuṟun* : 156; *vide* Enādi Tirukkiḷḷi (or Tirukkaṇṇan) or Tirukkuṭṭuvan. *Puṟam* : 167, 174, 394. *vide* also *Tol. Puṟat Sūt. Nach. Maṇi* : XXII : 205.

Ēnādippāḍi (ஏனாதிப்பாடி): A colony of courtesans set up by an official of Enādi status and title. *Kali* : 81 : 18.

Ēnōr Pakkam (ஏனோர் பக்கம்): [(Aivahai marabin) Ēnōr pakkam] Vāhaittiṇai in *Puṟam*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 75 : 2. [(Irumūṇṟu marabin) Ēnōr pakkam] Vāhaittiṇai in *Puṟam*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 75 : 3.

Ai (அய் or ஐ) : (1) Chief, leader, father (Aiyān, Aiyar, Aiyānār and Aiyai are variants of this). Pērā. in his commentary on *Tol. Poruḷ* (145 : 2, 146 : 29) means 'sages' 'wise men' by 'aiyar'. *Kuṟaḷ* : 771 : 1; *Nar* : 136 : 4.

(2) Tirumāl *Pari* : 15 : 26.

Aiṅgaṇai (ஐங்கணை) : The five floral arrows of Kāman, the God of love. *Maṇi* : V : 5; *Śilap* : XXVIII : 42.

Aiṅgūndal (ஐங்குந்தல்) : (1) The five ways of coiffeur (hair-do).
Aham : 65 : 18, 233 : 15, 261 : 3. *Kali* :
 29 : 6, 32 : 1, 3, 57 : 1, 58 : 1, 59 : 8,
 96 : 8, 105 : 53, 131 : 39, 140 : 23, *Śilap* :
 X : 43, XI : 109, XV : 97.

(2) here Kaṇṇahi. *Śilap* : XV : 97.

Aidiham (ஐதிகம்) : A system of logical proof based on 'traditional rumour'. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 11, 49.

Aintiṇai (ஐந்திணை) : The five divisions of land : Mullai, Kuṟiṇṇi, Marudam, Neydal and Pālai named after the trees most commonly found there; also the (conventional) behaviour associated with these tracts of 1. voluntary union of men and women : Kuṟiṇṇi 2. separation from lover : Pālai 3. tolerating and bearing the separation : Marudam 4. Regretting the separation : Neidal 5. Housewife's dutiful life and loyalty to lover : Mullai. *Iṟai Akap* : 1 : 1, 56 : 4; *Śilap Nūṟkaṭṭurai* : 4; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 2 : 1, 54 : 1, 92 : 2.

Aintiṇai Aimpadu (ஐந்திணை ஐம்பது) : One of the 18 Kīḷkkaṇakku works. *Aintiṇai* (50) : *Pāyiram* : 3.

Aindirām (ஐந்திரம்) : A grammatical work in Sanskrit said to have been composed by Indra (perhaps a grammarian of that name like Iṟaiyanār of *Kaḷaviyal*) but not extant now. *Tol.*

Śiṛappu : 13. Tolkāppiar is reputed to have been well versed in this work. Aḍiyārka. says that this is mentioned by Iḷaṅgo in *Śilap* : (XI : 99). Some scholars like K. Subramania Pillai spell the word 'Aintiṛam' and dissociate it from Indra and Sanskrit but mean the five grammatical sections of Eḷuttu, Śol, Poruḷ, Aṇi and Yāppu. This seems to be unwarranted, though ingenious; anyway Tolkappiar himself wrote only on the *Muttiṛam* (Eḷuttu, Śol and Poruḷ).

Aindu (ஐந்து) : (1) Five. *Kuṟaḷ* : 24 : 1, 27 : 1.

(2) The five senses. *Śiṛupañch* : 69 : 3.

(3) The five sensory organs. *Ēlādi* : 11 : 2 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 126 : 1 ; *Pari* : 4 : 1.

(4) The five desires relating to the five senses. *Kuṟaḷ* : 25 : 1.

(5) The five sacred letters of the Saivites ; i.e. ' Nama-śivāya ' ; if this is so it would mean that the Śaṅgam Tamils were familiar with the word ' Siva ' though it has nowhere been used plainly. *Śilap* : XI : 128.

(6) Number five ; the sense of smell which is special to ' pritvi ' or earth says Parimēl. *Pari* : 3 : 78.

Aindai (ஐந்தை) : A tiny variety of mustard ; an example for a very small object. *Nālaḍi* : 329 : 3.

Aimpaḍai ttāli (ஐம்படைத்தாலை) : A necklace for children consisting of the five emblems of Tirumāl : chakra, śaṅgu, viḷ, vāḷ, gathā (vide *Kaliṅgattupparaṇi* : 240) vide *Puṟam* : 77 ; *Maṇi* : III : 138, VII : 56. [In medieval references while *Kaliṅgattupparaṇi* of Jayamkoṇḍar mentions the Aimpaḍai as those of Māl, the *Tiruvīḷaiyāḍal Purāṇam* of Parañjōti mentions the Śaivite ones in 39 : 25].

Aimpāl (ஐம்பால்) : The five ways of coiffure. (Pāl : Pahal : division). *Aham* : 8 : 15, 126 : 20, 145 : 18, 152 : 3, 155 : 4, 177 : 5, 187 : 24, 212 : 3, 223 : 12, 295 : 21. *Aiṅguṟu* : 84 : 3 ; *Innā* : 15 : 1 ; *Kār* : 11 : 2 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 43 : 2, 1101 : 1 ; *Kuṟiñjip* : 139 ; *Naṟ* : 96 : 5, 100 : 5, 133 : 5, 140 : 3, 160 : 6 ; 245 : 3 : 337 : 7 ; 366 : 4. *Padiṟṟu* : 18 : 4. *Paḷa* : 218 : 3, 253 : 3. *Śilap* : VII : 13 : 4, 31 : 4. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 644 : 3.

Aimpuḷai (ஐம்புழை): The five holes; the flute with five holes; it is reported that a variety of flute unearthed in Madagascar (Malagasy) has five holes. *Pari* : 8 : 22.

Aimbhūdam (ஐம்பூதம்): The five elements : water, earth, fire, wind and the sky. *Padiṟṟu* : 14 : 1, 2, 24 : 19.

Aimperuṅkuḷu (ஐம்பெருங்குழு): The five bodies of advisers of the King. 1. The ministers, 2. the priests, 3. the generals, 4. the envoys, 5. the spies. *Maṇi* : I : 17; *Śilap* : III : 126; V : 157; XXVI : 38.

Aiyakkaḍiñai (ஐயக்காடுகை): The begging bowl. *Maṇi* : XIII : 109.

Aiyam (ஐயம்): (1) Alms. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 158; *Śirupañch* : 64 : 1.

(2) Doubt; being on the horns of a dilemma. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 260 : 9.

(3) A perverted system of logical proof. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 58, 65.

Aiyam Śeydal (ஐயம் செய்தல்): The lady love doubting her lover's constancy. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 270 : 7.

Aiyar (ஐயர்): (1) Elder brothers; from ai : leader. *Aham* : 240 : 6.

(2) Elders; esp. elder brothers, parents etc. *Naṟ* : 127 : 5; *Śilap* : XII : 129, 133, 137.

(3) Celestial sages. *Murugu* : 107.

(4) Sages; here Nach. says 'Aiyar' does not mean 'Dēvās'. *Kuṟiñjip* : 17; *Padiṟṟu* : 70 : 19.

(5) The rishis or sages doing penance; the Śāraṇas or the Jain sages. *Śilap* : X : 160.

(6) Sages; Rishis says Pērā. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 145 : 2, 146 : 29. In 146, he distinguishes between Andaṇar and Aiyar (Munivar).

(7) 'Brahmins, Andaṇar'—says U.V.S. editor of *Pari*. *Pari* : *Tiraṭṭu* : 2 : 63. But it may be noted that no ancient commentator derives the word from 'Āryar' or even equates it exclusively with 'Andaṇar'. So the usually suggested derivation of Aiyar from Āryar remains uncorroborated by really ancient authority.

Aiyavi (ஐயவி): (1) Also called 'Kaṭippahai'—enemy of the ghosts. The small white mustard; a paste of this is usually applied as a protection against ghosts and other evil forces; used as offering to the Gods. *Kuṟun* : 50 : 1; *Maduraik* : 287; *Malaipaḍu* : 123; *Maṇi* : III : 134; VII : 73; *Murugu* : 228; *Naṟ* : 40 : 7, 370 : 3; *Neḷunal* : 86; *Puṟam* : 98 : 15, 281 : 4, 296 : 2, 342 : 9, 358 : 4.

(2) It is made into smooth paste and applied to the walls of the fort to make them slippery. *Tuhaḍūr Yāt* : 'Maṟanuḍai' : 2.

(3) The beam (of wood) fastened to secure the gates of the fort. *Paḍiṟru* : 16 : 4, 22 : 23; *Śilap* : XV : 213.

Aiyan (ஐயன்): Murugan *Kali* : 43 : 5.

Aiyādi Śiṟu Venṭeraiyār (ஐயாதிச் சிறு வெண்டேரையார்): Poet and author of *Puṟam* : 363 col.

Aiyirunkunṟam (ஐயிருங் குன்றம்): The great hill of the 'Ai' or the 'Lord' i.e., Tirumālirum Śōlaimalai. *Pari* : 15 : 26.

Aiyiru Nīṟu Meinnayanattavan Mahal (ஐயிரு நூறு மெய்தயனத்தவன் மகன்): The daughter of (He of the 1000 eyes on his body) - Indra's daughter; i.e., Dēvaśēna; the consort of Muruga. Dēvaśēnai is known as Dēvayānai also. *Pari* : 9 : 9.

Aiyirunīṟu meynayanattavan (ஐயிருநூறு மெய்தயனத்தவன்): He of the 1000 eyes on his body; Indra. Father of Dēvaśēna. *Pari* : 9 : 9.

Aiyūr (ஐயூர்): (1) Place to which the lame poet Aiyūr Muḍavanār belonged. *Aham* : 216 col. *Kuṟun* : 12, 206, 322; *Naṟ* : 206, 334; *Puṟam* : 51, 225, 314, 399.

(2) Place to which Aiyūr Mūlaṅkiḷār belonged. *Puṟam* : 21.

Aiyūr Muḍavanār (ஐயூர் முடவனார்): A lame poet belonging to Aiyūr; author of *Kuṟun* : 123, 206, 322; *Naṟ* : 206, 334. Being lame, he asked for and obtained from Tāmān Tōṇrikkōn a cart and bullocks for conveyance.

Aiyūr Mūlamkiḷār (ஐயூர் மூலங்கிழார்): A Vēḷāḷa poet born in the Mūlam asterism and belonging to Aiyūr. *Puṇam* : 21.

Aiyai (ஐயை): (1) A lady reputed for her chastity ; her father was Tittan. *Aham* : 6 : 3.

(2) A chief, or leader ; here Kaundi Aḍihaḷ. *Śilap* : X : 45.

(3) The daughter of Mādari, the cowherdess of Madurai who received Kōvalan and Kaṇṇahi as her guests. *Śilap* : XVI : 12, 33, 52, XVII : 8, XXIX : *Uraippāyiram*, XXIX : *Uśalvari* : 1, *Dēvandi Aiyaiakkāṭṭi Ararṇiadu*.

(4) Durgha *Śilap* : XI : 151, XII : 4, 69, 92. The female of Aiyar or Aiyānār. Her temple was in Puhār. *Śilap* : XI : 216, XIV : 16.

Aivahaimaṇṇam (ஐவாகமன்றம்): The five maṇṇams or public places in Puhār : Velliḍaimaṇṇam, Ilaṇḷjimaṇṇam, Neḷuṇkalmaṇṇam, Bhūdachadukkam, Pāvaimaṇṇam. *Śilap* : V : 140, VI : 17.

Aivar (ஐவர்): (1) The five ; Pāṇḍavar, according to the *Bhāratam* : *Nānmarappu* : 7 and *Śilap* : XXIX : *Uśalvari* : 6. They defeated the '100' - or the 'Iraimpadinmar'. *Kali* : 25 : 3, 104 : 58 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 417 ; *Puṇam* : 2 : 13 ; (it is possible, and in my opinion certain, in some of these references the 'Five' refers to the Aimperumvēḷir and the 'Hundred' the 'Nūṇruvarkannar' or the 'Śātavāhanas'.) They escaped from the house of lac and wax. *Paḷa* : 52 : 2, 280 : 3.

(2) The five planets : Śevvāy, Bhudan, Vyāḷan, Velli, and Śani. This list excludes Nāyiru, the star and Tiṅgaḷ, the satellite ; and Rāhu and Kōtu - merely shadows or Chāyāgrahas. *Pari* : 3 : 5.

(3) The five elements. *Murugu* : 254.

(4) The five dēvās - Balarāman, Parudi, Kāman, Śāman Śivan. *Pari* : 26 : 6.

Aivarkkiḷaiyōn (ஐவர்க்கிழையோன்): Arjunan who was the third among the five Pāṇḍavās. *Bhāratam* : *Nānmarappu* : 7.

Aivarai Venṛōn (ஐவரை வென்றோன்): Aruhan or Jinan who had conquered the five passions. *Śilap* : X : 198.

Aivaḷam (ஐவளம்): The five sources of mountain wealth (1) wax, (2) white fig, myrobalan, (3) honey, (4) peacock plumage, (5) deer. *Pari* : 18 : 15.

Aivanam (ஐவனம்): (1) The white variety in Paddy. *Kali* : 43 : 4, *Kuṟun* : 100 : 1, 371 : 2; *Naṟ* : 373 : 4, *Puṟam* : 159 : 17, 172 : 6; *Śilap* : XI : 80.

(2) 21 kinds of paddy. Cultivated on hill side. *Aiṅguṟu* : 267 : 3, 285 : 3; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 12 : 1; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 8 : 1, 19 : 2.

Aivāy Arā (ஐவாய் அரா): The cobra of five hoods. *Kaḷavaḷi* : 26; *Kali* : 62 : 13; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 13.

Okkal (ஒக்கல்): Relatives, to whom a householder owes duties.
Kural : 43 : 1.

Okkūr (ஒக்கூர்): (1) A place to which *Okkūr Māsāttiyār* belonged. *Aham* : 324, 384 ; *Kurun* : 39, 126, 186, 220, 275 ; *Puṇam* : 279 col.

(2) A place to which *Māsāttanār* belonged. *Aham* : 14 ;
Puṇam : 248 col.

Okkūr Māsāttanār (ஒக்கூர் மாசாத்தனார்): Poet and author of
Aham : 14 (Rdg. *Māsāttiyār* for *Aham* : 14) *Puṇam* : 248.

Okkūr Māsāttiyār (ஒக்கூர் மாசாத்தியார்): Poetess and author
of *Aham* : 14, 324, 384 ; *Kurun* : 126, 139, 186, 220, 275 ;
Puṇam : 279 col.

Ohandūr (ஒகந்துர்): A town gifted away to Brahmins by
Śelvakkaduṅḡ Vāḷi Ādan ; it was famous for the kind of
paddy called ' *Öttiram* '. *Padiṇṇu* : VII Ten *Padiham* : 9.

Oṭṭaham (ஒட்டகம்): Camel. Though this is unusual to the
Tamil Country it gets automatically mentioned along with
Pālai. *Aham* : 245 : 18 ; *Śirupāṇ* : 154 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 607 : 1,
1573 : 1.

Oṭṭupudavam (ஒட்டுப்புதவம்): The double door. *Śilap* : XI : 120.

Oḍu (ஒடு): A kind of tree. *Puṇam* : 325 ; 7 ; *Tol. Eluttu* : 262.

Oḍuṅḡāḍu (ஒடுங்காடு): A town saved by *Kuṭṭuvan*. *Aham* :
91 : 12.

Oḍuvai (ஒடுவை): A kind of tree ; perhaps the same as *Oḍu*.
Maṇi : VI : 80.

Onṇorikkalārkaḷ (ஒன்பொறிக்கழற்கால்): 'The ankleted leg'.
Name of the 4th stanza of IV Ten *Padiṇṇu*.

Ottu (ஒத்து): Musical beat. *Pari* : 12 : 42.

Oppakkūṇal (ஒப்பக்கூறல்): A literary practice of comparing.
Tol. Poruḷ : 665 : 9.

Oppumai (ஒப்புமை): Comparing another woman with one's
lady love - a hindrance to successful love. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 274 : 3.

- Oppuravu* (ஒப்புரவு): Wordly wisdom. In *Kuṟaḷ* : 22nd chap. hdg. 213 : 2, 218 : 1, 220 : 1.
- Oppuravu Aṟidal* (ஒப்புரவு அறிதல்): Acquiring worldly wisdom. *Kuṟaḷ* : 22 ch. hdg.
- Oppuvaḷi uvattal* (ஒப்புவழி உவத்தல்): The Aham situation of the lady love delighting at her lover's being compared with manly and handsome objects. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 270 : 10.
- Oru Kuḷai oruvan* (ஒரு குழை ஒருவன்): Balarāman with one earring. *Pari* : 1 : 5.
- Oru Kuḷaiyavan* (ஒரு குழையவன்): Balarāman with one earring. *Kali* : 105 : 11.
- Oruśīraippeyariyanār* (ஒருசிறைப்பெயரியனார்): vide *Oruśīraip-periyanār*. *Kuṟun* : 272; *Naṟ* : 121; *Puṟam* : 137.
- Oruśīraipperiyānār* (ஒருசிறைப்பெரியனார்): (Rdg. *Oruśīraip-periyanār*) Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 272; *Naṟ* : 121; *Puṟam* : 137.
- Oruttal* (ஒருத்தல்): (1) Bull elephant. *Aham* : 65 : 16, 207 : 9, 308 : 1, 379 : 24, 388 : 12, 397 : 10; *Kali* : 21 : 2, 46 : 3; *Kuṟun* : 391 : 1, 396 : 4, *Naṟ* : 126 : 13, 317 : 2.
- (2) Tiger (male) *Naṟ* : 148 : 10.
- (3) Bull *Puṟam* : 52 : 2.
- (4) Buffalo (male) *Kār* : 10 : 2.
- (5) A common masculine term. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 557 : 1, 590 : 2.
- Orutandai* (ஒருதந்தை): The name of the maternal grandfather of Śelvakkāḍuṅṅvāḷi Ādan. *Paḍiṟṟu* : VII Ten *Paḍiham* : 2.
- Orutalai Anmai* (ஒருதலை அன்மை): A literary practice of being vague, indefinite and non-committal. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 665 : 14.
- Oru talai moḷidal* (ஒருதலை மொழிதல்): Making a definite statement. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 665 : 9.
- (*Arumaṟai Āśān*) *Oru mahan* (அருமறை ஆசான்) ஒரு மகன் : Āśvattāman; the great son of the guru (Droṇa). *Bhāratam* 'Maṟamkeḷu' : 2.

Orumai (ஒருமை) : A life time ; a birth. *Kuṟaḷ* : 398 : 1.

Orumoḷi (ஒருமொழி) : Sovereign power. *Kali* : 104 : 80 ; *Silap* : *Uraippāyiram* : XXIX ; *Uraippūṭṭumaḍai* : 1.

Oruvarum oḷiyāttohainilai (ஒருவரும் ஒழியாததொகைநிலை) : The destruction of the entire army along with the two contesting leaders. *Tumbaittiṇai Tol. Poruḷ* : 72 : 13.

Orūttanūr (ஒருஉத்தனூர்) : Poet and Author of *Puṟam* : 275 col.

Ollaiyūr (ஒல்லைபூர்) : (1) A town conquered by Bhūdappāṇḍiyan. *Aham* : 25 ; *Puṟam* : 71, 242, 246, 247.

(2) A town to which Ollaiyūr Kiḷān father of Perum Śāttan belonged. *Puṟam* : 242 : 6.

Ollaiyūr Kiḷān (ஒல்லைபூர் கிழான்) : A Vēḷāḷa, father of Perum Śāttan. *Puṟam* : 242.

Ollaiyūr Kiḷān Perum Śāttan (ஒல்லைபூர் கிழான் பெரும் சாத்தன்) : Poet of the name of Perum Śāttan son of Ollaiyūr Kiḷān, a Vēḷāḷa chief of Ollaiyūr. *Puṟam* : 242 col.

Ollaiyūr tanda Bhūdappāṇḍiyan (ஒல்லைபூர் தந்த பூதப்பாண்டியன்) : A Pāṇḍiyan Prince and poet who conquered Ollaiyūr, author of *Aham* : 25 ; *Puṟam* : 71, 246, 247.

Oḷipu Iyal (ஒழிபு இயல்) : 3rd Division of *Poruṭpāl*, *Kuṟaḷ* dealing with miscellaneous matters not dealt with under *Araśiṇai*, *Aṅgaviṇai* etc.

Oḷukkam Uḍaimai (ஒழுக்கம் உடைமை) : ' Bearing a good behaviour '. *Kuṟaḷ* ch. 14th hdg.

Oḷuhu vaṇṇam (ஒழுகு வண்ணம்) : Variety of metre in poetry. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90.

Oḷuhai (ஒழுகை) : Cart. *Naṟ* : 183 : 3, 354 : 9.

Oḷvāl amalai (ஒள்வான் அமை) : A victory dance, done in the field of battle. A *Puṟam* *Tiṇai*. *Aham* : 142 : 14 ; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 56.

- Oḷi** (ஒளி): The Sun; the Moon; the Fire God. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 21.
- Oḷi maṇḍalam** (ஒளி மண்டலம்): The solar zone. *Aham* : 11 : 1.
- (*Vayaṅgu*) **Oḷimaṇḍilam** [(வயங்கு) ஒளிமண்டலம்]: Sūrya Maṇḍilam; the range of the solar orbit. *Nūlaḍi* : 22 : 1.
- Oḷiyar** (ஒளியர்): The people of the Oḷi nāḍu, one of the 12 tracts of the Tamil country. (*vide Tol. Sol Echcha* 4 com). *Paṭṭinap* : 274.
- Oṟṟan** (ஒற்றன்): Spy *Maṇi* : XXVI : 27; *Śilap* : XXIII : 156.
- Oṟṟāḍal** (ஒற்றடல்): Espionage. *Kuraḷ* : 59th ch. hdg.
- Oṟṟāl** (ஒற்றர்): Spy. *Tirikaḍu* : 55 : 4, 85 : 4.
- Oṟṟināhiya vēy** (ஒற்றினகிய வேய்): The report of the spies employed by cattle lifters as also of those who recover the lifted cattle. *Vetchittinai* in *Puṟam*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 58 : 3.
- Oṟṟu** (ஒற்று): Spy *Iniya* : 36 : 1; *Kuraḷ* : 59th ch. hdg. 581 : 1, 583 : 1, 584 : 2, 585 : 2, 586 : 2, 587 : 2, 588 : 2, 589 : 1, 590 : 1; *Śilap* : XXV : 175; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 58 : 3.
- Oṟṟumai** (ஒற்றமை): One of the four *Nayams*, or *graces*. *Maṇi* : XXX : 218.
- Oṟṟuṟuppu** (ஒற்றுறுப்பு): A part called 'Oṟṟu' of the *Śeṅgōṭṭu Yāl*. *Śilap* : XIII : 108.
- Onpadiṟṟiraṭṭi** (ஒன்பதிற்றிரட்டி): The eighteen *Gaṇas* : *Dēvar*, *Asurar*, *Daityar*, *Garuḍar*, *Kinnarar*, *Kimpuruḍar*, *Iyakkar*, *Viñjaiyar*, *Rākshasar*, *Gandharvar*, *Siddhar*, *Śūraṇar*, *Bhūdar*, *Paiśāśar*, *Tārāgaṇar*, *Nāgar*, *Ākāśavaśis*, residents of the *Bogha Bhumi*. *Murugu* : 168.
- Onṟan pahudi** (ஒன்றன் பகுதி): A division of *Oṟṟaitṭilam* or *Ēkatāḷam* or simple uniform beat in music. *Śilap* : XVII a sub-division.
- Onṟu** (ஒன்று): (1) *Aram*; Śiva delights in this *Puṟam* : 166 : 3.
- (2) No. 1; 'Sound which is a characteristic of the sky; as this is the first of all characteristics; it is called one' says *Parimēl*. *Pari* : 3 : 77.

Ō (ஓ): Sluice gate. *Śilap* : X : 109.

Ōṅṅunilai (ஓங்குநிலை): Tower; especially of a tall house or temple. *Neḍunal* : 88.

Ōśanai (ஓசனை): A length of distance. *Pari* : 12 : 25.

Ōśunar (ஓசநர்): Fishermen; sailors, also oilmen. *Śilap* : V : 27.

Ōḍam (ஓடம்): Boat, especially for crossing rivers. *Aham* : 101 : 12.

Ōḍu (ஓடு): (1) Alms bowl. *Maṇi* : XIV : 13; *Śiṛupañch* : 64.

(2) An example of a useless tiny thing. *Paḷa* : 231 : 4; *Śiṛupañch* : 83 : 2.

(3) Amuda Śurabi, the alms bowl carried by Maṇi-mēkalai. *Maṇi* : XXV : 144.

Ōḍutēr (ஓடுதேர்): A mirage. *Aham* : 89 : 2.

Ōḍai (ஓடை): (1) The name of a hill. *Aham* : 111 : 6.

(2) The ornamented headwear for the elephant. *Aham* : 358 : 13, 387 : 18; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 31 : 2; *Kali* : 86 : 1; *Maduraik* : 43; *Murugu* : 79; *Nar* : 296 : 3; *Neḍunal* : 169; *Padiṛṇu* : 11 : 7, 34 : 6; *Puṛam* : 3 : 7, 126 : 1, 161 : 18, 287 : 5, 326 : 15, 369 : 25. *Śilap* : XXVI : 71.

(3) A kind of water front. *Pari* : 3 : 10, 21 : 1.

Ōttira Nel (ஓத்திரநெல்): A variety of paddy specially cultivated at Ohandūr, a village granted to the Brahmins. This paddy is said to be ideally suited for Agnihotram - a ritual of maintaining the perpetual sacrificial fire. *Padiṛṇu* : VII Ten *Padiham* : 9.

Ōttin Śālai (ஓத்தின் சாலை): Veda Śālā or a place where the Vedas were taught. *Śilap* : XXII : 28.

Ōttu (ஓத்து): The Vedas. *Kali* : 69 : 5; *Kuṛaḷ* : 134 : 1; *Iniya* : 8 : 1; *Innā* : 22 : 4; *Maṇi* : XIII : 25; *Śilap* : XV : 70, XXII : 28. The collection or putting together of connected things in a composition. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 480 : 2, 482 : 3.

Ōdaññāni (ஓத ஞ்நனி): Basic name of Karuvūr Ōdaññāni; poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 71, 227.

Ōdal Āndaiyār (ஓதல் ஆந்தையார்): His basic name indicating that he was father of one Ādan. Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 12, 21, 329; *Aiṅguṟu* : 4th canto *Pālai*.

Ōdi (ஓதி): (1) The tree called Ōdi, good for omens. *Aham* : 145 : 3; *Kuṟun* : 140 : 1.

(2) A kind of chameleon; common agamoid lizard; *Ōpān*; the same as *Ōndi*, *Naṟ* : 92 : 2, 186 : 5.

Ōdima Viḷakku (ஓதிம விளக்கு): A kind of swan-lamp known to have been used by the Romans. *Perumbāṇ* : 317. The light houses with intermittent light resembled the Yavanas 'Ōdima Viḷakku' set on the 'Yūpam' (pillar) of the sacrificial hall.

Ōmpaḍai (ஓம்படை): Praying for the welfare of the leader when he is in danger. *Pāḍāṇ* in *Puṟam*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 91 : 18.

Omālihai (ஓமாலை): 32 varieties of cosmetics or spices like cloves, cardamam, musk etc. *Śilap* : VI : 77.

Ōmai (ஓமை): Kind of tree usually found in *Pālai* or desert region; its bean is fodder for elephants; the frightful God resided under this tree. The toothbrush tree. *Aham* : 3 : 2, 5 : 8, 21 : 15, 117 : 6, 191 : 9, 369 : 17; *Aiṅguṟu* : 316 : 4, 321 : 2; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 37 : 1; *Kaimilai Pālai* : 7 : 1; *Kuṟun* : 79 : 1, 2, 124 : 2, 207 : 2, 260 : 8, 396 : 4; *Naṟ* : 84 : 8, 107 : 6, 137 : 7, 198 : 2, 252 : 1, 279 : 7, 318 : 2; *Śilap* : XI : 75.

Ōymān (ஓய்மான்): (1) Title of Nalli Ādan. *Puṟam* : 376 col.

(2) of Villi Ādan. *Puṟam* : 379 col.

(3) Of Nalliakkūḍan or Villi Ādan. *Puṟam* : 176 col.

Ōymān Nalli Ādan (ஓய்மான் நல்லி ஆதன்): Usually confused with *Ōymān Villi Ādan*; but as both are praised only by Nannāganar probably they were the same person. *Puṟam* : 376 col.

Öymān Nalliakkōḍan (ஓய்மான் நல்லியக்கோடன்): A chieftain; also called *Öymānāṭṭu Nalliakkōḍan*. He was ruler of Māvilāṅgai, Eyirpaṭṭinam, Vēlūr and Āmūr in Toṇḍaimaṇḍalam. He belonged to the Öviyar clan (*Śirupāṇ* : 122). It is said that the Öviyar clan was part of the Nāgā tribes. (Reading) *Eṇumānāṭṭu Nalliakkōḍan*, probably a corruption. He lived after the last seven famous Tamil Vallāls (*Śirupāṇ* : 84). He was a generous patron of poets, and was the hero of *Śirupānārruppaḍai*. Probably *Öymān Nalli Ādan* and *Öymān Villi Ādan* belonged to his family. The word *Nalliyakkōḍan* means: 'He of the good musical bugle' (Nal+Iyam+Kōḍu); evidently he was a Pāṇan. The 24 Kōṭṭams of Toṇḍai Nāḍu belonged to *Öymān Nalliyakkōḍan*. *Puṇam* : 176 col. *Śirupāṇ* col.

Öymān Villi Ādan (ஓய்மான் வில்லி ஆதன்): Chief of Ilāṅgai (Mā Ilāṅgai); perhaps he was the same as *Öymān Nalli Ādan*. *Puṇam* : 376, and belonged to the family of *Nalliyakkōḍan*. *Puṇam* : 379.

Öymānāḍu (ஓய்மாஊடு): This nāḍu was ruled by *Nalliyakkōḍan*. *Śirupāṇ* col.

Örampōhiyār (ஓரம்போகியார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 286, 316; *Aiṅguṟu Marudam century*, *Kuṟun* : 10, 70, 122, 127, 384; *Naṟ* : 20, 360; *Puṇam* : 284. (Reading) *Örampōdiyār*.

Öri (ஓரி): (1) A patron of poets noted for his lavish generosity. He gifted away his territories to the dancers. He was ruler of the Kolli hills and the neighbouring forests. His horse also was called *Öri*. He was chief of the Maḷavar. He was also called Val Vil *Öri* in view of the strong bow he wielded. He was killed by Kāri another famous vallāl and when Kāri's men marched into his town, *Öri*'s supporters resisted them with deadening noise. *Aham* : 208 : 21, 209 : 4. *Kuṟun* : 100 : 5, 199 : 3; *Naṟ* : 6 : 9, 52 : 9, 265 : 7, 320 : 5; *Puṇam* : 152 : 12, 158 : 5, 204 : 12; *Śirupāṇ* : 111.

(2) *Öri*'s Horse. *Perumbāṇ* : 172; *Porunar* : 164.

(3) Male monkey. *Puṇam* : 109 : 7.

Öriyar (ஓரியர்): Basic name of Tūṅgal *Öriyar*. Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 151, 295.

Ōriṟ Pichchaiyār (ஓரிற் பிச்சையார்): Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 277. He derives his name from an expression in his poem.

Ōreyil Mannan (ஓரெயில் மன்னர்): The king who had but one fort to protect him; a typical example of an unfortunate king; cf. *Ōrēr uḷavan*. *Aham* : 373 : 18.

Ōrēruḷavar (ஓரேருழவர்): Poet and author of *Puṟam* : 193. He derived his name from an expression in his poem in *Kuṟun*. Typical example of a poor peasant using only one plough; cf. *Ōreyil mannan*. *Kuṟun* : 131 : 5.

Ōrai (ஓரை): (1) *Pūrā* says it means 'Rāṣi' or constellation; from 'hōra' Greek. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 135 : 1.

(2) A game played by girls. *Aham* : 49 : 16, 60 : 11, 219 : 2; *Kali* : 75 : 4, 82 : 9; *Kuṟun* : 48 : 3, 316 : 5, 401 : 3; *Naṟ* : 68 : 1, 143 : 3, 155 : 1, 398 : 5; *Puṟam* : 176 : 1.

Ōrōḍāham (ஓரோடகம்): vide *Urōḍāham*.

Ōrōḍam (ஓரோடம்): Rosewood; or mahogany. *Naṟ* : 331 : 5.

Ōrōḍōhattukkandarattanār (ஓரோடோகத்துக்கந்தரத்தனார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 23, 95, 191.

Ōrōḍōham (ஓரோடோகம்): Town to which *Kandarattanār* belonged. (Rdg. *urōḍōham*). It is surmised that it may have been corrupted into 'uraigaḍam' now in Chingleput District. *Aham* : 23, 95, 191.

Ōlai (ஓலை): (1) Umbrella of woven leaves. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 113 : 1; *Puṟam* : 290 : 7.

(2) The palm leaf. *Nālaḍi* : 256 : 3, 4, 397 : 1; *Paḷa* : 29 : 4.

(3) The earring originally made of a small rounded strip of dry palm leaf *Pachchōlai* and *Karugumaṇi* (small black glass beads). Ornaments of a household goddess. The Palmyra leaf strip on which messages were written. *Aham* : 337 : 7.

(4) The palmyra leaf strips (used as ballot papers put into the pot - Kuḍavōlai - for lots to be drawn).
Aham : 77 : 7.

(5) Kind of grass. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 641 : 1.

Ōlaikkaḍai (ஓலைக்கடை): Palm leaf depot or earring shop (jewellery). *Naṟ* : 250.

Ōlaikkaḍaiyattār Nalvellaiyār (ஓலைக்கடையத்தார் நல்வெள்ளையார்): Poet and author; the poet maintained either a palm leaf mart or a jewellery shop. *Naṟ* : 250.

Ōvam (ஓவம்): Ōviyam; painting. *Aham* : 5 : 20, 54 : 4, 98 : 11; *Naṟ* : 182 : 2; *Neḍunal* : 147; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 61 : 3, 88 : 28; *Pari* : 21 : 28; *Paṭṭinap* : 49; *Puṟam* : 251 : 1, *Śiṟupāṇ* : 70.

Ōvamākkal (ஓவமாக்கள்): Painters *Naṟ* : 118 : 7.

Ōvar (ஓவர்): Flatterers; courtiers. *Śilap* : XXVI : 124.

Ōvia Eḷini (ஓவிய எழினி): Painted drop curtain. *Śilap* : VI : 169.

Ōvia Śēnan (ஓவிய சேனன்): Partially Tamilised form of the word Chitraśēnan. The ancient Tamils were reluctant to adopt Sanskrit names in their entirety. *Maṇi* : XXI : 135.

Ōviyam (ஓவியம்): Painting *Maṇi* : II : 31, III : 131, VI : 39, XVI : 131, XVIII : 67, XXII : 84, 88; *Śilap* : XXII : 11.

Ōvia Mākkal (ஓவிய மாக்கள்): Painters *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 38.

Ōviar Perumahan (ஓவியர் பெருமகன்): One who belongs to the Ōviar clan; here, Nalliyakkōḍan. *Śiṟupāṇ* : 122.

Ōviya Vidānam (ஓவிய விதானம்): The painted canopy above the stage. *Śilap* : III : 111.

Ōvian (ஓவியன்): Painter. *Maṇi* : V : 7.

Ōvu (ஓவு): Ōviyam; painting. *Maduraik* : 365.

Auratan (ஓரதன்): A child of one's husband born of another wife. *Ēlādi* : 30 : 3.

Auvai (ஓவை): Lit. an elderly woman, dame. *Śiṟupāṇ* : 101. Neḍumān Añji gave her the famous Nelli fruit which gave her longevity. *vide* Auvaiyār.

Auvaiyār (ஓவையார்): Poetess; author of *Aham* : 111, 147, 273, 303; *Kuṟun* : 15, 23, 28, 29, 39, 43, 80, 91, 99, 102, 158, 183, 200, 364, 388; *Naṟ* : 129, 187, 295, 371, 381, 390, 394; *Puṟam* : 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 140, 187, 206, 231, 232, 235, 269, 286, 290, 295, 311, 315, 367, 390, 392. She was a devoted friend of Adihaimān Neḍumān Añji; she went as an envoy from Añji to the Toṇḍaimān of Kāñchi. She survived Paṟaṇar. Legend says she lived for a long time after she ate the Nelli fruit given to her by Añji. Some poet of the same name lived in the middle ages also and composed the short but popular didactic works like the *Āttiśuḍi*.

Kahśu (கஹ்ஸு) : A measure equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a palam : ie nearly $\frac{5}{16}$ oz.
Kural : 1037 : 1.

Kahandan (ககந்தன்) : The son of king Kāntan's concubine ; he offered to fight the great Paraśurāma but slipped away from the battlefield ; at his behest he ruled from Kāvrippūmpaṭṭinam. *Maṇi* : XXII : 32, 37, 43, 76.

Kakanam (ககனம்) : The sky. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 110.

Gaṅgar (கங்கர்) : A tribe defeated by Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Śilap* : XXV : 157. The dynasty of Gaṅgas who ruled in Mysore in the post-Śaṅgam epoch evidently descended from these ; and Gaṅgavāḍi was named after them.

Gaṅgan (கங்கன்) : One of the army commanders of the Chēras, against whom Paḷaiyan, the Chōḷa commander fought, and lost his life. He belonged to the gaṅgar tribe. *Aham* : 44 : 8.

Kaṅgul Vellattār (கங்குல் வெள்ளத்தார்) : A poet who derives this name from an expression 'Kaṅgul Vellam' (the endless night which is unfordable like the floods) used by him, in *Kuṟuṇ* : 387.

Gaṅgai (கங்கை) : The river in North India flowing through U.P., Bihar and Bengal. *Maṇi* : X : 56, XXVI : 84, XXVII : 45 ; *Paḍiṟṟu* : V Ten, VII Ten ; *Paṭṭinap* : 190 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 431 ; *Puṟam* : 161 : 6 ; *Śilap* : VII : 2 : 2, XI : 21, XXV : 120, 160 ; XXVIII : 121 ; XXIX : 120, 160 : *Dēvandi śōl* : 3 ; *Uraip-pūyiram* : VI : 28, XXVI : 153, 164, 176 ; XXVII : 14, 23, 110, 153, 193 ; *Vaṅjikkāṇḍam - Kaṭṭurai* : 13. On Siva's head. *Śilap* : XII : 110. The cat on the banks of this river was noted for its hypocrisy, *Śiṟupañch* : 95 : 3. Descending from the Himālayās. *Nar* : 189 : 5, 369 : 9. Flows through Pāṭali (putra). *Aham* : 265 : 5 relates the story of the wealth of the Nandas being hidden away in the bed of the river. It is possible that the Nandas in their anxiety to prevent their enormous wealth from falling into the hands of Chandragupta Maurya hid it away somewhere in the bed of the Ganges.

Gaṅgai Śiṟuwan (கங்கை சிறுவன்) : The son of Gaṅga ; Bhīshma. *Bhāratam* 'Gangai' : 1, 2, 3.

Kachchayam (கச்சயம்) : Capital of Aṅga Nāḍu ; i.e., Tutchchaya-rājā's capital. *Maṇi* : X : 53, XII : 39.

Kachchi (கச்சி) : Kāñchi (puraṁ). *Maṇi Padiham* : 90 ; XXVIII : hdg. sub hdg. 152 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 420.

Kachchippēṭṭu Iḷam Tachchanār (கச்சிப்பேட்டு இளம் தச்சனார்) : A poet (possibly the younger brother or son of Kachchippēṭṭu perumtachchanār) and author of *Naṟ* : 266. He was a native or resident of Kachchippēḍu. We do not know if 'tachchan' was a proper name or indicated the profession of carpentry for the poet.

Kachchippēṭṭukkāñchikkoṟṟanār (கச்சிப்பேட்டுக் காஞ்சிக்கொற்றனார்) : A poet. 'Koṟṟanār' was the basic name of this poet, who belonged to the suburb Kachchippēḍu of the city of Kāñchi. We do not know if 'Koṟṟan' was a proper name like 'Kīran' or indicated the profession of mason for the poet. He was author of *Kuṟuṇ* : 213, 216.

Kachchippēṭṭu Nannāgaiyār (கச்சிப்பேட்டு நன்னுகையார்) : A poet ; a lady of the Nāgā community belonging to Kachchippēḍu. Author of *Kuṟuṇ* : 30, 172, 180, 192, 197, 287.

Kachchippēṭṭu upperum Tachchanār (கச்சிப்பேட்டுப்பெருந்தச்சனார்) : A poet (the elder brother or father of Kachchippēṭṭu Iḷam tachchanār) and author of *Naṟ* : 144, 213. He was a native or resident of Kachchippēḍu. We do not know if 'tachchan' was a proper name or indicated the profession of carpentry for the poet.

Kachchippēḍu (கச்சிப்பேடு) : A suburb of Kāñchi, associated with the names of poets like Kachchippēṭṭukkāñchikkoṟṟanār, Kachchippēṭṭu Nannāgaiyār, Kachchippēṭṭu Iḷam Tachchanār, Kachchippēṭṭu upperuntachchanār. 'Pēḍu' like 'Pēṭṭai' was a small locality within a large town or urban area. *Kuṟuṇ* : 30, 172, 180, 192, 197, 213, 216, 287 ; *Naṟ* : 144, 213, 266.

Kachchi Mānagar Pukka Kāḍai (கச்சி மாதகர் புக்க காடை) : Canto hdg. of *Maṇi* : XXVIII describing the entry of Maṇimēkalai into Kanchi.

Kachchi murram (கச்சிமுற்றம்): Kanchipuram; *Maṇi* : XXI : 174
(on the analogy of *Vañji Murram* : *Śilap* : XXV : 9, 34).

Kachchu (கச்சு): (1) The leather belt fastening the horse's reins.
Nar : 220 : 1.

(2) Belt. *Mullaip* : 47.

Kachchai (கச்சை): (1) (Embroidered) belt. *Kuṟiñjip* : 125 ; *Śirupāṇ* : 239.

(2) Belt. *Maṇi* : I : 28 ; *Nar* : 21 : 2.

(3) Blue sash. *Puṛam* : 274 : 1.

Kaṇjakārar (கஞ்சகாரர்): Bronze smiths. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 35 ;
Śilap : V : 28.

Kaṇjam (கஞ்சம்): Bronze. *Śilap* : 174.

Kaṇjan (கஞ்சன்): Kamsa; Kaṇṇan (Krishna) danced the
Alliyam (a variety of dance) to destroy the Asura who was
sent disguised as an elephant by Kamsa. *Śilap* : VI : 46.

Kaṇjanār (கஞ்சனார்): Kamsan; *Śilap* : XVII : *Paḍarkkaippara-*
val : 11.

Kaṇji (கஞ்சி): Gruel. *Paṭṭinap* : 44.

Kaṇjuham (கஞ்சகம்): (1) Karu Vēmbu; used as spice for curry.
Perumbāṇ : 308.

(2) official uniform. *Maṇi* : XXV : 11 ; XXVIII : 178 ;
Śilap : XXVI : 138 ; XXVII : 188.

Kaṇjuhamākkaḷ (கஞ்சகமாக்கள்): Jacketed attendants. *Śilap* :
XXVI : 166 ; XXVIII : 80.

Kaṇjuha Mudalvar (கஞ்சக முதல்வர்): Chiefs of the Jacketed
attendants; there were 1000 of them in Śeṅguṭṭuvan's employ.
Śilap : XXVI : 138 ; XXVII : 188.

Kaṇjuhan (கஞ்சகன்): Jacketed attendant. *Maṇi* : XXV : 11 ;
XXVIII : 178.

Kaṭchāḍi (கட்சாடி): Wine jar. *Puṟam* : 258 : 9.

Katchi (கட்சி): jungle. *Malaipaḍu* : 235; *Naṟ* : 13 : 7, 117 : 4; *Perumbāṇ* : 205; *Puṟam* : 60 : 4; *Śilap* : XII : 124, 167.

Kaṭṭaṅgam (கட்டங்கம்): Staff; the mendicant Śiva's supporting staff. *Paḷa* : 85 : 2.

Kaṭṭalai (கட்டலை): (1) Touchstone. *Aham* : 178 : 4; *Aiṅguṟu* : 215 : 1, 263 : 2; *Innā* : 19 : 2; *Kuṟaḷ* : 505 : 2; 986 : 1; *Naṟ* : 3 : 3; *Perumbāṇ* : 220.

(2) The rules (relating to distribution of booty from the battlefield.) *Padiṟṟu* : 81 : 17.

(3) (the south facing) window on upper storey; this was not used in summer. *Neḍunal* : 62.

Kaṭṭi (கட்டி): (1) A chieftain who along with Nannan, Errai, Atti, Gaṅgan and Puṇṟurai fought and killed Paḷaiyan the leader of Perumpūṭṭ Śenni's hordes and in turn was defeated by Perumpūṭṭ Śenni who took captive Kaṇaiyan (the Chēra overlord of these six chieftains - Kaṭṭi etc.) and captured Kaḷumalam a Chēra stronghold. *Aham* : 44 : 8.

(2) A chieftain, who along with Pāṇan attacked Uṟandai (Uṟaiyūr) then ruled by Tittan. On hearing the never-failing pleasant music of Tittan's court (i.e. on hearing of Tittan's prowess) these two chieftains retreated without commencing hostilities. *Aham* : 226 : 16.

(3) Kaṭṭi, a Vaḷuga chieftain who seems to have ruled over some tract beyond the north of Tamiḷaham where Tamil was not spoken. *Kuṟun* : 11 : 6.

(4) Jaggery piece. *Śilap* : XXII : 25.

(5) Sugarcane gir. *Innā* : 21 : 3; *Maṇi* : XXVII : 264; *Tirikaḍu* : 48 : 3.

(*Pal Vēr*) *Kaṭṭiyar* [(பல்வேற்) கட்டியர்]: The army of the chieftain Kaṭṭi, defeated by Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Śilap* : XXV : 157.

Kaṭṭil (கட்டில்): (1) Throne. *Āchāra* : 22 : 3, 23 : 2, 44 : 3, 87 : 3 ; *Kuṟun* : 225 : 3 ; *Malaipaḍu* : 550.

(2) Bedstead *Paḍiṟṟu* : 79 : 14 ; *Puṟam* : 17 col ; 82 : 3 ; 41 : 10.

(3) Armoury *Śilap* : XXVII : 134, 206 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 76 : 16 (Nach. & Iḷam).

Kaṭṭil Nitta Pāl (கட்டில் நீத்த பால்): This means either the political situation of abdication or the domestic situation of deserting one's wife. *Vāgai Tiṇai. Tol. Poruḷ* : 76 : 16.

Kaṭṭu (கட்டு): Species of astrology practised by rural folk, especially the Kuṟattiyar. *Nar* : 288 : 7 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 115 : 3.

Kaṭṭurai (கட்டுரை): (1) A balanced sentence. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 435 : 1.

(2) An epilogue; end piece of *Vaṅjikkāṇḍam* of *Śilap* 1st poetic division of *Kānal Vari*, 7th canto of *Śilap*; the 24th division of canto VII.

Kaṭṭurai Anmai (கட்டுரை அன்மை): A situation in amorous psychology under 'Puhumuhām'; i.e., maintaining silence except when questioned or spoken to. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 271 : 4.

Kaṭṭurai Kādai (கட்டுரை காதை): Canto hdg. *Śilap* : XXIII ; *Padiham* : 82.

Kaṭṭu Vaḍam (கட்டு வடம்): An ornament worn around the ankle. *Pari* : 12 : 24.

Kaṭṭūr (கட்டுர்): Military camp; literally 'built town'. *Aham* : 44 : 10, 212 : 14 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 445 : 2 ; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 68 : 2, 82 : 2, 90 : 30 ; *Puṟam* : 295 : 1.

Kaṭṭēṟal (கட்டேறல்): The essence of wine. *Puṟam* : 115 : 3.

Kaṭpōr (கட்டோர்): Cattle thieves; usually 'Vamba Mākkaḷ' or 'foreigners'. The business of the *Velliḍai Maṇṇam* in *Puhār* was to detect and disable them from removing the stolen cattle. *Śilap* : V : 115.

Kadagam (கடகம்): Bracelet. *Maṇi* : VI : 114 ; *Mullaip* : 76 ; *Nālaḍi* : 289 : 1 ; *Puṟam* : 150 : 21 ; *Śilap* : XXIII : 97.

Kaḍappandārkkāḍavul (கடப்பந்தார்க்கடவுள்): The God that wears the garland of Kaḍambu i.e., Murugan. *Śilap* : XXIV : 74.

Kaḍam (கடம்): (1) Desert land. *Śilap* : XI : 90.

(2) Forest. *Aham* : 267 : 5, 313 : 12; *Kali* : 102 : 4; *Maṇi* XIII : 41, XXVII : 31; *Nar* : 186 : 4; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 21 : 22; *Śilap* : XI : 79.

(3) Loan. *Iniya* : 11 : 1, 32 : 2.

(4) Pot. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 73, 128, 139, 159, 240, 250, 252, 262, 263, 363, 370.

Kaḍambamar Śelvan (கடம்பமர் செல்வன்): The God that resides in (or loves) the Kaḍambu tree; i.e., Murugan. *Pari* : 8 : 126.

Kaḍamban (கடம்பன்): (1) The God of the Kaḍambu tree; i.e., Murugan. *Maṇi* : IV : 49; *Śilap* : XXIV : 61.

(2) A primitive Tamil martial community, one of the four listed in *Puṟam* : 335 : 7.

Kaḍambanūr (கடம்பனூர்): A town to which Śāṇḍiliyanār author of *Kuṟun* : 307 belonged.

Kaḍambanūr Śāṇḍiliyanār (கடம்பனூர் சாண்டிலியனார்): A poet who bore the name of a famous Rishi; he belonged to Kaḍambanūr; author of *Kuṟun* : 307.

Kaḍambin Peruvāyil (கடம்பின் பெருவாயில்): Nannan's stronghold reduced by Kaḷaṅgāikkanni Nārmuḍi Chēral. *Paḍiṟṟu* : IV : *Paḍiham* : 7.

(*Kaḍar*) *Kaḍambu* [(கடற்) [கடம்பு]]: Tree; a race of people (pirates) whose sacred tree was *Kaḍambu*; they were conquered by Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Śilap* : XXIII : 81, XXV : 187, XXVIII : 135. Cut down by Chēran; in this context the commentaries seem to refer to the mythological story of Tirumāl destroying } a Kaḍambu in the ocean. *Śilap* : XVII : *Uḷvar*! *Vāḷttu* : 9; XXIX : *Vaḷḷaippāṭṭu* : 13.

Kaḍambu (கடம்பு): Though commonly associated with Murugan, Tirumāl also is occasionally linked with this. *Pari* : 4 : 67. The residence of God (in general) *Kali* : 106 : 28. Tree (generally associated with Murugan). *Aham* : 138 : 11, 347 : 4; *Aintiṇai* (50) 1 : 2; *Kuṟiñjip* : 176; *Pari* : 5 : 81, 8 : 126, 14 : 3; 19 : 2, 104; 21 : 50; *Perumbāṇ* : 75, 203; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 61. The Vēlan danced Veṟi around this tree and planted a flag on it. *Aham* : 382 : 3. The tutelary tree of the Kaḍamba tribe which Neḍum Chēral Ādan cut down. *Aham* : 98 : 16, 127 : 4; *Padiṟru* : 10 : 4; 12 : 3; 17 : 5; 88 : 6, *Śilap* : XXV : I, XXIX : *Uśalvari* : 3, 10. The Kaḍambu flower. *Naṟ* : 34 : 8; *Puṟam* : 23 : 3; *Śilap* : XXIV : 95. Śeṅguṭṭuvan cut down the Kaḍambu tree. *Padiṟru* : 11 : 12.

Kaḍamalai (கடமலை): The elephant; the hill-like animal from whose skull emanates a liquid accretion called 'kaḍam' or 'Matajala'. *Śilap* : XXV : 159.

Kaḍamā (கடமா): (1) The elephant; the animal from whose skull oozes the liquid accretions called 'Kaḍam'. Usually treated as an 'animal of the forests', hunted down by the hunters with dogs. *Nālaḍi* : 300 : 1.

(2) The forest (wild) cattle. *Kainnilai Pālai* : 5 : 1; *Puṟam* : 202 : 2; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 84 : 1.

Kaḍamān (கடமாள்): Forest deer. *Puṟam* : 157 : 10.

Kaḍamai (கடமை): Female of the goat. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 558 : 2, 570 : 1, 576 : 1, 619 : 1.

Kaḍal Keḷu Śelvi (கடல் கெழு செல்வி): The sea Goddess. *Aham* : 370 : 12.

Kaḍal Deivam (கடல் தெய்வம்): The sea God. *Śilap* : VII : 5 : 1, 51 : 4.

Kaḍal Piṟakkōṭṭiya Śeṅguṭṭuvan (கடல் பிறக்கோட்டிய செங்குட்டுவர்): Chēran Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Padiṟru* : V : *Padiham* cols.

Kaḍal Vaṇṇan (கடல் வண்ணன்): (1) Tirumāl; the God of the ocean colour. *Kār* (40) 1 : 1; *Śilap. Munnilaip-paraval* : 2; XVII : *Onṇan Pahudi* : 1.

(2) Here, Krishna Maṇi : XXVII : 98; *Śilap* : XXVI : 238.

Kaḍal Vaṇṇan Purāṇam (கடல் வண்ணன் புராணம்): The antiquity of Tirumāl; it does not refer to 'Vishṇu Purāṇa' as some would suppose. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 98.

Kaḍalan (கடலன்): Chief of Viḷaṅgil. *Aham* : 81 : 13.

Kaḍalanār (கடலனுர்): Poet; son of Erumai Veḷiyanār; author of *Aham* : 72.

Kaḍalāḍu Kāḍai (கடலாடு காதை): The sixth canto of *Śilap. Padiham* : 68.

Kaḍalul Māinda Iḷamperuvaludi (கடலுள் மாய்ந்த இளம்பெருவழுதி): A junior member of the Pāṇḍyan family who was drowned at sea. Poet and author of *Pari* : 15; *Puṇam* : 182 col.

Kaḍalai (கடலை): Bengal gram. *Puṇam* : 120 : 14.

Kaḍavar (கடவர்): (1) Debtors. *Kali* : 108 : 22.

(2) Creditors who used to bother debtors. *Puṇam* : 327 : 3.

(3) Soldiers. *Puṇam* : 315 : 2.

Kaḍavarai Eṭṭu (கடவரை எட்டு): The eight mythological elephants guarding the eight directions. *Śilap* : XXIX : *Ammā-nai vari* : 11.

Kaḍavuṭ Kaḍinagar (கடவுட் கடந்தகர்): The temple of God. *Kali* : 84 : 6.

Kaḍavuṭ Śāttan (கடவுட் சாத்தன்): The God Aiyanār. *Śilap* : *Uraip* : XXIX.

Kaḍavuṭ Pattini (கடவுட் பத்தினி): Kaṇṇahi. *Śilap* : XXVII : 2.

Kaḍavuṭ Pāvai (கடவுட் பாவை): *Kandiṭ Pāvai* or the deity of the pillar. *Maṇi* : XXI : 7.

Kaḍavuṭ Pīḍihai (கடவுட் பிடிதை): The sacrificial altar in the Temple. *Maṇi* : VII : 121.

Kaḍavuṭpeyariya Kūnaham (கடவுட்டுபயரிய கானகம்): The Vindhyan forests; the forest that bears the God's name, i.e., the name of the Goddess of Victory. *Padiṟṟu* : 88 : 2.

Kaḍavuḷ (கடவுள்): (1) The God Almighty who *transcends* human thought and imagination. *Padiṟṟu* : 13 : 20, 21 : 5, 30 : 34, 31 : 18, 41 : 6, 70 : 18; *Porunar* : 52; *Puṟam* : 106 : 3, 158 : 11, 198 : 3, 199 : 1, 335 : 12, 399 : 26. Praised in *Kaḍavuḷ Vāḷttu*. *Aiṅguṟu* : 182 : 3, 243 : 1, 257 : 1, 259 : 3; *Kali* : 46 : 16; invocation col. *Kuṟaḷ* ch. I hdg. *Nālaḍi* Invocation. *Nānmaṇi* : 57 : 4; *Naṟ* : 34 : 1, 34 : 10, 165 : 4, 189 : 3; *Pari* : 15 : 37; *Puṟam* Invoc. col. 143 : 3; *Tōl. Poruḷ* : 83 : 1, 88 : 3, 146 : 9.

(2) Worshipped in various forms with flowers and sandal paste. *Kuṟiñjip* : 6.

(3) The God in the stone; perhaps *Kaṇṇahi*. *Padiṟṟu* : 43 : 6.

(4) Icon of God. *Śilap* : VII : 383, XXV : 119, 169.

(5) The God on the hill side protected the treasure hidden away at *Pāḷi* by the *Vēḷir* *Aham* : 372 : 1.

(6) Swearing in the presence of God. *Aham* : 396 : 7.

(7) (the frightful demoniac) God residing in the *Maṇṇam*. *Kuṟun* : 87 : 1.

(8) Sacrificing to Him. *Naṟ* : 251 : 8, 358 : 6.

- (9) Residing in the hollow of the ancient tree near the village. *Aham* : 270 : 12; *Naṟ* : 83 : 2.
- (10) Arundadi. *Aham* : 16 : 18, 314 : 15.
- (11) Agastyar (in the Podiyil) or the God in the Maṇṇam *Aham* : 307 : 12; *Maduraik* : 41.
- (12) Under the shade of the kaḷḷi tree. *Puṟam* : 260 : 5.
- (13) Kollippāvai. *Aham* : 62 : 15.
- (14) Murugan. *Aham* : 152 : 17; *Kuṟiñjip* : 208, 209; *Śilap*. XXIV : 85, XXVI : 64.
- (15) Demon. *Śilap* : XXII : 88.
- (16) The ascetics or sages. *Kali* : 93 : 11 : 3; *Kuṟun* : 203 : 4; *Maduraik* : 41; *Śilap* : XI : 5.
- (17) His sacred flower is lotus. *Perumbāṇ* : 289.
- (18) The image of Kaṇṇahi; the goddess of chastity. *Maṇi* : VI : 60, XI : 5, XV : 33, 57, XX : 111, XXII : 64, XXVI : 4, 14, 151, XXIX hdg. *Śilap Uraippāyiram* : XXIX.
- (19) Painted on the Kandu (the stump). *Aham* : 167 : 15; *Maṇi* : VI : 60, XI : 5, XX : 111, XXI : 1, XXII : 64; *Puṟam* : 52 : 12.
- (20) Divinity. *Aham* : 125 : 14; *Kuṟun* : 252 : 4; *Pari* : 4 : 63.
- (21) The village God being summoned in the local palm tree and worshipped by the fisherfolk. *Naṟ* : 303 : 3.
- (22) Residing on hills, Durgha or the hill goddess (Varaiaramahaḷir). *Aham* : 348 : 8; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 65 : 9, 79 : 18.
- (23) Residing in the Banyan tree. *Naṟ* : 343 : 4.

(24) Residing in the Vēngai tree. *Naṟ* : 216 : 6.

(25) Tirumāl *Pari* : 3 : 43.

(26) Tirumāl at Tiruvehha. *Perumbāṇ* : 391.

(27) Śiva *Pari* : 5 : 13; *Śilap* : XXX : 2.

(28) The God with the green One on his side; Śiva. *Aham* : 13 : 3, 14 : 16, 35 : 7, 90 : 9, 136 : 6, 156 : 15, 16, 184 : 1, 209 : 16; *Kali* : 101 : 24.

(29) Residing in houses; domestic gods. *Aham* : 282 : 18.

(30) The Goddess of Victory. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 66 : 15.

Kaḍavuḷ Tanmai (கடவுள் தன்மை) : Divinity. *Śilap* : XXX : 65.

Kaḍavuḷ Tēr (கடவுள் தேர்) : Sun's chariot. *Śilap* : XXVII : 136.

Kaḍavuḷ Maṅgalam (கடவுள் மங்கலம்) : The installation of the icon. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 233; XXIX : *Uraip* : XXX : 47.

Kaḍavuḷ Mēn (கடவுள் மீன்) : Arundadi; the divine star; Alcor of the Great Bear. *Pari* : 5 : 44.

Kaḍavuḷ Vūḷttu (கடவுள் வூற்ற்து) : (1) Invocation to God. *Kuṟaḷ* ch. I hdg. *Pari* : 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, cols. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 88 : 3.

(2) A division in Puṟam literature. *Puṟam Invocation*.

Kaḍavuḷar (கடவுளர்) : (1) The Gods. *Śilap* : V : 178, XIV : 41, XXI : 40.

(2) Devs. *Maṇi* : I : 15, XIV : 39.

(3) Sages. *Kali* : 93 : 7, 10, 13, 20, 24, 28, 29, 35.

Kaḍavulaṛ Kōlam (கடவுளர் கோலம்): The attire of sages. *Śilap* : XXVII : 98.

Kaḍavulaṛ Maṇḍilam (கடவுளர் மண்டிலம்): The Sun. *Maṇi* : XXII : 1.

Kaḍarpaḍai (கடற்படை): The navy. *Puṛam* : 382 : 1.

Kaḍaru (கடறு): Forest; *Maduraik* : 274; *Padiṟṟu* : 78 : 7; *Perumbāṇ* : 110.

Kaḍan (கடன்): (1) Loan *Ēlādi* : 53 : 1; *Innā* : 12 : 4; *Nālaḍi* : 98 : 4; *Paḷa* : 304 : 1; *Puṛam* : 327 : 7.

(2) Duty *Paḷa* : 57 : 4, 216 : 4; *Tirikaḍu* : 12 : 1.

(3) Self immolation at the altar of Aiyai as a sort of sacrifice. *Śilap* : XI : 213.

(4) Funerary functions. *Śilap* : IX : 33.

(5) Sacrifice offered to feed the manes. *Padiṟṟu* : 70 : 22; *Śilap* : XII : 16.

Kaḍā (கடா): (1) The male of quadrupeds especially herbivorous he-buffalo. *Puṛam* : 370 : 17, 371 : 16.

(2) Oxen. *Innā* : 35 : 2.

Kaḍi (கடி): (1) Ghost. *Maduraik* : 36; *Maṇi* : VI : 49, 142, XVIII : 115; *Śilap* : XXVI : 245.

(2) Protection. *Nālaḍi* : 56 : 4, 86 : 2; *Tol. Urichchol* : 73.

Kaḍihai (கடிதை): (1) A kind of gem set ornament; occurring in title of *Nānmaṇikkaḍihai*.

(2) A variety of shield or lance(?) *Śilap* : XIV : 173.

(3) Unit of time - 24 minutes. *Śilap* : XXVII : 9.

Kaḍihai Nūl (கடிதை நூல்): Tutelary sacred thread tied around the wrist. *Neḍunal* : 142.

Kaḍiñai (கடிஞை): Begging bowl. *Maṇi* : *Padiham* : 63, XIII : 103, XVIII : 29, 194, XIX : 145, 151, XX : 85 ; *Nālaḍi* : 99 : 3 ; *Paḷa* : 246 : 4 ; *Śilap* : X : 98.

Kaḍippahai (கடிப்பகை): The enemy of ghosts ; i.e., Margosa leaves or small white mustard paste which when applied to the young one's forehead is supposed to keep the ghosts away. *Maṇi* : VII : 58 ; *Śilap* : VI : 147, XXX : 56.

Kaḍippu (கடிப்பு): The short drumstick. *Maṇi* : XXV : 51 ; *Nālaḍi* : 100 : 1 ; *Padiṟru* : 19 : 8 ; *Paḷa* : 180 : 4 ; *Puṟam* : 366 : 1.

Kaḍimaram (கடிமரம்): also called 'Kānalmaram' the tutelary tree to which enemies tied up their elephants. It was worshipped. *Padiṟru* : 33 : 3 ; *Pari* : 17 : 3 ; *Puṟam* : 23 : 9, 36 : 9, 57 : 10, 162 : 5, 162 col. 336 : 4.

Kaḍimilai (கடிமலை): Defensive belt around a fort. *Puṟam* : 181 : 5.

Kaḍiya Neḍu Vēṭṭuvan (கடிய நெடு வேட்டுவன்): A great patron of poets ; he was a hunter chief of extraordinary height ; he was chieftain of the Kōḷai hill. He was once rebuked by Perum talai Śāttanār who was annoyed by the former's undue delay in making over his gifts to the poet. *Puṟam* : 205.

Kaḍiyalūr (கடியலூர்): A town to which Uruttiran Kaṇṇanār belonged. Perhaps it is in Tinnevely Dt. *Aham* : 167 ; *Kuṟun* : 352 ; *Paṭṭinap* : *Perumbāṇ* cols.

Kaḍiyalūr Uruttiran Kaṇṇanār (கடியலூர் உருத்திரன் கண்ணனார்): Means 'Kaṇṇanār son of Uruttiran of Kaḍiyalūr' ; poet ; he belonged to Kaḍiyalūr ; he was the author of *Perumbāṇ* : *Paṭṭinap* ; *Aham* : 167 ; *Kuṟun* : 352 ; he was a contemporary of Toḷḷaimān Iḷam Tiraiyan and Karikālan among others. He was a Brahmin (*vide Tol. Marabu* : 74 pērā) and was perhaps a Vaishṇavite by faith though his father was 'Uruttiran' (*vide Perumbāṇ* lines 402 to 404 etc.). To translate his name into Rudrākshanār is tempting but erroneous for such a nomenclature is unfamiliar and to call Kaṇṇanār son of Uruttiran

Uruttiran Kaṇṇanār was the usual mode. Kaliṅgattupparaṇi of the 12th cent A.D. credits Karikālan with a gift of 16 lakhs of Pon to this poet for his Paṭṭinappālai; but it is not corroborated by contemporary Śaṅgam evidence.

Kaḍu (கடு): (1) A kind of tree bearing bitter and poisonous fruit. *Aintiṇai* (70) 39 : 2; *Malaipaḍu* : 114.

(2) An example of bitterness. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 424 : 2.

(3) Poison. *Puṇam* : 17 : 38.

Kaḍukkai (கடுக்கை): Konrai flower; the Indian Laburnum. *Aham* : 393 : 15, 399 : 10; *Kār* (40) 4 : 2; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 98 : 1, 120 : 2.

Kaḍuhu Perum Dēvanār (கடுகு பெருந்தேவனுர்): It is difficult to be dogmatic about the meaning of 'kaḍuhu'; perhaps Perum-dēvanār was a mustard (kaḍuhu) dealer or belonged to a place which went by that name. In later days the form 'Mahādēvan' almost universally came to be substituted for 'Perum Dēvan'. A poet; author of *Kuṇun* : 255.

Kaḍuṅgō (கடுங்கோ): A sort of title suffix as in *Iḷam Kaḍuṅgō* etc. mostly among Chēra princes. *Aham* : 142 : 5.

Kaḍum Kōl (கடுங் கோல்): Despotic rule (which is prone to meting out excessive punishment). *Kuṇal* : 570 : 1.

Kaḍum Toḍaikkā (கடுந் தொடைக்கா): A place to which Kaḍum-toḍaikkāvanār, a poet and author of *Aham* : 109 belonged.

Kaḍumtoḍaikkāvanār (கடுந்தொடைக்காவனுர்): Poet; author of *Aham* : 109. This name strongly resembles 'Kaḍumtōṭkaravīranār' another name found among Śaṅgam poets.

Kaḍumtōṭkaravīranār (கடுந்தோட்கரவிரனுர்): A poet and author of *Kuṇun* : 69; who came to be so called because of too 'spacious shoulders' - a physical abnormality. Karavīram is ✓ the Alari flower and Karavīran is Śiva's name. If the name can be read as Kaḍumtōṭaikkāvīrānār, he might be a soldier (poet) belonging to Kaḍumtoḍaikkā; vide Kaḍumtoḍaikkāvanār.

Kaḍu mā (கடுமா) : The swift steed. *Kali* : 50 : 19; *Padiṟṟu* : 49 : 4, 81 : 6.

Kaḍumān Kōdai (கடுமான் கோதை) : Chēran Kuṭṭuvan Kōdai. *Puṟam* : 54 : 8.

Kaḍuvan (கடுவன்) : (1) The male monkey. *Aham* : 2 : 5, 352 : 2, 378 : 21; *Aiṅguṟu* : 274 : 1, 275 : 1, 276 : 1, 277 : 2, 374 : 1; *Aintiṇai* (70) 11 : 2; *Kali* : 140 : 15; *Kainnilai Kuṟiṇṇi* : 7 : 1; *Kuṟun* : 26 : 8, 278 : 4; *Maṇi* : XIX : 74; *Nar* : 22 : 3, 151 : 5, 233 : 1; *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50) 10 : 1; *Puṟam* : 158 : 23, 200 : 1.

(2) A generic male name. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 557 : 4, 623 : 1.

(3) Place to which Kaḍuvan Maḷḷanār belonged. *Aham* : 256, 354.

(4) Place to which Kaḍuvan Iḷamaḷḷanar belonged. *Nar* : 150.

Kaḍuvan Iḷa Eyinanār (கடுவன் இள எயினனார்) : Belonged to the Eyinar or hunter community; a poet and author of *Pari* : 3, 4) 5. Belonged to Kaḍuvan.

Kaḍuvan Iḷa Maḷḷan (கடுவன் இள மள்ளன்) : Poet (Iḷa Maḷḷan, belonging to Kaḍuvan. He was either a junior military officer or was the younger brother or son of Kaḍuvan Maḷḷan; author of *Nar* : 150.

Kaḍuvan Maḷḷan (கடுவன் மள்ளன்) : Poet (Maḷḷan) belonging to Kaḍuvan; he was an army officer and either elder brother or father of Kaḍuvan Iḷamaḷḷan; he was the son of Madurait-tamiḷakkūttanār (of *Puṟam* : 334); author of *Aham* : 256, 354; *Kuṟun* : 82; *Nar* : 150.

Kaḍai (கடை) : Shop; a seventh case suffix indicating merely 'place' originally; came to refer to a shop located in a place later. *Śilap* : VI : 139.

Kaḍai Kayiru (கடை கயிறு): The rope used in churning butter from butter-milk. *Śilap* : XVII : 9.

Kaḍai Kaḷi Magaḷir (கடை கழி மகளிர்): Women who go beyond the doorstep of the house; i.e., prostitutes. *Śilap* : XIV : 71.

Kaḍaiśiyar (கடைசியர்): Peasant women; women of the last class; the expression suggests the existence of a vertical hierarchy of castes (or communities) in Śaṅgam Tamiḷaham. *Puṇam* : 61 : 1; *Śilap* : X : 130.

Kaḍainilai (கடைநிலை): (1) A *Turai* (situation) in *Puṇattiṇai* (*Pāḍāṇṭiṇai*) indicating mendicancy i.e., standing begging at the doorstep. *Puṇam* : 127, 382, 383, 384, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 398 cols.

(2) The situation of the bards explaining to the door-keeper their long and arduous journey thereto. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 90 : 4.

Kaḍainilai Viḍai (கடைநிலை விடை): Reply to *Kaḍainilai*. *Puṇam* : 397 col.

Kaḍai Maṇi (கடை மணி): (1) The metallic band attached to the spear; (or was it a bell attached to the spear?) *Tirikaḍu* : 33 : 3.

(2) The bell of justice at the entrance to the royal palace. *Śilap* : XX : 3.

Kaḍaimuham (கடைமுகம்): (1) The estuary of the Kāviri. *Śilap* : X : 33.

(2) The gates of the fortress. *Śilap* : XXII : 2.

Kaḍaiyattār (கடையத்தார்): Father of *Veṇṇāganār* who was a poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 223. He belonged to a place called *Kaḍaiyam*.

Kaḍaiyam (கடையம்): (1) The dance which Ayirāṇi (Indrans' queen) danced disguised as a peasant woman. The last dance. *Śilap* : VI : 63.

(2) Place to which Kadaiyattār, father of Veṇṇāganār belonged *Kuṟuṇ* : 223.

Kaṇ (கண்): (1) Window. *Śilap* : IV : 61. The spot on the leather drum at which the drum stick beats. *Maṇi* : XIX : 82; *Naṟ* : 100 : 11; *Pari* : 16 : 12.

(2) Siva's eye on the forehead. *Puṟam* : 55 : 5.

Kaṇ Āyirattōṇ (கண் ஆயிரத்தோன்): Indra; endowed with a thousand eyes. *Śilap* : XI : 24. A Pāṇḍyan king wore the ornament presented by him.

Kaṇkūṇi (கண்காணி): Supervise. *Śiṟupañch* : 40 : 1.

Kaṇ Kūḍu Vari (கண் கூடு வரி): A dance in which the voluntary approach of a lover is depicted. *Śilap* : VIII : 77.

Kaṇḍam (கண்டம்): A division of the 12 *Nidānams* in Buddhist treatment of psychology: they are of four kinds: 1. Ādikkaṇḍam; the first division - Pēdamai, Śeykai; 2. Iraṇḍām Kaṇḍam - the second division - Uṇarchchi, Aruvuru, Vāyil, Ūru, Nuḥarchchi; 3. Mūnrām Kaṇḍam - third division - Vēṭkai, Paṟru, Karuma Īṭṭam; 4. Nānkām Kaṇḍam - the fourth division - Piṟappu, Piṇi etc. *Maṇi* : XXX : 25, 134, 137, 141, 145.

Kaṇḍaratattan (கண்டரத்தத்தன்): Basic name of Madurakandara. tattanār. Poet and author. *Kuṟuṇ* : 317.

Kaṇḍal (கண்டல்): (1) A marine thorny plant called 'Nīrmuḷli' *Nālaḍi* : 194 : 3; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 61 : 3.

(2) Tālai Shrub *Aham* : 260 : 3; *Kuṟuṇ* : 117 : 3, 340 : 4; *Naṟ* : 191 : 5, 207 : 1, 345 : 1, 363 : 1, 372 : 13.

(3) A Neydal (littoral) plant used as fencing. *Naṟ* : 54 : 11, 74 : 10, 123 : 9.

Kaṇḍavaḷi Uyattal (கண்டவாழி யுய்த்தல்): The situation in *Aham* when the Talaivi (or the heroine) is beside herself with joy on meeting her lover. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 265 : 2.

Kaṇḍi (கண்டி): A common masculine name. The male of a buffalo. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 557 : 4, 623 : 7.

Kaṇḍihai (கண்டிகை): A bracelet of Ruby. *Śilap* : VI : 89.

Kaṇḍīrakkōpperu Naḷḷi (கண்டிரக்கோப்பெரு நள்ளி): Naḷḷi the chieftain who was lord of the Kaṇḍīram hill; mentioned in colophons to *Puṇam* : 148, 149, 150.

Kaṇḍīrakkōn (கண்டிரக்கோன்): Here Iḷaṅkaṇḍīrakkō is referred to. *Puṇam* : 151 : 6.

Kaṇḍīram (கண்டிரம்): A hill which belonged to Kaṇḍīrakkōpperu Naḷḷi. *Puṇam* : 148, 149, 150 cols.

Kaṇḍuṇarāmai (கண்டுனாரமை): A false premise in logic; *Maṇi* : XXVII : 59, 69.

Kaṇṇahanār (கண்ணகனார்): (1) A poet; author *Nar* : 79. *Puṇam* : 218. The name literally means 'the man with a smiling twinkle in the eye' (means one with pleasing looks). The feminine form of this is obviously Kannahi (the wife of Vaiyāvikkōpperum Pēhan and the wife of Kōvalan of *Śilap* bore this name).

(2) Kaṇṇahanār; the musician who set *Pari* : 21 to music. *Pari* : 21.

(3) Father of Koṇṇanār. *Nar* : 143.

Kaṇṇahāran (கண்ணகாரன்): Father of Koṇṇanār who was a poet and author of *Nar* : 143.

Kaṇṇahāran Koṇṇanār (கண்ணகாரன் கொற்றனார்): That is, Koṇṇanār, son of Kaṇṇahāran. Poet and author of *Nar* : 143.

Kaṇṇahi (கண்ணகி): (1) Heroine of the epic *Śilappadikāram*: wife of Kōvalan of Puhār; though deserted by Kōvalan for Mādhavi, a courtesan, she was greatly attached to him. She followed him to Madurai where he was assassinated by a scheming goldsmith. Infuriated by this, Kaṇṇahi brought about the fall of Madurai and left for Śeṅkunṇam (Tiruchengode) where from under a mango tree the Lord of the Heavens welcomed her to His kingdom. She survived her husband for a short while so that she could wreak vengeance on the unjust king and his city. *Maṇi*: XXVI : 2; *Śilap Padiham* : 17; I : 29, II : 90, IV : 57, V : 237, IX : 41, X : 230, XVI : *Veṇba* : 2; XVII : *Karuppam*; XX : 63, 71; XXIII : 200; *Veṇba* : 3; *Uraippāyiram* : 29; XXIX canto sub hdg.

(2) Wife of Vaiyāvikkōpperumpēhan; she was deserted by that prince who was addressed by Kapilar, Paraṇar, Ariśil Kiḷār, and Peruṅgunṇūr Kiḷār on her behalf. *Puṇam* : 143, 144, 145, 146, 147 cols. *Tol. Puṇat Sūt* : 35. Nach.

Kaṇṇahi Kōṭṭam (கண்ணகி கோட்டம்): Temple for Kaṇṇahi built by Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Maṇi* : XXVI ch. sub hdg.

Kaṇṇahi Tādai (கண்ணகி தாதை): The father of Kaṇṇahi (wife of Kōvalan). That is, Mānāigan of Puhār. *Śilap* : XXVII : 98.

Kaṇṇattanār (கண்ணத்தனார்): (1) Basic name of Maduraikkaṇṇattanār. *Aham* : 360; *Naṇ* : 351.

(2) Basic name of Mōśi Kaṇṇattanār. *Naṇ* : 124.

(3) Son of Kunṇūr Kiḷār. *Naṇ* : 332.

Kaṇṇampālanār (கண்ணம்பாளனார்): Basic name of Karuvūrkaṇṇampālanār. *Aham* : 180, 263.

Kaṇṇampul (கண்ணம்புள்): Perhaps the name of the place to which Kaṇṇampullānār belonged. *Nar* : 159. (If the name can also be called Kaṇampul it can be connected with that of Kaṇampullānāyanār).

Kaṇṇampullānār (கண்ணம்புள்ளனார்): Poet belonging to Kaṇṇampul suburb of *Karuvūr*. *Nar* : 159. Also called Karum Kaṇṇampullānār. *Aham* : 63.

Kaṇṇan (கண்ணன்): 1. Of Vēmbarrūr, father of Kūttanār, poet and author. *Kuṇṇun* : 362.

2. Basic name of Kollikkaṇṇan. *Kuṇṇun* : 34.

3. Father of Korṇanār, poet & author of *Nar* : 156.

Kaṇṇan Eḷini (கண்ணன் எழினி): Ruler of Mudukunṇam. *Aham* : 197 : 7.

Kaṇṇan Korṇanār (கண்ணன் கொற்றனார்): That is Korṇanār son of Kaṇṇan. Poet and author of *Nar* : 156.

Kaṇṇanāganār (கண்ணனாகனார்): Poet and musician. He set the music for *Pari* : 5.

Kaṇṇanār (கண்ணனார்): (1) Poet and author of *Kuṇṇun* : 244.

(2) Basic name of Maduraittattan Kaṇṇanār. *Aham* : 335.

(3) Basic name of Kaṭṭūrkiḷār Mahanār Kaṇṇanār. *Aham* : 85.

(4) Basic name of Kaḍiyālūr Uruttiran Kaṇṇanār. *Aham* : 167. A uthor of *Perumbāṇ* and *Paṭṭinappālai*.

(5) Basic name of Āvūr Kiḷār Mahanār Kaṇṇanār. *Aham* : 202.

(6) Basic name of Śellurkkaṣikan Kaṇṇanār. *Aham* : 66.

(7) Son of Śēndan and Basic name of Śēndan Kaṇṇanār. *Aham* : 350.

(8) Basic name of Kiṇṇāṅgil, Kāvidi Kīran Kaṇṇanār. *Nar* : 218.

- (9) Basic name of Śēndan Kaṇṇanār. *Nar* : 54.
 (10) Basic name of Pūdan Kaṇṇanār. *Nar* : 140.
 (11) Basic name of Kollikkaṇṇanār. *Kuṟun* : 34.
 (12) Basic name of Maduraikkaṇṇanār. *Kuṟun* : 107.
 (13) Basic name of Vēṭṭakkaṇṇanār. *Kuṟun* : 389.
 (14) Father of Vēmbarrūrkkaṇṇan Kūttan. *Kuṟun* : 362
 (15) Basic name of Kunṟattūrkkaṇṇanār. *Paḍiṟṟu* : II.
 Ten.
 (16) Ministers; the 'eyes' of the King. *Pari* : 19 : 22.

Kaṇṇāḍi (கண்ணாடி): Mirror. *Kaḷavaḷi* : 28 : 5; *Paḷa* : 301 : 1.

Kaṇṇi (கண்ணி): Garland on the head. *Kali* : 28 : 3; *Murugu* : 44; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 54 : 2, 56 : 3, 58 : 8, 59 : 13, 67 : 13; *Puṟam* Invocation : 1, 6 : 21, 81 : 22; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 54.

Kaṇṇudal (கண்ணுதல்): He with the eye on the forehead; i.e., Śivan. *Śilap* : XII : 78.

Kaṇṇumai (கண்ணுமை): The mien of proper conduct; in Vāhai Tiṇai. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 76 : 18.

Kaṇṇuḷ (கண்ணுள்): Painting and dancing; the fine arts which catch the eye. *Kali* : 85 : 7.

Kaṇṇuḷ Vinaiñar (கண்ணுள் வினைஞர்): Painter; the work of Kaṇṇuḷar. *Maduraik* : 518; *Śilap* : V : 30, XVI : 105.

Kaṇṇuḷar (கண்ணுளர்): Dancers, the Śānti dancers. *Malaipadu* : 59; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 10 : 16; *Śilap* : V : 49. (Aḍiyār & Arum-pada).

Kaṇṇulāḷar (கண்ணுளாளர்): Mataṅgas; dancers; the same as 'Perumbāṇar' (Aḍiyār). *Śilap* : V : 184.

Kaṇṇeluttālar (கண்ணெழுத்தாளர்): Painters; or scribes who write addresses on packets. *Śilap* : XXVI : 170.

Kaṇṇeluttu (கண்ணெழுத்து): 'Address on packets' says Arum-pada. of *Śilap*. *Śilap* : V : 11. Aḍiyār says it means 'the inscription of weight, number etc., on the packets and parcels'. M. Raghava Iyengar means 'pictorial writing' by it.

Kaṇṇōṭṭam (கண்ணுட்டம்): Sense of delicacy and obligation.
Kuṟaḷ : 58 ch. hdg.

Kaṇ Tuyl Maṟuttal (கண் துயில் மறுத்தல்): Sleeplessness - an actor's pose (psychological expression). *Tol. Poruḷ* : 270 : 5.

Kaṇ Paḍai Nilai (கண் படை நிலை): The situation of the King's medical attendants reminding him of the need to retire to bed especially after a long audience late in the night. *Pāḍān Tiṇai. Tol. Poruḷ* : 90 : 5.

Kaṇpu (கன்பு): a kind of reed called 'Śampankūrai'. *Maduraik* : 172; *Malaipaḍu* : 454; *Puṟam* : 334 : 1.

Kaṇ Viduppu Aḷidal (கண் விதுப்பு அழிதல்): The lover's affliction due to his anxiety to rush to meet and see his lady love. *Kuṟaḷ* : 118th chap. hdg.

Kaṇakkar (கணக்கர்): Accountant; an official of the government. These people worked till the evening. *Nālaḍi* : 397 : 1.

Kaṇakkāyan Tattanār (கணக்காயன் தத்தனார்): Poet; he was a teacher as 'kaṇakkāyan' indicates; he was author of *Kuṟun* : 304.

Kaṇakkāya(nā)r (கணக்காயனார்): (1) Means a teacher; the profession to which (1) the father of Nakkīra-(nā)r and (2) Tattanār belonged. *vide* below.

(2) Father of Nakkīra(nā)r; he belonged to Madurai and was a teacher as his very name indicates; he was also known as Maduraikkaṇakkāya(nā)r. *vide Neḍunal* col. *Murugu* col. *Puṟam* : 56 col. 189 col. He was author of *Aham* : 93, 338, 342; *Nālaḍi* : 314 : 1; *Naṟ* : 23, 24; *Pūṟam* : 330; *Tirikaḍu* : 10 : 1.

Kaṇakkāya(nā)r mahanār Nakkīra(nā)r (கணக்காயனர் மகனார் நக்கிரனார்): A poet; he was the son of Kaṇakkāyanār who belonged to Madurai. *vide* 'Maduraikkaṇakkāyanār Mahanār Nakkīranār'; author of *Aham* : 93.

Kaṇakkiyal Vinaiñar (கணக்கியல் வினைஞர்): Accountants. *Śilap* : XXVI : 40.

Kaṇakku (கணக்கு): (1) Literary work. *Paḷa* : 61 : 2.

(2) Letters. *Paḷa* : 245 : 4.

Kaṇandul (கணந்துள்): A variety of water-fowl. *Naṭ* : 212 : 2.
Its cry presages the robbers; it belongs to the Pālai land and has long legs. *Kuṟun* : 350 : 5.

Gaṇam (கணம்): (1) The 18 dēva gaṇas i.e., Kinnarar, Kim-puruḍar, Vidyātarar, Garudar, Bhūdar, Yakshar, Nāgar, Śūrar, Śāranar, Munivar, Paragatiyōr, Siddhar, Gandharvar, Naksha-trar, Paisāchar, Rākshasar, Bhogar, Ākāsa Vāśiyar. *Murugu* : 168; *Puṇam* : 1 : 10; *Śilap* : V : 176.

(2) Variety. *Kuṟaḷ* : 720 : 1.

Kaṇavīram (கணவீரம்): Red Alari (Oleander) flower. *Aham* : 31 : 9; *Maṇi* : III : 104, V : 48; *Murugu* : 236.

Kaṇādan (கணதன்): The founder of the Vaiśēshika school also known as Ulūka Kaṇāda. (The school of Individual Characteristics - one of the six doctrines); literally 'he who lives on a gruel of broken rice'. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 82.

Kaṇi (கணி): (1) Royal astrologer. *Aham* : 151 : 15; *Maṇi* : XXIV : 59; *Naṭ* : 373 : 6; *Śilap* : XXII : 136, XXVI : 3, XXVII : 148; *Tiṇaimoḷi* : (50) 9 : 3.

(2) Astrology. *Aham* : 151 : 15,

(3) In the name 'Pakkuḍukkai Nankaṇiyar'. *Puṇam* : 194 col.

Kaṇikāram (கணிகாரம்): The Kōṅgu tree. The red cotton tree. *Kali* : 143 : 5.

Gaṇihai (கணிகை): (1) Prostitute; professional actor and dancer. *Maṇi* : XIII : 95, XVI : 6 : 9, XXIV : 2, 23, XXIX : 97, 100; *Pari* : 20 : 49; *Śilap Padiham* : 15, XI : 183; XV : 25, 38, XXVII : 106, *Tirikaḍu* : 24 : 1, 76 : 2.

(2) Here Mādhavi. *Maṇi* : XXII : 214.

Kaṇichchi (கணிச்சி): (1) Kundāli - a mace like weapon which Śiva bears; this is different from Maḷu, the mace. *Kali* : 101 : 8, 105 : 20; *Puṇam* : 56 : 2, 195 : 4.

(2) Yama's weapon. *Puṇam* : 42 : 22.

(3) Trowel for lifting earth. *Aham* : *Invoc.* 5, 21 : 2, 399 : 6; *Pari* : 5 : 66, 10 : 33; *Paḍiṇṇu* : 22 : 12; *Naṇ* : 240 : 7; *Kuṇaḷ* : 1251 : 1.

Kaṇichchiyōn (கணிச்சியோன்): Śiva; He that wields the Kaṇichchi (weapon). *Kali* : 2 : 6, 103 : 25, 105 : 13.

Gaṇitam (கணிதம்): Arithmetic. *Śiṇupāñch* : 87 : 1.

Kaṇindār (கணிந்தார்): Another form of the name of 'Kaṇimēdāviyār' or Kaṇimēdaiyār. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : *Pāyiram* : 2.

Kaṇipūṇkunṇār (கணிபூங்குன்றார்): Poet; probably a corrupt form of Kaṇiyan Pūṇkunṇan. Author of *Naṇ* : 226; *Puṇam* : 192.

Kaṇimēdai(yār) [கணிமேதை(யார்)]: Poet; author of *Ēlādi*; *Ēlādi Śiṇappu* : 4.

Kaṇiyan (கணியன்): Astrologer; the profession to which Kaṇimēdai belonged. (*Ēlādi* : *Śiṇappu* : 4). *Kaṇindār* (*Tiṇaimālai* : *Pāyiram* : 2), *Kaṇi Pūṇkunṇan* (*Naṇ* : 226), *Kaṇiyan Pūṇkunṇār* (*Puṇam* : 192) and *Pakuḍukkai Nankaṇiyan* (*Puṇam* : 194).

Kaṇiyan Pūṇkunṇan (கணியன் பூங்குன்றன்): Poet; he was an astrologer (*Kaṇiyan* : astrologer); he probably belonged to the Pūṇkunṇa Nāḍu (which is identified with a part of Ramnad Dt. near Mahipālampatti), and was a Jain; he was author of *Puṇam* : 192. If this poet can be identified with Kaṇi Pūṇkunṇār he was the author of *Naṇ* : 226 also.

Kaṇai (கணை): (1) Arrow. *Kaḷavaḷi* : 5 : 1, 8 : 2, 10 : 1, 12 : 1, 21 : 2, 40 : 4; *Kali* : 15 : 4, 20 : 21, 39 : 22, 57 : 15, 120 : 11, 147 : 60; *Kainnilai Pālai* : 11 : 1; *Kuraḷ* : 279 : 1; *Kuṟun* : 274 : 3; *Aham* : 24 : 14, 38 : 4, 48 : 12, 179 : 7, 231 : 5, 281 : 7, 313 : 13, 371 : 3, 400 : 14; *Kuṟin-jip* : 160; *Maduraik* : 183; *Nar* : 46 : 2, 108 : 4, 228 : 7, 285 : 2; 298 : 2 *Paḍiṟṟu* : 16 : 2, 51 : 33; *Perumbāṇ* : 70, 121; *Paḷa* : 174 : 4; *Śilap* : XXVIII : 13; *Tahaḍḍur Yāt* : Eṟ-kaṇḍu 3; *Maṟaṅkaḍai* : 5; *Karttarum* : 5. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 71 : 1.

(2) Tirumāl who was used as an arrow by Śiva. *Puram* : 55 : 2.

Kaṇaikkāl (கணைக்கால்): Basic name of Chēramān Kaṇaikkāl Irumpoṟai; the word literally means 'stout leg'; we do not know if that was the Irumpoṟai's physical characteristic. *Puṟam* : 74 col. Stout leg. *Murugu* : 14.

Kaṇaiyam (கணையம்): A weapon of war; probably the arrow (kaṇai). *Puṟam* : 369 : 13. A gate fastener in the fort. *Śilap* : XV : 215.

Kaṇaiyan (கணையன்): He was shamed when the Ārya Porunan (the Āryan warrior) was defeated and killed by Pāṇan. He was perhaps a friend of that Porunan. *Aham* : 386 : 8. Kaṇaikkāl Irumpoṟai; the old commentary on the Ahanānūṟu and N. M. V. however hold that he was not the Chēra but his army chief. *Aham* : 44 : 13.

Kaṇaiyōr (கணையோர்): Archers; highwaymen. *Aham* : 321 : 12.

Kattigai (கத்திகை): A garland of flowers. *Śilap* : VIII : 47.

Kadakkkaṇṇanār (கடக்கண்ணனார்): Basic name of Maduraik-kadakkkaṇṇanār. Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 88.

Kadappiḷḷai (கதப்பிள்ளை): Basic name of Karuvūr Kadappiḷḷai; Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 64, 265, 380.

Ka(n)dappiḷḷai [க(ந)தப்பிள்ளை]: Perhaps the same as the Kadappiḷḷai; parent of Karuvūr Ka(n)dappiḷḷai Śāttanār. *Aham* : 309. *Nar* : 135, 343; *Puṟam* : 168 col. 380 col.

Kadalikai (கதலிகை) : Variety of flags. *Maṇi* : I : 52.

Kadavam (கதவம்) : Door ; gate. *Aham* : 311 : 3 ; *Śilap* : XI : 118.

Kadavu (கதவு) : Door ; gate. *Kuṟaḷ* : 1251 : 2 ; *Naṟ* : 18 : 3 ; *Śilap* : XI : 117.

Gati (கதி) : Shat Gati ; the six fold path. *Maṇi* : XXX : 96.

Kadir (கதிர்) : (1) The Sun. *Maṇi* : V : 60, 120, 139, VI : 2, 6, XXIV : 102, XXX : 103.

(2) Sun and Moon. *Śilap* : II : 31, XIV : 215, XXX : 65.
The Sun *Kaṇṇan* hid it by his *chakra*. *Śilap* : XI : 203, XII : 1, XIII : 16, 37, XV : 111, 139 ; *Aham* : 323 : 10, 351 : 5, 399 : 16 ; *Kali* : 44 : 1, 45 : 1, 71 : 1, 129 : 3, 148 : 3 ; *Kuṟun* : 387 : 2 ; *Naṟ* : 164 : 2, 275 : 5. *Śilap* : XVII : *Onṟan Pahudi* : 1.

(3) Moon. *Maṇi* : VI : 2, 6.

(4) Variety of Goldsmith's implement. *Puṟam* : 266 : 4.

(5) The spokes of the wheel of a chariot. *Aham* : 281 : 11.

(6) Radius of a circle. *Aham* : 339 : 2.

Kadir Śelvan (கதிர்ச் செல்வன்) : The Sun. *Maṇi* : XII : 76 ; *Puṟam* : 34 : 18.

Kadirvēndan (கதிர்வேந்தன்) : The Sun. *Śilap* : XI : 62.

Kadirayan (கதிர்வன்) : The Sun. *Maṇi* : VII : 126 ; *Śilap* : VII : 41 : 1, X : *Kaṭṭurai Venbā* : 1.

Kadirōn (கதிரோன்) : The Sun. *Maṇi* : XII : 83, XXI : 190.

Kadirōn Śemmal (கதிரோன் செம்மல்) : *Kaṇṇan* ; son of the Sun-God. *Bhāratam* : ' *Gaṅgai* ' : 1.

Kadaipodippāṭṭu (கதைபொதிபாட்டு) : Story poem ; another name for *Padiham* in *Maṇimēkalai*.

Kandakkannan (கந்தக்கண்ணன்) : Poet and author. *Kuṟun* : 94.

Kandaśāli (கந்தசாலி) : A variety of sweet smelling paddy. *Maṇi* : X : 46.

Kandam (கந்தம்): *Kandu*; Pillar, or deity supposed to reside in this. *Aham* : 307 : 12; *Puṣam* : 52 : 12. In this resided the *Kandir Pāvai - Maṇi* : XXIV : 162. Panchaskandam or the five fold collection : (1) *Uruvam*, (2) *Vēdanai* (3) *Kuṟippu* (4) *Bhāvanai* (5) *Vigñānam*. *Maṇi* : XXX : 33, 190.

Kandara (da) ttan [கந்தர (த)த்தன்] : *Maduraikkandara(da)ttan*. *Kuṟun* : 317.

Kandarattanār (கந்தரத்தனார்) : This, perhaps, is *Kandar + Attan* = *Kandan + Appan*; now *Kandappan*.

(1) Basic name of *Vannappuṟakkandarattanār*. *Aham* : 49.

(2) Deity. *Naṟ* : 71, 116, 146, 238, 306.

(3) Basic name of *Ō(U)rdḥhattukkandarattanār*. *Aham* : 23, 95, 191; *Kuṟun* : 155.

Gandharuyam (கந்த நுயம்) : One of the eight forms of marriage; marriage by physical union of man and woman prompted by love, idealized in the 'Aham Aintinai' of Tamil Literature. *Iṟai* : *Ahaṟ* : I : 3.

Kandaḷi (கந்தழி) : God; the state of renunciation; 'Kandu' is support or attachment; when all attachment is abolished, the result is bliss i.e., *kandaḷi*. *Innā* : 30 : 3. *Vīḍu* (*Mūksha*); the supreme one transcending all knowledge and philosophy (*Nach*). *Tol. Poruḷ* : 88 : 1. The *Puṟapporuḷ Venbā Mālai* of a later age takes it to mean 'destruction of a fort' *PVM. Pāḍāṇ* : 40.

Kandan (கந்தன்) : the name of *Nāñjil Valluvan*. *Puṣam* : 380 : 12.

Kandan Paḷḷi (கந்தன்பள்ளி) : *Uṟaiyur Sri Kandan Paḷḷi*, says *Arumpada*. *Nikkandakkōṭṭam* according to *Aḍiyār*. *Śilap* : XI : 5.

Kandanār (கந்தனார்) : Basic name of *Miḷaikkandanār*. *Kuṟun* : 196.

Gandhāram (கந்தாரம்) : (1) *Gāndārap paṇ* (a musical note) : appropriate to the *Mullai* (pastoral) tract. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 106 : 4. This is shortened form of *Gāndhāram* (*vide Pari* : 19, 20, 21).

(2) A variety of wine. *Puṣam* : 258 : 2.

Kandir Pāvai (கந்திற் பாவை): The deity in the Pillar on the Śudukkāṭṭukkōṭṭam at Puhār. *Maṇi* : XXII : 2, 91; XXVIII : 185.

Kandir Pāvai Varuvaduraitta Kādai (கந்திற் பாவை வருவதுரைத்த காதை): The canto in *Maṇimēkalai* in which the deity in the Pillar predicted the future. *Maṇi* : XXI canto hdg.

Kandu (கந்து): (1) Support; holding together; Sanskritists derive the word from 'skanda'. *Aham* : 303 : 8; *Kali* : 120 : 16; *Kuṟaḷ* : 507 : 1; *Nālaḍi* : 303 : 1 & 310 : 1; *Paḷa* : 139 : 1, 220 : 1, 351 : 2, 386 : 3.

(2) The peg or stump to which elephants are tied. *Aham* : 164 : 13; *Nālaḍi* : 192 : 2; *Nānmaṇi* : 12 : 1; *Naṟ* : 62 : 2; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 77 : 8; *Perumbāṇ* : 396; *Puṟam* : 22 : 9, 57 : 11, 178 : 1.

(3) The stump or peg in which a deity resides. *Murugu* : 226; *Paṭṭinap* : 249.

(4) The rough surfaced pillar against which cows rub their body. *Aham* : 287 : 4.

(5) Pillar. *Kaḷavaḷi* : 34 : 3; *Maṇi* : VII : 94, XV : 33, XVII : 89, XX : 110, XXI : 1, 131.

(6) The deity in the Pillar. 21 sub hdg. 28 : 148.

Kanduham (கந்துகம்): Ball. Playing this is a courtesan's art. *Maṇi* : II : 22; *Śilap* : XXIX. *Kanduhavari* : hdg.

Kanduhavari (கந்துகவர்): A musical piece in *Śilappadikāram*. *Śilap* : XXIX sub hdg.

Kappam (கப்பம்): Kalpa; Yuga. *Śilap* : XI : 154.

Kappi (கப்பி): Grains. *Nālaḍi* : 341 : 1.

Kapilaneḍunagar (கபிலைநடுநகர்): Kapila's place or the place called Kapilam, from which Kapilar's name was derived. *Puṟam* : 337 : 11.

Kapilapuram (கபிலபுரம்): Also called Kapilai. The capital of Kumaran's kingdom i.e., Kalinga. *Śilap* : XXIII : 141.

Kapilam (கபிலம்): Place to which Kapilar belonged; (Kapilar - author of *Kuṟiñjikkali*, *Kuṟiñjippāṭṭu* etc.)

Kapilar (கபிலர்): (1) Poet; belonging to Kapilam; Tiruvālavāi Tiruvilaiyāḍal mentions Tiru Vādavūr as his birth place. Brahmin; praised for his integrity and truthfulness by Madurai Nakkīranār, Perum Kunṟur Kiḷār, Porundil Iḷam Kīranār, and Maṟōkkattu Nappaśalaiyār; an intimate friend of Pāri; later he lived in the court of Śelvakkaḍuṅḡō Vāḷi Ādan. Famous as envoy in good causes, a steadfast friend, great in the art of singing the glories of Kuṟiñji, he wrote the *Kuṟiñjippāṭṭu* to bring home to Ārya Araśan Birahattān the greatness of Tamil. He was the greatest poet of the Śāṅgam age. Reputed to be a friend of Paraṇar. Author of *Aham*: 2, 12, 18, 42, 82, 118, 128, 158, 182, 203, 218, 238, 248, 278, 292, 318, 332, 382. *Aiṅḡuru*: III Cent. *Innā Nāṟpadu*; *Kuṟiñjikkali* in *Kalittogai*. *Kuṟiñjippāṭṭu* in *Pattuppāṭṭu*. *Nar*: 1, 13, 32, 59, 65, 77, 217, 222, 225, 253, 267, 291, 336, 353, 359, 368, 373, 376. *Padiṟṟu*: VII Ten; *Padiham* (col): 85: 13. *Puṟam*: 8, 14, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 143, 200, 201, 202, 236, 337, 347. *Kuṟun*: 13, 18, 25, 38, 42, 87, 95, 100, 106, 115, 121, 142, 153, 187, 198, 208, 225, 241, 246, 249, 264, 288, 291, 312, 355, 357, 361, 385. He is mentioned in *Aham*: 78; *Puṟam*: 53, 126, 174. He is reported to have died by entering the fire by a late inscription at Tirukōvalūr.

(2) The eleven Rudras; so called because they are reddish in colour. *Pari*: 3: 7.

(3) Founder of the Śāṅkhya School. *Maṇi*: XXVII: 81.

Kapilai (கபிலை) : (1) Cows of reddish colour called Śēda (were presented to Brahmins in sacrifices. *Padiham* : 5; *Padiṟṟu* : VI; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 90 : 6.

(2) Kapilapuram where Kumaran ruled. *Maṇi* : XXVI : 17, 44.

(3) Kapilavastu - the birth place of the Buddha (?) *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 143.

Kambam (கம்பம்) : A fixed pole used as target for archery practice. *Puṟam* : 169 : 11.

Kambaḷa Chetty (கம்பள செட்டி) : A merchant who brought Pīli Valai's baby in a separate boat to Puhār. Also 'Kambaḷa Chetty'. *Maṇi* : XXV : 184, XXIX : 6.

Kambaḷam (கம்பளம்) : Carpet. *Maṇi* : XIV : 29. (Paśum) *Kambaḷam* : Green Carpet. XXIX : 17. (Pāṇḍu) *Kambaḷam* : White Carpet. XXIX : 21.

Kambu (கம்பு) : Bamboo. *Aham* : 172 : 5, 309 : 12; *Kali* : 150 : 3; *Kuṟaḷ* : 1272 : 1; *Maṇi* : XXI : 110; *Naṟ* : 20 : 3; 51 : 1, 55 : 2, *Paḷa* : 148 : 3; *Puṟam* : 383 : 9; *Śilap* : XXIII : 141; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 236.

Kampuḷ Kōḷi (கம்புள் கோழி) : Samban kōḷi; a kind of water fowl. *Aham* : 356 : 3; *Aiṅguṟu* : 60 : 1, 85 : 1; *Maduraik* : 254; *Maṇi* : IV : 12; *Puṟam* : 297 : 7; *Śilap* : X : 114.

Kampūr (கம்பூர்) : The place to which Pudukkappattu Vaṇṇakkan Kampūr Kiḷān belonged. *Naṟ* : 294.

Kammam (கம்மம்) : The work of smiths, especially blacksmiths. *Nālaḍi* : 393 : 1.

Kammar (கம்மர்) : Smiths, especially the blacksmiths. *Maṇi* : XIX : 107.

Kammiar (கம்மியர்) : (1) Kammālās; smiths, image makers; goldsmiths, carpenters etc. *Nānmaṇi* : 41 : 1.

(2) Weavers. *Maduraik* : 521.

(3) Artisans. *Śilap* : V : 106, VI : 136, XXII : 95, XXVIII : 223.

- (4) Goldsmiths. *Nar* : 94 : 4, 313 : 2, 363 : 4; *Neḍunal* : 57; *Puṟam* : 353 : 1.
 (5) Workmen. *Maṇi* : VII : 70.
 (6) Coppersmiths. *Nar* : 153 : 2.

Kamalam (கமலம்) : (1) Lotus. *Śilap* : V : 217, XIII : 184.

(2) One of the arrows of Kāmam (Cupid). *Maṇi* : XXIV : 39.

(3) Tirumāl's navel. *Śilap* : XVII : *Munnilaipparaval* : 4, 9; *Paḍarkkaipparaval* : 7.

(4) A huge no. *Pari* : 2 : 14.

Kamaḷkural Tuḷāi (கமற்குரல் துழாய்) : Name of 1st stanza of *Padiṟṟu* : IV Ten.

Kamaḷ Śulaippperumpaḷam (கமற் சுலாப்பெரும்பழம்) : The Jack fruit. *Kuṟun* : 342 : 1.

Kamuhu (கமுகு) : Arica Palm. *Maṇi* : I : 46; *Nālaḍi* : 216 : 1; *Neunal* : 23; *Paṭṭinap* : 17; *Perumbāṇ* : 7, 333, 380; *Śilap* : XI : 83, XIII : 193, XXV : 46.

Kayattūr (கயத்தூர்) : The place to which Kayattūr Kiḷār belonged. *Kuṟun* : 354.

Kayattūr Kiḷār (கயத்தூர் கிழார்) : A Vēḷāḷa poet; author of *Kuṟun* : 354.

Kayattūrpperuvāyil (கயத்தூர்ப்பெருவாயில்) : The place to which Mulli belonged. *Āchāra* : *Tarṣiṟappu* : 5, 6.

Kayappū (கயப்பூ) : Water flowers. (This just blossoms and relapses into a budding). *Nālaḍi* : 215 : 3.

Kayam (கயம்) : (i) Tank; lake etc. *Aham* : 6 : 9, 11 : 6, 25 : 3, 36 : 8, 37 : 11, 38 : 16, 44 : 17, 105 : 7, 121 : 5, 177 : 17, 180 : 5, 186 : 5, 189 : 3, 202 : 2, 263 : 3, 291 : 4, 353 : 12, 395 : 1, 361 : 12; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 5 : 3; *Kaiṇṇilai* : *Marudam* : 1 : 2, 10 : 1; *Maṇi* : XXIV : 84; *Nar* : 22 : 9, 27 : 7, 80 : 7, 148 : 4, 194 : 2, 230 : 2, 232 : 2, 292 : 5; *Padiṟṟu* : 42 : 2; *Paḷa* : 263 : 3;

Pari : 7 : 23; *Puṟam* : 15 : 10, 70 : 2, 70 : 6, 75 : 8, 79 : 1, 137 : 5, 243 : 3, 266 : 2, 283 : 1, 341 : 9, 386 : 1; *Śilap* : X : 107; *Tiṇaimolī* (50) : 39 : 1; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 73 : 3, 142 : 1.

- (2) The Punarpūśam star (constellation) which resembles a tank. *Puṟam* : 229 : 4.

Kayamanār (கயமனார்) : Poet and author; he derived his name from an expression in his poem in *Kuṟun* : 9. *Aham* : 17, 145, 189, 219, 221, 259, 275, 321, 383, 397; *Kuṟun* : 9, 356, 378, and 396; *Naṟ* 12, 198, 279, 293, 305, 324; *Puṟam* : 254.

Kayamai (கயமை) : Evil (low) character. *Kuṟaḷ* : 108 chap. hdg.

Kayal (கயல்) : (1) A kind of fish which is usually compared to feminine eyes. *Aham* : 126 : 19, 140 : 10, 169 : 12, 313 : 4, 346 : 4; *Aiṅguṟu* : 9 : 4, 36 : 4; *Ēlādi* : 14 : 3; *Kainnilai* (*Neydal*) : 2 : 1, 7 : 3; *Kali* : 98 : 15, 127 : 8, 145 : 5; *Kuṟaḷ* : 1212 : 1; *Kuṟun* : 250 : 5; *Maṇi* : IV : 22, VI : 122, XVIII : 75, 106, 161; *Nālaḍi* : 44 : 1, 97 : 12, 395 : 1; *Naṟ* : 220 : 9, 230 : 5, 316 : 3; *Neḍunal* : 18; *Paḷa* : 163 : 3, 237 : 3, 338 : 1; *Puṟam* : 24 : 20, 195 : 2, 249 : 6, 354 : 5; *Śilap* : IV : 53, V : 205, VI : 3, VII : 8 : 3, 11 : 1, 15 : 4, 25 : 2, 25 : 3, VIII : 79, X : 76, 78, 130, XIII : 166, XIV : 141, XV : 132, XVI : 94, XIX : 73, 74, XXVI : 111, 120, XXVII : 182, XXVIII : 23.

- (2) The Pāṇḍyan emblem of double carp : *Maṇi* : XIX : 124; *Śilap* : XVII : 1, XXV : 153, 171, XXIX : *Uraip-pāyiram*.

Kayavāhu Vēndan (கயவாகு வேந்தன்) : The king of Ceylon; i.e., Gajabahu I who ruled in the later half of the 2nd cent. A.D. and is mentioned in the *Mahāvamśa*. *Śilap Uraiparu Kaṭṭurai* para 3; XXX : 160.

Kayil (கயில்) : Hook to fasten. *Pari* : 12 : 18.

Kayilai (கயிலை) : The Kailās where Śiva resides. *Śilap* : XXIV : 79.

Kayiru (கயிறு): (1) Rope. A sign of royalty; possibly it is an instrument of punishment as Kāladēva's messengers have. *Śilap* : XXII : 54.

(2) The builder's (mason's) line. *Neḍunal* : 76.

(3) The rope that binds an elephant. *Pari* : 8 : 100,

Kayiru Kuṟu Muhavai (கயிறு குறு முகவை): The water drawer's rope which brings itself up rather than water in the bucket. Name of the 2nd stanza III Ten *Paḍiṟṟu*.

Karkkaḍaham (கர்க்கடகம்): Crab; the way in which the Kuravai dancers clasp their hands. *Śilap* : XVII : *Kūttuḷ Paḍudal* : 1.

Karaham (கரகம்): Water flask carried about by ascetics; Śiva, as an ascetic, has it. *Puṟam* : 1 : 12 also called *Kamaṇḍalam* and is hung from a chain hanger. *Kali* : 9 : 2, 51 : 7, 133 : 4; *Śilap* : XXX : 64, 90; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 625 : 1.

Karaṇḍai (கரண்டை): Water flask; Karakam. *Maduraik* : 482; *Maṇi* : III : 86.

Karaṇam (கரணம்): Ritual (marriage). *Tol. Poruḷ* : 142 : 1, 143 : 1, 144 : 1, 145 : 2, 146 : 1.

Karandiḍattoḷidal (கரந்திடத்தெழிதல்): The situation in Aham (love) wherein the lady love who is kept under guard by her mother goes out of sight of the lover. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 265 : 2.

Karandai (கரந்தை): (1) A plant, flower, also called Nāṟukarandai. Fragrant Basil. *Kuṟiñṇip* : 76.

(2) A situation in *Vetchittinai*, *Puṟam*, wherein the lifted cattle are recovered. *Puṟam* : 259, 260, 261, 261 : 13, 263, 264, 265, 269 : 9, 270 col, 286 col, 287 col, 290 col, 291 col, 298 col, 340 : 8; *Śilap* : XII : 134, 167; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 60 : 14.

(3) The *Karandai* flowers were made into a garland and placed on *Naḍukals*. *Aham* : 269 : 11.

(4) A creeper. *Aham* : 226 : 6; *Aiṅṅuru* : 26 : 1; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 40 hdg. 40 : 5.

Karambai (கரம்பை): Low spreading evergreen shrub. *Puṟam* : 285 : 17, 302 : 7.

Karavīram (கரவிரம்): A place to which 'Kaḍuntōṭkaravīranār' belonged. *Karavīram* is 'Alari' (sweet Oleander); and according to usual custom it was a place designated after the prevalent floral species of the locality. There is a place called *Karavīram* in the neighbourhood of Tiruvārūr. *Kuṟun* : 69.

Karavīranār (கரவிரனார்): Basic name of *Karuntōṭkaravīranār*; perhaps he was so called because he belonged to a place called *Karavīram* identified to be in the neighbourhood of Tiruvārūr. *Kuṟun* : 69.

Karavu (கரவு): *Kaḷavu*; theft. *Śilap* : XVI : 189.

Karām (கரம்): A kind of crocodile, found in the large ponds in delta regions. *Aham* : 18 : 3; *Kali* : 103 : 18; *Kuṟiñjip* : 257; *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 18; *Naṟ* : 292 : 8; *Paṭṭinap* : 242; *Puṟam* : 37 : 7; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 572 : 1; Called *Oruttai*; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 590 : 1.

Kari (கரி): (1) Witness *Kali* : 125 : 4.

(2) Judges *Paḷa* : 237 : 3.

(3) Evidence *Aham* : 256 : 18, 320 : 14; *Kuṟaḷ* : 25 : 2, 245 : 2, 1060 : 2; *Maṇi* : XI : 120; *Naṟ* : 196 : 9; *Paḷa* : 102 : 2, 190 : 3; *Śilap* : V : 131, XV : 78; *Śiṟupañch* : 10 : 1.

(4) Elephant. *Pari* : 10 : 42, 44; *Śilap* : XII : 61, XIII : 145, 146, XXV : 49.

Karikāl (கரிகால்): *vide* *Karikālan*.

Karikālan (கரிகாலன்): Basic name of *Karikāl Peruvaḷattān* or *Karikālan*; his father was *Uruvappahrēr Ilam chēt Śenni*; called *Tirumāvaḷavan* in *Paṭṭinappālai*. Hero of *Porunar Āṟruppaḍai* and *Paṭṭinappālai*; won the battle of *Veṇṇi* (defeating *Perum Chēral Ādan* and a *Pāṇḍya* and eleven *Vēḷirs*) and destroyed nine royal umbrellas at *Vāhaipparantalai*; he married among the *Nāṅgūr Vēḷs*. He became King at a very early age and was a great and impartial judge. His uncle was *Irupiḍarttalaiyār*. He was selected king by the elephant which went forth from *Kaḷumalām* to *Vaṇṇi* to choose him. He was the father of *Ādimandi* and was at *Kaḷār* for the festival of the freshes when *Āṭṭan Atti* was carried away by the floods.

He made Kāvirippūmpattinam an important port and ruled from there. He was called Karikāl because in an early adventure when he tried to escape from a prison on fire, one of his legs was charred; the word is erroneously derived from 'the deadly foe of the elephants'. He was the greatest among the Chōlas of the Śaṅgam age. He went upto the Himālayas conquering many princes on the way; on the Himālayan rock front he inscribed the Chōla tiger emblem. He performed many vedic sacrifices; he got a weapon called the 'Śeṇḍu' by grace of Śāttan of Kāñchi. The futile controversy which maintains that Karikālan was different from Tirumāvaḷavan is still carried on by a few scholars. *Aham* : 55 : 10, 125 : 18, 141 : 23, 246 : 8, 376 : 5; *Maṇi* : I : 39; *Paḷa* : 105; *Porunar* : 148; *Puṟam* : 7 col, 65, 66, 66 : 3, 224 col, *Śilap* : VI : 159, XXI : 11.

Karikār Peruvaḷattān (கரிகாற் பெருவளத்தான்) : *vide* Karikālan;

Kari mā (கரிமா) : Elephant. *Śilap* : XXVI : 189.

Kariyavan (கரியவன்) : (1) The dark one; i.e., Krishnan *Śilap* : XVII : *Paḍarkkaipparaval* : 9.

(2) Śani - Saturn; if this planet was in the Rishabham, Simham, or Mīnam constellations, it was deemed a bad omen. *Śilap* : X : 102.

(3) Indra; his jewelled altar was to be seen in Maṇipallavam. *Maṇi* : XXV : 55.

Kariyōn (கரியோன்) : The dark one; i.e. Krishnan. *Bhāratam* 'Maṟaṅkeḷu' : 8.

Karu (கரு) : (1) Karuppam, Garbham. *Neḷimal* : 114. ('The sacred apartment called after the foetus' - i.e., the Garbha Graha - The Sanctum Sanctorum).

(2) Foundation; there was the system of choosing an auspicious hour for laying the foundation for a city so that it might endure. *Śirupāṇ* : 119.

(3) The atom. *Pari* : 2 : 5.

Karukkāi (கருக்காய்) : The unripe and tender fruit. *Kuṟaḷ* : 1306 : 2.

Karunkūḷal Ādanār (கருங்குழல் ஆதனார்): Poet and author of *Puṇam* : 7, 224. Perhaps he had a dark tuft. He survived *Karikālan*.

Karuṅkai Oḻvāṭ Perum Peyar Valūdi (கருங்கை ஒள்வாட் பெரும் பெயர் வழுதி): An early Chōḷa king who ruled at Uṇaiyūr. *Puṇam* : 3 : 13.

Karuṇai (கருணை): Compassion; one of the five Bhāvanais. *Maṇi* : XXX : 256.

Karuttaḷavu (கருத்தளவு): The system of logical proof based on inference. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 25, XXIX : 48.

Karudal (கருதல்): (1) Proof based on inference. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 9.

(2) Remembering; a situation in the psychology of love. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 260 : 7.

Karuntalai (கருந்தலை): (1) Trunkless head offered as sacrifice to the Bhūdam (ogre) in Puhār. *Śilap* : V : 84.

(2) The head of the corpse of a woman. *Maṇi* : VI : 120.

(3) Skull. *Śilap* : XXVI : 236.

Karunāḍar (கருநாடர்): The people of Karunāḍu, later known as Karnāṭaka; (it was derived from the black soil of the place). They were defeated by Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Śilap* : XXV : 156, XXVI : 106.

Karuppat toḷai (கருப்பத் தொலை): 'A hole in the centre' - a defect in Coral beads. *Śilap* : XIV : 197.

Karupam (கருப்பம்): Garbha; the central part; the foetus. *Śirupañch* : 74 : 1.

Karuppu (Vil) [கருப்பு (வில்)]: The (bow of) sugar cane; associated with Kāman. *Śilap* : II : 44.

Karuppu Villi (கருப்பு வில்லி): The holder of the sugar cane bow; i.e., Kāman. *Maṇi* : XX : 92, XXV : 90.

Karuppūram (கருப்பூரம்): Camphor; processed camphor used even as a spice and called 'Pachchaik karuppūram'. *Śilap* : XIV : 109.

Karuppai (கருப்பை): Rat. *Perumbāṇ* : 85; *Puṇam* : 322 : 3, 324 : 7.

Karumbanūr (கரும்பனூர்): Place to which Karumbanūr Kiḷān belonged; it was in the neighbourhood of the Vēṇkaṭam hills. *Puṇam* : 381, 384 col.

Karumbanūr Kiḷān (கரும்பனூர் கிழார்): Poet and author of *Puṇam* : 381, 384 col. He ruled over a land in the neighbourhood of the Vēṇkaṭam hills; his place was Karumbanūr.

Karumpiḷḷai Bhūdanūr (கரும்பிள்ளை பூதனூர்): Poet and author of *Paripāḍal* : 10 on the Vaiyai (Vaihai).

Karumbu (கரும்பு): Sugar cane; the figure was drawn in colour on the breasts and arms of the lady love by her lover; for it was a sign of Kāman the God of love. *Kali* : 63 : 8, 112 : 6, 131 : 29; *Kuṇṇ* : 384 : 1; *Maṇi* : VI : 41, XVIII : 105, XX : 92, XXIII : 27, XXV : 93; *Naṇ* : 39 : 11; *Śilap* : II : 29, IV : 82. Its nether end was sweeter; its flowers were white and liked by herons; its essence was used as a drink and jaggery was made of it by pressing it on a wheel. It was used instead of bamboo sticks for making rafts. There was also a belief that the Vēḷir forefathers of Adihaiman brought this plant to this world. *Aham* : 13 : 22, 116 : 4, 156 : 6, 217 : 4, 235 : 12, 237 : 1, 256 : 15, 286 : 1, 301 : 10, 306 : 6, 346 : 7; *Aiṅguṇu* : 4 : 4, 12 : 1, 18 : 2, 55 : 1, 65 : 1, 87 : 2; *Innā* : 1; *Kali* : 64, 14. & 19, 40 : 28, 76 : 15, 143 : 32; *Kuṇṇ* : 1078 : 1; *Kuṇṇ* : 35 : 3, 85 : 4, 149 : 3, 198 : 2, 252 : 7, 267 : 2; *Maṇi* : I : 47; *Mullaip* : 32; *Nālaḍi* : 34 : 2, 35 : 1, 122 : 2, 138 : 2, 156 : 1, 199 : 2, 211 : 2, 390 : 2; *Naṇ* : 298 : 7, 366 : 7; *Paḍiṇṇu* : 3 : 13, 13 : 3, 75 : 6, 20 : 14; *Paḷa* : 289 : 3; *Perumbāṇ* : 262; *Porunar* : 193, 216; *Puṇam* : 15 : 15, 22 : 15, 24 : 13, 28 : 12, 35 : 10, 42 : 15, 65 : 3, 99 : 2, 322 : 7, 384 : 3, 386 : 10, 392 : 21; *Śilap* : II : 74, X : 82, 112; XI : 80, XXV : 45, XXIX : *Valḷaippāṭṭu* : 1; *Tiṇai-moḷi* (50) 39 : 4; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 137 : 2.

Karuma Īṭṭam (கரும ஈட்டம்): (1) Part of the III Kaṇḍam; it is called 'vinai' (in one word). *Maṇi* : XXX : 142.

(2) It is the cause of all diseases; Noy *Maṇi* : XXX : 185.

(3) Totality of Karma or Vinai. *Maṇi* : 93.

Karumattohudi (கருமத்தொகுதி): This is the totality of actions; this is created by attachment and when attachment disappears, this will cease to be *Maṇi* : XXX : 127, 128. By this *Vaḷi-muraittōṟṟam* comes into existence. *Maṇi* : XXX : 112, 113.

Karuma Vinañnar (கரும விளைஞர்): Purohitar; the priests. *Śilap* : XXVI : 40.

Karuvi (கருவி): (1) The *vēlvik* *karuvi*; paraphernalia for Brahmanical sacrifices like *samit* (the twigs) etc. *Śilap* : XXII : 35.

(2) Implements; robbers take these with them. *Śilap* : XVI : 167; 186.

(3) The headpiece of a horse's caparison. *Puṟam* : 4 : 8.

Karuvikkuyilavar (கருவிக்குயிலவர்): Musicians who play on leather instruments. *Śilap* : V : 184.

Karuviḷai (கருவிளை): (1) Mussell shell creeper. A kind of flower, resembling the 'eye' on peacock's feathers. *Aham* : 294 : 5; *Aiṅḡuru* : 464 : 1; *Kuṟiñjip* : 68; *Kuṟun* : 110 : 4; *Kār* : 9 : 1; *Śilap* : XXII : 40, 89.

(2) A kind of black tree also called *Karuṅkākkaṇam*. *Maṇi* : XIX : 94; *Nar* : 221 : 1, 262 : 1.

Karuvūr (கருவூர்): The Chēra capital also called *Vaṇji*. *Paḷa* : 62 : 1; *Puṟam* : 5 col, 11, 32, 33, 36, 78, 168, 219, 373, 380, 387. To this belonged.

(1) *Karuvūr Ka(n)dappiḷai*. *Kuṟun* : 64, 265, 380; *Puṟam* : 168, 380 col.

(2) *Karuvūr Kiḷār*. *Kuṟun* : 170.

(3) *Karuvūr Chēramān Śāttanār*. *Kuṟun* : 268.

(4) *Karuvūrppavittiranār*. *Kuṟun* : 162.

(5) *Karuvūr Ōdañāni*. *Kuṟun* : 71.

(6) *Karuvūrkkōśanār*. *Nar* : 214.

(7) *Karuvūrka(n)dappiḷai Śāttanār*. *Aham* : 309; *Nar* : 343.

- (8) Kaṇṇambālanār. *Aham* : 18, 263.
 (9) Kaṇṇam Pullanār. *Aham* : 63.
 (10) Kaliṅgattār. *Aham* : 183.
 (11) Nanmārbar. *Aham* : 277.
 (12) Bhūdan Śāttanār. *Aham* : 50.
 (13) The Chōḷa Kuḷamurṟattuttuṇṇiya Killi Vaḷavan besieged it. *Puṟam* : 36 col.
 (14) The Ān Porunai flows along this place. *Aham* : 93 : 21.
 (15) Karikālan was here when the elephant from Kaḷu-malam elected him as Chōḷa king. *Paḷa* : 62 : 1.

Karuvūr Odañṇāni (கருவூர் ஓதஞ்ஞானி) : The great wise man of Karuvūr. Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 71. There is another poet called Ōdañṇāni.

Karuvūrkkannambālanār (கருவூர்க்கண்ணம்பாளனார்) : Poet and author of *Aham* : 180, 263.

Karuvūr Kaṇṇampullanār (கருவூர் கண்ணம்புல்லனார்) : Poet and author of *Aham* : 63.

Karuvūrkkā(n)dappiḷḷai (கருவூர்க்க(ந்)தப்பிள்ளை) : Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 64, 265, 380 ; *Puṟam* : 380. He was the father of Śāttanār *Naṟ* : 343.

Karuvūrkkā(n)dappiḷḷai Śāttanār (கருவூர்க்க(ந்)தப்பிள்ளை சர்த் தனார்) : He was a poet and author of *Aham* : 309 and *Puṟam* : 168. His basic name was Śāttanār and his father's was Karuvūrkkā(n)dappiḷḷai.

Karuvūrkkaliṅgattār (கருவூர்க்கலிங்கத்தார்) : Poet and author who perhaps immigrated from Kaliṅga. *Aham* : 183.

Karuvūrkkōśanār (கருவூர்க்கோசனார்) : Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 214.

Karuvūr Kiḷār (கருவூர் கிழார்) : A Vēḷāḷa poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 170.

Karuvūr Chēramān Śāttanār (கருவூர்ச் சேரமான் சாத்தனார்): A poet of the name of Śāttanār who was somehow connected with the Chēra royal family. Author of *Kuṟun* : 268.

Karuvūr Nanmārbanār (கருவூர் நன்மார்பனார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 277.

Karuvūrppavittiran (கருவூர்ப்பவித்திரன்): Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 162. Perhaps his name is a corruption of 'Pavittiranār' meaning 'he that is pure'.

Karuvūrp perum chadukkattu Bhūda Nāthanār (கருவூர்ப்பெருஞ் சதுக்கத்துப் பூத நாதனார்): Poet and author of *Puṟam* : 219. The existence of a Chadukka Bhūdam in Vañji is seen from *Śilap* : XXVIII : 147, 148.

Karuvūrperumchadukkattu Bhūtam (கருவூர்ப் பெருஞ்சதுக்கத்துப் பூதம்): A deity in Karuvūr transplanted from Puhār; this name was assumed by men e.g., *Perumchadukkattu Bhūda Nāthanār Puṟam* : 219 col.

Karuvūr Bhūdan (கருவூர் பூதன்): Father of Śāttanār, a poet (*Aham* : 50). He bore the name of the Perum Chadukkattu Bhūdam of Puhār which was installed in Karuvūr.

Karuvūr Bhūdan Śāttanār (கருவூர் பூதன் சாத்தனார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 50. i.e., Śāttanār, son of Karuvūr Bhūdan.

Karunai (கருளை): (1) A kind of edible root. *Naṟ* : 367 : 3; *Puṟam* : 395 : 37, 398 : 24.

(2) A hot dish; fried vegetable. *Nālaḍi* : 200 : 2, 210 : 2; 268 : 3; *Porunar* : 115.

'*Karaivāipparudi*' (கரைவாய்ப்பருதி): 'The Chariot wheel which was worn out by constant revolution'. The name of the 6th stanza of V Ten of *Paḍiṟṟu*.

Kal (கல்): (1) Gem stone. The cobra is supposed to vomit this out of its head and do its nocturnal hunt by its light. *Aham* : 258 : 7.

(2) Defect in pearls. *Śilap* : XIV : 193.

(3) Stone for making icons. *Śilap* : XXV : 119, 122.

(4) Naḍukal, hero stone. *Aham* : 269 : 7. It was hewn out of big rocks also. *Aintiṇai* (70) 29 : 1 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 771 : 2 ; *Puṟam* : 260 : 28, 263 : 8, 264 : 4, 265 : 5, 335 : 11 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 60 : 21.

(5) Red sandstone. *Mullaip* : 37. The hill of the setting sun i.e., Attagiri. *Kali* : 119 : 2, 120 : 3, 121 : 1, 134 : 4, 142 : 37, 148 : 3, 150 : 11 ; stones thrown from on top of forts on besiegers. *Tahaḍūr Yāt ' Maṟanu-ḍai '* : 4.

' *Kal Kāl Kavaṇai* ' (கல் கால் கவணை) : 'Arrows rained like stones'. Name of 8th stanza of IX Ten *Paḍiṟṟu*.

Kal Poru Śiṟu Nuraiyār (கல் பொரு சிறு நுரையார்) : Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 290. He derives his name from an expression in the poem.

Kallahāram (கல்காரம்) : Arrow head ; Kulavi ; a flower. *Pari* : 11 : 103.

Kallāḍam (கல்லாடம்) : Place name ; Kallāḍanār, a native of this place was poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 260, 269.

Kallāḍa(nā)r [(கல்லாட(னா)ர்)] : Poet and author of *Puṟam* : 23, 25, 371, 385, 391. There were poets of the same name who lived later too. A scholar of that name commented on *Tol. Māṇikkavāchagar* mentions a 'Kallādam' (in his '*Śirtti tiru Ahaval*') which is perhaps the place to which all these poets belonged. *Aham* : 9, 83, 113, 171, 199, 209, 333. *Kuṟun* : 260, 269.

Kallāmai (கல்லமை) : Illiteracy. *Kuṟaḷ* : 41 ch. hdg.

Kalliyāṇam (கல்வியாணம்) : Marriage. *Āchāra* : 48 : 1, 85 : 1.

Kal Vāḷai (கல் வாழை) : The Indian shot ; wild plantain. A kind of banana tree ; its fruit was much desired by the monkeys. *Nar* : 251 : 2.

Kalvi (கல்வி) : Education. A part of the feeling of elation that comes of high education - psychology. *Kuṟaḷ* ch. 40 hdg. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 257 : 1.

Kalakkam (கலக்கம்): A situation in the psychology of love, wherein the mind is disturbed on hearing improper things said. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 270 : 11.

Kalaṅgal (கலங்கல்): Toddy that has formed as a sediment. *Puṇam* : 298 : 1.

Kalaṅgi Molīdal (கலங்கி மொழிதல்): Speaking in an agitated manner. A situation in the psychology of love, brought about by a slightly guilty conscience. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 266 : 2.

Kalappai (கலப்பை): (1) The pouch to contain musical instruments. *Malaipaḍu* : 13; *Paḍiṇṇu* : 15 : 26, 23 : 4; *Puṇam* : 206 : 10; *Śilap* : XXII : 95.

(2) The plough. *Perumbāṇ* : 186; *Śiṇṇupāṇ* : 60 : 3.

(3) Bag containing cooking utensils. *Puṇam* : 371 : 5.

Kalappaiyar (கலப்பையர்): Musicians who carry their musical instruments in a pouch. *Aham* : 301 : 22.

Kalam (கலம்): (1) Ornaments. *Aham* : 76 : 3, 280 : 5; *Kali* : 84 : 16; *Kuṇḍal* : 60 : 2, 1262 : 2; *Nālaḍi* : 40 : 1, 251 : 4; *Naṇ* : 328 : 11; *Paḍiṇṇu* : 90 : 7, II : *Paḍiham* : 10; *Puṇattiraṇṇu Pāśaṇai* : 8, 52 : 3, 53 : 1, 54 : 8, 55 : 4, 59 : 18, 64 : 5, 67 : 4, 71 : 21, 74 : 5, 83 : 7, 87 : 1; *Paḷa* : 232 : 4; *Puṇam* : 299 : 7; *Śilap* : XXIII : 73, XXV : 33, XXVIII : 230.

(2) Vessels, Utensils. *Āchāra* : 26 : 4, 35 : 3; *Aham* : 149 : 9; 262 : 7, *Kali* : 133 : 17; *Kuṇḍal* : 1000 : 2, 1029 : 1; *Nālaḍi* : 179 : 2; *Paḷa* : 118 : 4, 301 : 4; *Perumbāṇ* : 477; *Puṇam* : 56 : 19.

(3) Ship. *Aham* : 152 : 7; *Aiṇṇuṇṇu* : 192 : 2; *Innā* : 17 : 1; *Kali* : 134 : 24; *Maṇi* : VII : 70, XI : 7, XVI : 20, 114, 120, XVIII : 64, XXV : 124, 127, 129, 190, 191, 192; *Nālaḍi* : 12 : 4, 250 : 4; *Perumbāṇ* : 350; *Puṇam* : 26 : 2, 30 : 12, 56 : 18, 126 : 16, 343 : 5, 345 : 4; *Śilap* : II : 7, V : 11, VI : 130, 154, XV : 29, XXI : 16.

(4) Baked pottery. *Aham* : 308 : 6.

(5) Weapons of war. *Paṭṭinap* : 70.

(6) Musical instruments. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 42; *Śilap* : VII : 24 : 6.

Kalam Śey Kammiar (கலம் சேய் கம்மியர்) : Ship builders. *Maṇi* : XXV : 124.

Kalavar (கலவர்) : Owners of ships. *Nānmaṇi* : 18 : 1.

Kalan (கலன்) : (1) Ornaments. *Paṭiṟru* : VIII Ten *Paḍiham* : 6; *Paḷa* : 136 : 1; *Śilap* : XXIII : 98, 147, 150, XXVIII : 63.

(2) Vessel or ship. *Kali* : 5 : 6; *Maṇi* : XVI : 13; *Nālaḍi* : 206 : 1, 289 : 2; *Puṟam* : 338 : 11, 386 : 14.

(3) Utensils. *Paḷa* : 397 : 4.

Kalāvam (கலாவம்) : The peacock's tail. *Nar* : 264 : 3, 265 : 8.

Kali (கலி) : (1) The Kali Age; deemed to be an evil period. *Paḷa* : 59 : 3; *Śirupañch* : 67 : 3.

(2) A form of poetry in Tamil. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 336 : 1, 337 : 1, 371 : 2, 388 : 1, 395 : 1, 417 : 1, 420 : 2, 422 : 4, 442 : 1, 2, 465 : 2, 472 : 1.

Kaliṅgattār (கலிங்கத்தார்) : Basic name of Karuvūrkkaliṅgattār, who was so called because he was originally a native of Kaliṅgam. *Aham* : 183.

Kaliṅgam (கலிங்கம்) : (1) The Kaliṅga country which gave its name to a fine variety of cloth. *Aham* : 86 : 21, 136 : 20; *Kali* : 56 : 11; *Kuṟun* : 167 : 2; *Maṇi* : XXVI : 15; *Śilap* : XXIII : 138.

(2) (embroidered) cloth. *Kali* : 92 : 46; *Śilap* : XXII : 21.

(3) Upper cloth. *Kali* : 69 : 3; cloth *Paṭiṟru* : 76 : 13; *Puṟam* : 383 : 11, 392 : 15, 393 : 18, 397 : 15, 400 : 13.

(4) Blanket. *Śirupāṇ* : 85.

- (5) The (blue) blanket that the cobra gave to Āy. *Śirupāṇ* : 96. It was starched. *Neḍūmal* : 134; it was like vapour, so flimsy yet strong was it. *Murugu* : 109; *Nar* : 20 : 4, 90 : 4, 380 : 2; *Perumbāṇ* : 469.

Kaliṅgar (கலிங்கர்) : People of the Kaliṅga country, defeated by Śeṅguttuvan. *Śilap* : XXV : 156.

Kalimā (கலிமா) : The horse. *Padiṟṟu* : 42 : 15; *Puṟattiraṭṭu* : *Pāśarai* : 8.

Kalimān (கலிமாள்) : The horse or the deer. *Kali* : 75 : 16.

Kalinam (கலினம்) : The reins of a horse. *Nānmaṇi* : 73 : 1.

Kaluḷi (கலுழி) : The thick sediment in toddy. *Aham* : 157 : 3.

Kalai (கலை) : (1) Deer, stag. The mount of Durga. *Aham* : 184 : 9 to 11; *Aiṅguṟu* : 373 : 2; *Aintiṇai* (50) 38 : 2; *Aintiṇai* (70) 20 : 1; *Kuṟun* : 213 : 2, 272 : 5, 317 : 3, 4; *Nar* : 37 : 6, 119 : 6, 265 : 2; *Tinai-moḷi* : (50) 19 : 1.

(2) Male monkey. *Aham* : 7 : 20; *Kuṟun* : 69 : 1, 90 : 4, 153 : 2, 342 : 1, 385 : 1; *Nar* : 334 : 5; *Paḷa* : 68 : 3; *Perumbāṇ* : 496; *Puṟam* : 116 : 11, 12, 236 : 1.

(3) A masculine name among animals. *Tol. Poruḷ* , 557 : 2 : 599 : 1, 600 : 1.

(4) Male deer. *Aham* : 47 : 7, 82 : 5, 97 : 1, 112 : 14, 129 : 5, 141 : 27, 151 : 7, 182 : 14, 184 : 11, 199 : 11, 205 : 21, 353 : 12, 395 : 8; *Kali* : 11 : 17; *Puṟam* : 23 : 18, 152 : 3, 166 : 11, 320 : 5, 7, 374 : 7; Deer. *Śilap* : XII : 16, 32, 105, XXIII : 125; *Tahaḍḍūr Yāt* (' *Kalai Ena* ') : 1.

(5) Mekalai, a belt like ornament or even cloth. *Paḷa* : 134 : 2, *Śilap* : XVII : *Pāṭṭu* : 20.

(6) The arts : 64 of them were learned by the professional musicians. *Śilap* : VIII : 64, XXII : 138.

Kalai amar Śelvi (கலை அமர் செல்வி) : Durgha. Vijayai, the Goddess of Victory; riding the stag. *Śilap* : XII : 16, XXIII : 125.

Kalai Niyamam (கலை நியமம்): The temple of the goddess of learning, *Maṇi* : XIII : 106, XIV : 10, 17.

Kalaippari Ūrdi (கலைப்பரி ஊர்தி): Vijayai, the Goddess of Victory; riding the stag. *Śilap* : XII : 44.

Kalaippāvai (கலைப்பாவை): Durgha. *Śilap* : XII : 70, 71, 96.

Kalaiyilāḷan (கலையிலாளன்): Kāman, the God of love; so called as he has no body. (Kalai : body) *Śilap* : X : 28.

Kavvai (கவ்வை): (1) Rumour; also called Alar. *Aham* : 347 : 6; *Kali* : 136 : 18, 142 : 56; *Kuṟaḷ* : 1143 : 1; 1144 : 1, 1147 : 1, 1148 : 1, 1150 : 2.

(2) The tender seed of sesame. *Maduraik* : 271; *Puṟam* : 120 : 10.

Kavacham (கவசம்): The armour resembling the tiger skin. *Puṟam* : 13 : 2; *Śilap* : XIV : 169.

Kavaḍi (கவாடி): Horsegram. *Śilap* : XXVII : 226.

Kavaṇ (கவண்): Sling. *Aham* : 292 : 11, 309 : 13; *Kuṟun* : 54 : 2; *Naṟ* : 108 : 4, 206 : 5; *Śilap* : V : 81, XV : 208, XXVII : 218; *Tahaḍūr Yāt ' Maṟanuḍai '* : 4.

Kavaṇai (கவணை): Sling. *Kali* : 41 : 10, 52 : 13; *Kuṟun* : 388 : 3.

Kavayam (கவயம்): Shield. *Śilap* : XXVI : 41.

Kavayamā (கவயமா): A kind of quadruped similar to the cow. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 42.

Kavari (கவரி): (1) The hairy whisk. *Aham* : 156 : 2, 335 : 19; *Naṟ* : 241 : 6; *Padiṟṟu* : 11 : 21, 90 : 36; *Puṟam* : 50 col. 132 : 4.

(2) The deer; its male being called *Oruttal Ēru* *Śilap* : V : 155, X : 5, XIV : 171, XX : 16, XXII : 53, XXV : 38; *Tol. Poṟuḷ* : 572 : 1, 590 : 1, 593 : 1, 612 : 1.

Kavarimā (கவரிமா): The deer which yields long shining hair (from its tail) for use as false hair by women or for making whisks; this deer is supposed not to survive the loss of its hair. *Aintiṇai* (70) 1 : 2; *Kuṟaḷ* : 969 : 1.

Kavalai (கவலை): (1) Narrow lane. *Śilap* : XIV : 214, XXII : 153.

(2) A forked road bend. *Aham* : 299 : 9; *Perumbāṇ* : 81.

(3) Anxiety; comes of birth; it disappears when birth goes. *Maṇi* : XXX : 116, 131. One of the spiritual diseases. *Maṇi* : XXX : 168, 181.

Kavaḷam (கவளம்): The large rice ball given as food to elephants. *Kali* : 97 : 20; *Perumbāṇ* : 394; *Puṇam* : 44 : 2, 101 : 7, 114 : 3.

Kavaṇu (கவறு): The gambling game of dice. *Innā* : 26 : 4; *Kuṇal* : 920 : 1, 935 : 1; *Kali* : 136 : 4; *Paḷa* : 52 : 4.

Kavān (கவாள்): Mountain slope. *Aham* : 3 : 6, 173 : 17.

Kavi (கவி): The poet. *Śilap* : III : 33.

Kaviḡai (கவிதை): The white parasol, an emblem of royalty. *Kuṇal* : 389 : 2; *Śilap* : III : 127, XXVIII : 101.

Kavir (கவிர்): The Indian coral tree. A thorny plant and its vegetable fruit and flower. *Maṇi* : VI : 123. The flower resembles the comb of a cock. *Aham* : 3 : 15; 367 : 11, *Kuṇun* : 103 : 2; *Paḍiṇṇu* : 11 : 21; *Puṇam* : 22 : 29, 326 : 6; *Śilap* : XIII : 164, XXX : 57.

Kaviram (கவிர்ம்): A hill. *Aham* : 198 : 15.

Kauṇṇiyan (கவுண்டியன்): (1) Kaundiniyan; the Gotra name of poet Maduraikkauṇṇiyan Bhūdattanār. *Aham* : 74.

(2) of Kauṇṇian Viṇṇandāyan. *Puṇam* : 166 col.

Kavundi (கவுந்தி): The Jaina ascetic who escorted Kōvalan and Kaṇṇahi to Madurai. *Śilap* : X : 36, 165, 170, 193, 211, 233, 246, XI : 151, 166, XIV : 16, 25, XV : 12, 200, XXVII : 79.

Kavundi Aiyai (கவுந்தி ஐயை): *vīe* Kavundi Aḍihaḷ. *Śilap* : X : 61, 99, XV : 119.

Kavundippaḷḷi (கவுந்திப்பள்ளி): The garden in which the paḷḷi of Kavundi Aḍihaḷ was situated. *Śilap* : X : 36.

Kavuriyar (கவுரியர்): Pāṇḍiyar. *Aham* : 70 : 13, 342 : 4; *Puram* : 3 : 5; *Śilap* : XV : 2.

Kavērar (கவேரர்): At the instance of this rishi, Brahma commanded his daughter to flow as Kāviri. This is found in the ‘Kāvēri mahātmiyam part II Āgnēya Purāṇam. *Maṇi* : III : 56, IX : 52.

Kavēraṇam (கவேரவனம்): The forest in which Kavēran did penance. *Maṇi* : III : 56.

Kavai (கவை): A fork like weapon placed on forts to punish besiegers. *Śilap* : XV : 212.

Kavaikkōl (கவைக்கோல்): Fork. *Śilap* : XVI : 142.

Kavaimahavu (கவைமகவு): Twins. *Kuṟun* : 324 : 6.

Kavaimahanār (கவைமகனார்): Poet and author who derived his name from an expression in his poem. *Kuṟun* : 324.

Kavaimuṭ Karuvi (கவைமுட் கருவி): The oar which drives the boat. *Mullaip* : 35.

Kavaimuḷ (கவைமுள்): The prod that controls and drives the elephant. *Maṇi* : XVIII : 164.

Kaḷagam (கழகம்): Gambling house. *Āchāra* : 98 : 1; *Kali* : 136 : 3; *Kuṟaḷ* : 935 : 1, 937 : 2; *Tirikaḍu* : 42 : 1, 81 : 2.

Kaḷaṅgu (கழங்கு): (1) the unripe fruits of a variety of plant were strewn before Murugan by the Vīlan (the priest) who chose one of them according to certain understood occult indications; the molucca bean. *Nar* : 47 : 8, 79 : 3, 282 : 5; *Padiṟṟu* : 15 : 5, 32 : 8; *Perumbāṇ* : 335; *Aiṅguṟu* : 245 : 2, 248 : 3, 249 : 1, 250 : 1.

- (2) Girls used to play with this. *Aham* : 49 : 1, 66 : 24, 126 : 12, 135 : 9, 195 : 15, 334 : 8; *Aiṅṇuṟu* : 377 : 4; *Pari* : 10 : 107; *Śilap* : XXVII : 245; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 115 : 3; *Puṟam* : 11 : 12.

Kaḷaiṇṇu (கழைஞ்ஞு) : a measure of gold. Mādavi got 1008 of this as prize. *Śilap* : III : 162, XIV : 158.

Kaḷal (கழல்) : (1) Anklet worn by heroes, warriors. *Aham* : 61 : 11, 75 : 6, 76 : 7, 97 : 11, 177 : 16, 187 : 7, 203 : 9, 209 : 12, 213 : 20, 238 : 14, 269 : 12, 309 : 11, 376 : 7; *Aiṅṇuṟu* : 382 : 2, 389 : 1, 399 : 4, 400 : 4; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 9 : 2, 38 : 3; *Kali* : 30 : 20; *Kuṟaḷ* : 777 : 2; *Kuṟun* : 7 : 1, 15 : 4, 356 : 2; *Maṇi* : V : 28, X : 53, XII : 39, XIX : 42, 142, XXVI : 82; *Naṟ* : 128 : 8, 212 : 8; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 31 : 3, 34 : 2, 37 : 8, 38 : 7, 42 : 1, 57 : 2, 64 : 15, 70 : 11, 80 : 7; *Pari* : 12 : 24; *Paṭṭinap* : 294; *Perumbāṇ* : 102; *Puṟam* : 3 : 15, 4 : 3, 7 : 2, 40 : 4, 76 : 12, 77 : 1, 97 : 15, 23, 99 : 5, 100 : 1, 120 : 20, 122 : 2, 125 : 12, 128 : 5, 142 : 4, 150 : 5, 167 : 10, 259 : 7, 281 : 9, 285 : 12, 374 : 16; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 123; *Śilap* : XXIII : 9, XXVI : 16, 218, XXVIII : 37, 84, 184, 190; *Taḥaḍḍur Yāt* : 'Kalaiyena' : 8; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 60 : 7, 638 : 1.

- (2) Kind of unripe fruit of a plant, called *Kaḷar-chikkāy*. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 98 : 3.

Kaḷal Nilai (கழல் நிலை) : The military situation of honouring a steadfast soldier by putting an anklet around his ankles. *Vetchittiṇai* in *Puṟam*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 60 : 7.

Kaḷani (கழனி) : Agricultural fields. *Aham* : 236 : 6, 243 : 6, 256 : 14, 266 : 17. *Maṇi* : VIII : 4; *Naṟ* : 180 : 2, 190 : 6, 280 : 7, 350 : 2, 480 : 2; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 90 : 41, *Perumbāṇ* : 228; *Puṟam* : 24 : 19, 29 : 13, 49 : 5, 61 : 7, 63 : 11, 98 : 19, 209 : 2, 285 : 15, 354 : 4, 394 : 2 *Śilap* : X : 112, XXII : 76;

Kaḷattalai (கழாத்தலை): (1) The name of the poet called Kaḷattalaiyār. We do not know if Kaḷattalai is the name of the place to which he belonged; or he never washed his head. *Puṟam* : 62, 65, 270, 288, 289, 368.

(2) The poet who was spoken ill of by Irunkōvēl who was punished therefor by the destruction of Araiyaṁ. *Puṟam* : 202 : 2.

Kaḷār (கழார்): (1) A town on the banks of the Kāviri (near Māyūram) and belonging to the Chōḷas. *Naṟ* : 281 : 3.

(2) Kaḷārkkīran Eyirriyār belonged to this place. *Naṟ* : 312 etc. *Kuṟun* : 35, 261, 330.

(3) Was the native place of Matti; a great philanthropist; who was perhaps a fisherman and rover chieftain, who submitted to Karikālan but resisted other Chōḷas. *Aiṅṟu* : 61 : 3.

(4) There was a bathing ghat there. *Aham* : 6 : 20, 226 : 8.

(5) There was a great bathing festival at Kaḷār. *Aham* : 222 : 5.

(6) Atti, lover of Ādimandi was washed away by the floods of the Kāviri on one such occasion. *Aham* : 376 : 4.

(7) Place to which Kaḷārkkīran father of Eyirriyanār belonged. *Aham* : 163, 217, 235, 294.

Kaḷārkkīran Eyirri(yar) [கழார்க்கீரன் எயிற்றி(யர்)]: a poetess; author of *Kuṟun* : 35, 261, 330 daughter of Kaḷārkkīran. *Aham* : 163, 217, 235, 294; *Naṟ* : 281, 312.

Kaḷi (கழி): Backwater. *Aham* : 3 : 1, 20 : 5, 40 : 1, 50 : 2, 80 : 2, 120 : 11, 140 : 2, 150 : 12, 160 : 12, 170 : 1, 170 : 4, 180 : 10, 190 : 11, 205 : 11, 270 : 1, 290 : 9, 320 : 8, 330 : 1, 340 : 9, 350 : 1, 400 : 20; *Kali* : 123 : 18, 127 : 6, 130 : 12, 143 : 36, 145 : 39, 148 : 6; *Naṟ* : 4 : 12, 27 : 4, 63 : 9, 67 : 6, 78 : 1, 101 : 2, 111 : 9, 117 : 2, 117 : 8, 127 : 2, 145 : 1, 155 : 7, 191 :

10, 195 : 1, 311 : 4, 345 : 2, 349 : 2, 372 : 1, 11, 378 : 1, 382 : 1, 385 : 3. Fishermen fish in this. *Kuṟun* : 303 : 1, 320 : 2, 324 : 3, 340 : 5, 345 : 5. Crows catch fish in this *Kuṟun* : 313 : 2. violets grow in this *Kuṟun* : 336 : 5. *Aintinai* (70) 60 : 1, 62 : 2, 63 : 1, 64 : 1, 67 : 3, 68 : 3. *Kainmilai* : *Neydal* : 8 : 3, 10 : 1. *Nālaḍi* : 391 : 3; *Padiṟṟu* : 20 : 3; *Paḷa* : 170 : 3, 171 : 3; *Porumar* : 224; *Puṟam* : 17 : 12, 48 : 3, 60 : 7, 339 : 8, 386 : 16, 396 : 3; *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50) 44 : 1, 47 : 1; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 34 : 2, 39 : 3, 47 : 1, 48 : 1, 49 : 1, 54 : 1, 56 : 1.

Kaḷikala Mahalir (கலிகல மகலிர்) : Widows, i.e., those who had shed their ornaments. *Puṟam* : 280 : 14.

Kaḷindōr Oḷindōrkkukkāṭṭiya Kāñchi (கலிந்தேர் ஒலிந்தேர்க்குக் கட்டிய கஞ்சி) : A situation of renunciation brought about by a realization of the instability of mortal life. *Puṟattiṇai. Śilap* : XXV : 132.

Kaḷindōr Oḷindōrkkukkāṭṭiya Mudumai (கலிந்தேர் ஒலிந்தேர்க்குக் கட்டிய முதுமை) : *Kāñchittiṇai* in *Puṟam*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 79 : 1.

Kaḷu (கழு) : (1) Impaling stake : *Paḷa* : 188 : 4; *Śilap* : XV : 212.

(2) These were planted in front of fort gates. *Perumbāṇ* : 128.

(3) A wooden frame grating (device for fixing cows) to facilitate milking. *Kali* : 106 : 1.

Kaḷuhu (கழுகு) : Vulture. *Aham* : 31 : 11, *Aiṅṟuṟu* : 314 : 2; *Maṇi* : VI : 112; *Nālaḍi* : 48 : 3; *Puṟam* : 370 : 25; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 91 : 3.

Kaḷudu (கழுது) : (1) Ghost. *Aham* : 122 : 14, 260 : 13, 311 : 4; *Aiṅṟuṟu* : 1; *Innā* : 31 : 4; *Innilai* : 1 : 1; *Kuṟun* : 161 : 2; *Maduraik* : 633; *Naṟ* : 171 : 9, 255 : 1; *Padiṟṟu* : 13 : 15; *Puṟam* : 369 : 16.

(2) Attic. *Naṟ* : 88 : 5, 102 : 2, 276 : 5, 292 : 10.

Kaḷudai (கழுதை) : Donkey. *Aham* : 89 : 12, 207 : 5, 343 : 12; *Maṇi* : 29 : 97, 29 : 100, 29 : 104. Used to plough enemy's land. *Padiṟṟu* : 25 : 4; *Puṟam* : 15 : 2, 392 : 9; *Śilap* : XXVII 225, 226. Used to carry pepper bags. *Perumbāṇ* : 80. The little one of *Kaḷudai* is called *Kanṟu*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 570 : 1, 607 : 1.

Kaḷunīr (கழுநீர்): (1) The purple water lily. *Maṇi* : XIX : 88, XX : 47, XXXIII : 20; *Pari* : VII : 23, XII : 78; *Śilap* : II : 14, 34, IV : 40, V : 236, XIII : 21, 119.

(2) Blue flower. *Aham* : 59 : 11; *Naṟ* : 260 : 1.

(3) Reddish water flower. *Maduraik* : 171; *Śirupāṇ* : 42; *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50) : 11 : 1.

Kaḷumalam (கழுமலம்): (1) Battlefield in which Chōḷan Śeṅgaṇān fought Kaṇaikkāl Irumpoṟai. *Kaḷa-vali* : 36 : 2. *Śīrkāḷi* (*Śīkāḷi*) - 'Kāḷi' : a corruption of *Kaḷumalam*. *Paḷa* : 62 : 1.

(2) Battlefield in which (because Nannan, Errai, Atti, Gaṅgan, Kaṭṭi, Punruṟai and Paḷaiyan were defeated and killed by Kaṇaiyan earlier) Kaṇaiyan was taken prisoner by Perumpūt Śenni whose general was Paḷaiyan. It seems Perumpūt Śenni was another name for Śeṅgaṇān and Kaṇaiyan was the Chēra Kaṇaikkāl Irumpoṟai. *Aham* : 44 : 13.

(3) A place in Narṟērkkuṭṭuvan's territory. *Aham* : 270 : 9.

(4) Conquered by Narṟēr Śēmbian. *Naṟ* : 234 : 7.

Kaḷuvuḷ (கழுவுள்): (1) A chieftain of Kāmūr; once that place was besieged and destroyed by 14 Vēḷir. *Aham* : 135 : 13, 365 : 12.

(2) Chief of shepherds and cowherds defeated by Perumchēral Irumpoṟai. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 71 : 1, 88 : 7.

Kaḷai (கழை): (1) Oar of a boat, usually a bamboo-stick. Used to measure depth in river. *Aham* : 6 : 6, 8 : 8, 12 : 12, 39 : 6, 47 : 4, 72 : 9, 11, 82 : 9, 109 : 6, 123 : 11, 129 : 4, 176 : 3, 177 : 7, 185 : 6, 232 : 2, 245 : 5, 287 : 10, 326 : 10, 341 : 5; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 86 : 9.

- (2) Bamboo. *Aham* : 334 : 3, 386 : 5, 392 : 27, 393 : 1, 395 : 14. *Aiṅguṟu* : 278 : 1, 280 : 2, 307 : 1, 315 : 4, 322 : 1; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 41 : 14; *Perumbāṇ* : 257, 285; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 265; *Kuṟun* : 54 : 3, 74 : 2; *Naṟ* : 28 : 7, 95 : 1, 95 : 5, 96 : 7, 204 : 10, 257 : 3.
- (3) flute made of bamboo. *Kuṟun* : 179 : 5, 180 : 4, 253 : 5, 331 : 1, 386 : 7; *Śilap* : III : 97; *Maṇi* : XIX : 75; *Kali* : 25 : 6; *Puṟam* : 28 : 12, 120 : 18, 158 : 21, 166 : 33; 168 : 1; 200 : 5, 251 : 4, 277 : 5, 399 : 15.
- (4) Sugarcane. *Kali* : 31 : 15, *Malaipaḍu* : 119; *Puṟam* : 137 : 6.

Kaḷai tin Yānaiyār (கழை தின் யானையார்) : Poet; author of *Puṟam* : 204 col. Perhaps he derives this name from an expression in a poem of his which is however, not now available.

Kaḷaiyamal Kaḷani (கழையமல் கழனி) : 'Field full of stalks of paddy resembling bamboos'. Name of 2nd stanza of IV Ten. *Paḍiṟṟu*.

Kaḷ (கல்) : Toddy; it was offered to the Naḍukal (hero stone); it was made from the Tinai and exchanged for ivory tusks; bee; honey; any intoxicating stuff. *Āchāra* : 37 : 1, 55 : 1; *Aham* : 35 : 9, 76 : 3, 256 : 4, 266 : 14, 284 : 8, 298 : 15, 343 : 16, 346 : 5, 366 : 3, 400 : 22; *Innā* : 10 : 1, 34 : 1; *Kali* : 4 : 14, 115 : 1; *Kuṟaḷ* : 93 ch. hdg. 120 : 2, 920 : 1, 921 : 2, 922 : 1, 924 : 1, 926 : 2, 927 : 2, 930 : 1, 1145 : 1, 1201 : 2, 1281 : 2, 1288 : 2; *Maṇi* : VI : 8, 102, VII : 71, XVI : 77, 84, 108, XXII : 171, XXIII : 122, XXIV : 77, XXV : 15, XXVIII : 32; *Mudumolai* : *Poy* : 3; *Nālaḍi* : 349 : 3; *Nānmaṇi* : 97 : 1; *Naṟ* : 10 : 5, 227 : 7, 253 : 7, 295 : 7, 323 : 1; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 12 : 18, 27 : 10, 68 : 11, 75 : 10; *Paḷa* : 54 : 3, 256 : 3, 331 : 3; *Pari* : 10 : 65, 69, 11 : 28, 20 : 109; *Puṟam* : 13 : 12, 29 : 15, 48 : 4, 80 : 1, 172 : 2, 178 : 8, 235 : 1, 2, 238 : 5, 258 : 9, 11, 269 : 8, 290 : 1, 316 : 1, 10, 329 : 1, 343 : 9; *Śilap* : V : 24, 236, X : 131, XII : 125, 135, XXII : 68; *Śiṟupañch* : 25 : 1, 28 : 3; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 45; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : 'Meymuḍi' : 9; *Tirikaḍu* : 39 : 2.

Kaḷ Unṇāmai (கல் உண்ணாமை) : Abstention from alcoholic drink; teetotalism. *Kuṟaḷ* : 93 ch. hdg.

Kal Tēral (கல் தேறல்): The clear essence of toddy. *Aham* : 336 : 6; *Puṇam* : 366 : 16.

Kal Naṇam (கல் நறம்): Toddy got by fermenting honey. *Kali* : 147 : 2.

Kalvar (கல்வர்): (1) Thieves; a source of fear, in the psychology of fear. *Aham* : 7 : 14; *Porunar* : 21; *Tol. Porul* : 256 : 1.

(2) Hunters. *Aham* : 63 : 17.

(3) Highwaymen. *Aham* : 257 : 12, 276 : 4. They used to break the walls of jungle fortresses and steal cows; the Paṇḍyan was their chieftain. *Aham* : 342 : 6; *Kainmilai Pālai* : 10 : 1.

Kal (a) van [கல்(ள)வன்]: (1) Crab. *Aham* : 235 : 11; *Aiṅguṟu* : 21 : 2, 22 : 1, 23 : 1, 24 : 1, 25 : 2, 26 : 1, 27 : 1, 28 : 1, 29 : 2, 30 : 1.

(2) Witness. *Aham* : 246 : 2. *Kalvan* (கல்வன்): Thief : *Kuṟaḷ* : 813 : 2, 1258 : 1; *Śilap Padiham* : 26, 29, XVI : 199.

Kaḷḷampāḷanār (கல்ளம்பாளனார்): Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 148.

Kaḷḷampōdanār (கல்ளம்போதனார்): Basic name of Maduraikkalḷampōdanār. Author of *Naṟ* : 215.

Kalḷar (கல்வர்): Thieves, robbers. *Kali* : 81 : 23, 26.

Kalḷāmai (கல்ளாமை): Refraining from robbing, coveting one's property, etc. *Kuṟaḷ* : 29 ch. hdg.

Kalḷi (கல்ளி): Spurge; prickly pear. It resembles the head of kingfisher. *Aiṅguṟu* : 323 : 2, 330 : 1 (extra poem 3 : 4); *Naṟ* : 169 : 4, 384 : 2. With forked thorns. *Kuṟun* : 174 : 2; *Puṇam* : 225 : 7, 237 : 13, 240 : 9, 245 : 3, 322 : 2, 356 : 1, 360 : 16. A deity resides in its shade. *Puṇam* : 260 : 5. The forest of *Kalḷi* plants. *Kuṟun* : 16 : 5. This plant thrives in black soil *Kurun* : 67 : 5. It belongs to Ahil genus. *Nānmaṇi* : 6 : 1. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 84 : 1, 91 : 1. Ahil is a product of *Kalḷi*. *Paḷa* : 87 : 1. Its flowers are not worn by ladies. *Nālaḍi* : 262 : 2; *Maṇi* : VI : 81.

Kaḷḷikkūḍi (கள்ளிக்குடி): Place to which Pūdam Pullanār belonged. *Naṟ* : 333.

Kaḷḷikkūḍi Pūdam Pullanār (கள்ளிக்குடி பூதம் புல்லனார்): A poet 'author of *Naṟ* : 333.

Kaḷḷil (கள்ளில்): Place to which Maduraikkalḷil Kaḍaiyattan Veṇṇāhanār originally belonged. *Aham* : 170. Perhaps the place was famous for toddy shops; *vide* the epithet 'kaḷimali'; in *Aham* : 271 : 12. Place to which Kaḷḷil Āttirēyanār belonged. *Kuṟun* : 293. *Puṟam* : 389 col. 175 col.

Kaḷḷil Āttiraiyanār (கள்ளில் ஆத்திரையனார்): The poet (of the Ātrēya Gotra) of Kaḷḷil. *Kuṟun* : 293. Kaḷḷil may be derived from an expression used by him in this stanza; possibly he was a native of Vēṇkaṭam for he sings the praises of Vēṇkaṭam chiefs only.

Kaḷḷil Kaḍaiyattān (கள்ளில் கடையத்தான்): Father of Veṇṇāhanār. *Puṟam* : 316 col.

Kaḷḷūr (கள்ளூர்): The 'famous' town of Kaḷḷūr; it is not known if this is a synonym of Kaḷḷil. *Aham* : 256 : 15.

Kaḷa (கலா): Blackberries. *Aham* : 394 : 1.

Kaḷaṅgam (கலங்கம்): Dark spots in diamond deemed defects. *Śilap* : XIV : 180.

Kaḷaṅgāi (கலங்காய்): Blackberry fruits. *Aiṅḡuṟu* : 264 : 2; *Nālaḍi* : 3; *Padiṟṟu* Invocation : 9; *Puṟam* : 127 : 1, 145 : 5.

Kaḷaṅgāikkannṇi Nārmuḍi (கலங்காய்க் கண்ணி நார்முடி): A garland of blackberry and a crown of fibre used by a Chēra in an emergency. *Aham* : 199; *Padiṟṟu* : 38 : 4.

Kaḷaṅgāikkannṇi Nārmuḍi Chēral (கலங்காய்க்கண்ணி நார்முடிச் சேரல்): Hero of *Padiṟṟu* IV Ten and *Padiham* col. Praised by Kāppiāṟṟukkāppianār. He wore a garland of blackberries and a crown of fibre at the time of his coronation. He conquered Vāhaiporunan and Nannan. *Aham* : 199 : 22.

Kāḷam (கலம்): (1) The entire field of battle. *Padiṟṟu* : 35 : 4. *Puṟam* : 2. 'Kāḷam Vēṭṭal' - sacrifice in the

kaḷam can be used in either sense. In *Kaḷavaḷi Nāṟpadu*, the kaḷam is the battle field.

(2) Stage (audience also). *Aham* : 45 : 2; *Nāṟ* : 360 : 2; *Puṟam* : 28 : 14.

(3) Assembly or auditorium. *Kuṟaḷ* : 730 : 1.

(4) In drama, a division is 'kaḷam' (it corresponds to 'act'); the rearrangement of the stage (kaḷam) takes place before each such sub-division and so it seems that division came to be called 'kaḷam'.

Kaḷamar (களமர்) : (1) The Marudam folk. Tillers. *Aham* : 356 : 3; *Nāṟ* : 125 : 9; *Pari Tiraḷ* : 1 : 27; *Porunar* : 194; *Puṟam* : 212 : 2, 387 : 25; *Śilap* : X : 125.

(2) Warriors. *Maduraik* : 393.

Kaḷar (களர்) : (1) Saltish soil. *Aham* : 325 : 9; *Puṟam* : 311 : 1.

(2) Marsh land. *Kuṟaḷ* : 406 : 2, 500 : 1; *Nālaḍi* : 133 : 1; *Śiṟupañch* : 49 : 1.

Kaḷari (களரி) : (1) Jungle. *Aham* : 89 : 9, 293 : 5, 344 : 1; *Puṟam* : 356 : 1.

(2) Saltish waste land. *Nāṟ* : 126 : 2, 384 : 2.

Kaḷavaḷi (களவழி) : Branch of Tamil literature in which the battlefield (in which the conqueror killed a thousand elephants) is praised. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 76 : 3. A *Tuṟai* in *Puṟam*. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 36 col.

Kaḷayan (களவன்) : Crab; also *Kaḷvan*. *Aham* : 235 : 11, 12; *Aiṅguṟu* : 30 : 1; *Kali* : 88 : 10.

Kaḷaviyal (களவியல்) : III *Iyal* of *Tol. Pōruḷ* dealing with an aspect of *Aham* literature. I division of *Kāmattuppāl* of *Kuṟaḷ*. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) *Pāyiram* : 2.

Kaḷavu (களவு) : (1) Blackberry tree. *Nāṟ* : 256 : 6.

(2) blackberry fruit. *Puṟam* : 328 : 8.

(3) The situation of secret love. *Iṟai. Ahap. Kaḷaviyal Kuṟaḷ* : *Kaḷaviyal Tol. Poruḷ Ahai Kaḷaviyal Poruḷiyal*.

Kaḷavēr Vāḷkkaikkoḍiyōr (காவேர் வாழ்க்கைக் கொடியோர்) : Robbers. *Perumbāṇ* : 40, 41.

Kaḷā (கலா) : Blackberry fruit. *Puṟam* : 177 : 9.

Kaḷi (கலி) : Drunkard. *Nānmaṇi* : 97 : 1.

Kaḷittuḷavai (கலித்துழவை) : Gruel. *Perumbāṇ* : 275.

Kaḷimahan (கலிமகன்) : Drunkard. *Maṇi* : III : 103.

Kaḷiṟṟiyānai (கலிற்றியானை) : (*Kaḷiru + yānai*) Bull elephant. *Aham* : 336 : 14 ; *Paḍiṟru* : 80 : 1. The first division of *Ahanā-nūru* is called ' *Kaḷiṟṟiyānai Nirai* '.

Kaḷiṟṟiyānai Nirai (கலிற்றியானை நிறை) : meaning : ' herd of bull elephaats ' - the 1st division of *Ahanānūru* i.e., stanzas 1 to 120. It is so called because these poems are all uniformly tough.

Kaḷiṟṟuḍanilai (கலிற்றுடநிலை) : A *puṟam* *tiṟai* dealing with elephant fight. *Puṟam* : 307 col.

Kaḷiru (கலிறு) : (1) Bull elephant ; it was paraded along streets by beggars. They were tied together by ropes in their march. The python could compress one to death. Maḷa *Kaḷiru* is the elephant calf. Pearls are found in its tusks. This was a chief object of gift by kings. They were also given as ransom. They carried flags on their backs. *Aham* : 8 : 10, 17 : 16, 21 : 26, 22 : 14, 29 : 3, 32 : 16, 43 : 4, 45 : 4, 47 : 16, 55 : 5, 62 : 13, 72 : 13, 76 : 3, 81 : 12, 83 : 4, 96 : 17, 99 : 13, 102 : 11, 106 : 12, 109 : 9, 111 : 8, 112 : 6, 121 : 6, 124 : 1, 132 : 4, 137 : 3, 138 : 11, 148 : 3, 155 : 11, 162 : 22, 163 : 7, 165 : 2, 166 : 12, 168 : 9, 169 : 3, 176 : 4, 186 : 6, 189 : 6, 211 : 4, 212 : 8, 214 : 3, 216 : 15, 218 : 1, 221 : 11,

238 : 12, 249 : 8, 257 : 16, 261 : 13, 266 : 3,
 276 : 10, 291 : 7, 298 : 10, 301 : 16, 303 : 9,
 308 : 9, 309 : 7, 321 : 9, 322 : 7, 328 : 13,
 334 : 5, 346 : 23, 349 : 11, 357 : 8, 360 : 14,
 368 : 11, 389 : 20; *Aiṅṅuru* : 55 : 1, 218 : 3,
 305 : 1, 379 : 3; *Aiṅṅinai* (50) : 32 : 2, *Aiṅ-
 tinai* (70) : 12 : 1, 42 : 3; *Ēlādi* 11 : 3;
Kainnilai - Pālai : 7 : 2; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 1 : 2, 3 :
 2, 10 : 2, 19 : 3, 23 : 2, 30 : 2, 31 : 2, 37 : 2,
 40 : 2; *Kali* : 2 : 26, 7 : 1, 11 : 9, 20 : 4, 25 :
 5, 31 : 10, 41 : 1, 45 : 12, 48 : 6, 49 : 21, 50 :
 15, 52 : 14, 55 : 20, 60 : 10, 61 : 18, 86 : 1,
 101 : 36, 103 : 18, 56, 104 : 44, 132 : 5, 149 :
 1; *Kuṟiṅṅip* : 150, 212, 253; *Kuṟun* : 36 : 1,
 52 : 1, 76 : 4, 88 : 2, 112 : 3, 180 : 2, 244 : 2,
 262 : 8, 292 : 3, 307 : 4, 329 : 3, 346 : 1;
Maduraik : 15, 172, 179; *Murugu* : 304;
Maṇi : I : 69, XVIII : 140, XXVI : 81;
Nālaḍi : 192 : 2; *Nānmaṇi* : 12 : 1, 90 : 4;
Nar : 14 : 8, 19 : 3, 36 : 3, 47 : 1, 51 : 9, 74 :
 4, 92 : 9, 103 : 4, 104 : 2, 114 : 12, 125 : 12,
 137 : 7, 144 : 1, 150 : 2, 154 : 4, 182 : 9, 192,
 2, 205 : 4, 222 : 9, 255 : 4, 261 : 6, 284 : 9,
 292 : 5, 300 : 1; *Neḍunal* : 171; *Padiṟru* :
Puṟattiraṭṭu : *Pāṣarai* : 8, 10 : 5, 12 : 12,
 15 : 4, 16 : 8, 22 : 18, 24 : 16, 26 : 2, 41 : 7, 42 :
 1, 43 : 25, 45 : 4, 88 : 17; *Pari* : 2 : 33, 9 : 50,
 10 : 110, 12 : 28, 20 : 105, 22 : 2; *Paṭṭinap* :
 48; *Perumbāṇ* : 23, 187, 372, 396, 499;
Porunar : 48, 142; *Puṟam* : 4 : 10, 7 : 1, 9 :
 7, 13 : 4, 14 : 1, 15 : 9, 16 : 6, 16 : 19, 17 :
 17, 22 : 8, 23 : 2, 26 : 3, 30 : 8, 31 : 8, 35 :
 23, 38 : 1, 40 : 11, 46 : 5, 46 : 10, 52 : 1, 53 :
 21, 55 : 7, 61 : 15, 62 : 1, 64 : 3, 64 : 7, 66 :
 7, 67 : 7, 69 : 9, 70 : 1, 71 : 21, 75 : 1, 76 : 1,
 79 : 3, 79 : 10, 81 : 6, 83 : 3, 84 : 11, 18, 87 :
 1, 94 : 2, 97 : 8, 98 : 3, 100 : 7, 103 : 7, 104 :
 3, 109 : 1, 119 : 2, 125 : 9, 127 : 9, 131 : 4,
 135 : 14, 140 : 8, 148 : 3, 159 : 22, 171 : 10,
 190 : 9, 197 : 4, 205 : 14, 220 : 4, 227 : 4,
 239 : 15, 240 : 1, 263 : 1, 274 : 3, 277 : 3,

290 : 2, 301 : 6, 302 : 9, 306 : 1, 307 : 2, 310 : 4, 312 : 4, 312 : 6, 313 : 4, 325 : 1, 332 : 10, 335 : 10; *Śilap* : V : 54, 159; XIV : 120, XV : 53, XXII : 117, XXV : 16, XXVI : 43, 213; *Śirupāñch* : 80 : 3; *Śirupāṇ* : 123; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : *Kalai ena* : 6; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 50 : 1, 52 : 1, 53 : 1, 97 : 1; *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50) : 8 : 4; *Tirikaḍu* : 46 : 2; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 72 : 9, 557 : 1, 589 : 1, 626 : 2.

(2) Hog. *Pari* : 13 : 36; *Puṇam* : 41 : 9.

Kaliṇu Edirntōr Pāḍu (கலிநு எதிர்த்தோர் பாடு) : A situation in Tumbaittiṇai. *Tol, Pōruḷ* : 72 : 9.

Kaliṇu Oruttal (கலிநு ஒருத்தல்) : Bull elephant. *Aham* : 308 : 15.

Kalaiñar (கலைஞர்) : Those who remove the weeds from the fields. *Perumbāṇ* : 213.

Kaṇ Śirai (கற் சிறை) : Dam of stone structure. *Maduraik* : 725.

Kaṇṇam (கற்பம்) : Division of the Vēdas. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 100.

Kaṇṇiyal (கற்பியல்) : (1) IV Iyal (sub division) of *Tol. Poruḷ*.

(2) II division of Kāmattuppāl - *Kuṇaḷ*.

Kaṇṇu (கற்பு) : Chastity. *Puṇam* : 3 : 6. Literally 'learning'; here fidelity, chastity and other feminine, conjugal virtues. *Kuṇaḷ* : 54 : 1.

Kaṇṇavai (கற்பவை) : (1) Cow. *Neḍunal* : 10; *Perumbāṇ* : 325.

(2) Milch cow. *Aham* : 49 : 5; *Nānmaṇi* : 63 : 3; *Śilap* : XVII : *Karuppam* : XXII : 115, XXIII : 58.

Kaṇi (கறி) : Pepper plant. *Aham* : 2 : 6, 112 : 14, 149 : 10, 182 : 14, *Aiṅṅuru* : 243 : 1; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 8 : 2; *Kuṇun* : 90 : 1, 288 : 1; *Naṇ* : 151 : 7, 297 : 8; *Śilap* : XXV : 41. Pepper. *Murugu* : 309; *Perumbāṇ* : 307; *Śirupāṇ* : 43; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 7 : 1. This was imported in ships. *Paṭṭiṇap* : 186. The addition of pepper as spice or condiment lent its name to the vegetables also. XIV : 210. *Kali* : 52 : 17; *Pari* : 16 : 2; *Puṇam* : 168 : 2, 343 : 3; *Śilap* : XXIV : 60; XXVIII : 114.

Karai (கறை): (1) Revenue paid to the state. *Maṇi* : XIX : 161 ;
Śilap : IV : 9.

(2) Tribute. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 204, XXIII : 127.

Karai Viḍu (கறை விடு): Tax relief. *Śilap* : XXIII : 127.

Kanmakkūṭṭam (கன்மக்கூட்டம்): The totality of past deeds.
Maṇi : XXX : 151.

Kanmam (கன்மம்): Karma; deeds which bring their moral
consequence. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 418, 420.

Kanṇu (கன்று): (1) Pāṇars ate beef. *Naṇ* : 310 : 9.

(2) Elephant calf. *Naṇ* : 80 : 2, 85 : 5, 92 : 7, 105 : 4,
171 : 5, 194 : 3, 202 : 3, 213 : 2, 290 : 2; *Puṇam* :
135 : 11, 393 : 2, 399 : 7.

(3) Calf. *Aham* : 9 : 20, 14 : 11, 46 : 12, 63 : 10, 64 : 14,
68 : 17, 83 : 4, 85 : 7, 87 : 2, 118 : 7, 121 : 5, 131 : 8,
197 : 14, 211 : 9, 253 : 17, 321 : 9, 347 : 13; *Aintiṇai*
(70) 4 : 2, 22 : 2; *Innā* : 10 : 3; *Kuṇṇiṇṇip* : 218; *Maṇi* :
XII : 93; *Nālaḍi* : 101 : 1, 115 : 1, 279 : 1, *Nānmaṇi* :
63 : 3; *Padiṇṇu* : 71 : 14; *Paḷa* : 20 : 3, 77 : 3, 108 :
4, 131 : 4; *Puṇam* : 135 : 11, 260 : 18, 275 : 8, 297 :
4; *Śirupaṇch* : 47 : 3, 84 : 1; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 138 :
1, 148 : 3.

(4) The name of the young ones of the elephant, horse,
ass, deer etc. *Śilap* : XXII : 115; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 556 : 3,
570 : 2, 579 : 1.

Kannaham (கன்னைம்): A sort of spade or crowbar; from this
'Kannam', a thief's instrument. *Śilap* : XVI : 142.

Kannam (கன்னைம்): Goldsmith's balance. *Aham* : 317 : 8.

Kannar (கன்னர்): Nūṇṇuvarkannar (the Śātavāhanas) friends of
Śeṅguṭṭavan. *Śilap* : XXVI : 176.

Kannal (கன்னல்): A device for measuring time; hour-basin
(Nāḷigai Vaṭṭil) containing water which drips away at regular
intervals in set measure. *Aham* : 43 : 6; *Maduraik* : 670 - 671 ;
Maṇi : VII : 64; *Mullaip* : 58.

Kannal Enṇunar (கன்னல் எண்ணுநர்): Time keepers. In winter and in cloudy season as the sun was invisible, the time keepers alone told the time. *Aham* : 43 : 6.

Kanni (கன்னி): (1) Virgin. *Śirupañch* : 72 : 2.

(2) Durgha. *Maṇi* : XXII : 27.

(3) Cape Comorin. *Śilap* : VII : 3 : 2, 3.

Kannihāram (கன்னிகாரம்): Kōṅgu tree. *Śilap* : XI : 110.

Kanni māḍam (கன்னி மாடம்): Virgin home. A sort of nunnery. *Maṇi* : XXII : 100.

Kanakam (கனகம்): Gold. *Śilap* : XXVII : 201.

Kanaka Viśayar (கனக விசயர்): Śeṅguṭṭuvan's enemy kings of the north. *Śilap* : XXVII : 4, 50, 190.

Kanakan (கனகன்): A north Indian prince. A son of Bāla-kumaran and brother of Vijayan. Defeated and punished by Śeṅguṭṭuvan, for his impertinent insinuation against Tamil might. *Maṇi* : XXVI : 86; *Śilap* : XXVI : 159, 186, 222.

Kanam Kulai (கனங் குழை): Ear rings of gold. *Kali* : 142 : 14.

Kanali (கனலி): (1) The sun. *Aham* : 55 : 1; *Kali* : 130 : 5; *Pari* : 1 : 42; *Puṇam* : 35 : 6. The illusion of many 'suns' being observed rising in different directions was deemed an evil omen; his appearance in the south was an indication of famine. *Puṇam* : 397 : 24.

(2) Fire. *Pari* : 3 : 21.

Kanavu (கனவு): (1) Dream. *Aham* : 39 : 23, 158 : 11; *Kali* : 24 : 7, 68 : 23, 92 : 11, 57, 126 : 17, 142 : 33, 144 : 6, 145 : 3, 147 : 57; *Kuṇḍali* : 122 chap. hdg. 819 : 1, 1054 : 2, 1211 : 1, 1213 : 1, 1214 : 1, 1215 : 1, 1216 : 1, 1217 : 1, 1219 : 1, 1220 : 1; *Maṇi* : VII : 38, VIII : 21, XVI : 103; *Naṭ* : 87 : 4; *Paṇḍiṇ* : 19 : 13, 20 : 10, 79 : 4; *Śilap* : IX : 45, XV : 106.

(2) Bad omen. *Puṟam* : 41 : 11, 198 : 7.

(3) A situation in the psychology of love. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 197 : 1, 260 : 5.

Kanavu nilai uraittal (கனவு நிலை உரைத்தல்) : The lady love explaining what she experienced in a dream - psychology of love. *Kuṟaḷ* : 122 ch. hdg.

Kanavōḍu mayanṅal (கனவோடு மயங்கல்) : The situation in the psychology of love, wherein the maiden sees the lover in her dream and is transported. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 270 : 5.

Kanā (கனா) : Dream. The humorous reference to the fanciful situation caused by a dumb person dreaming and not being able to communicate it to others; supposed to predict events. *Āchāra* : 10 : 1; *Kali* : 92 : 21; *Maṇi* : XI : 104, XXI : 110; *Paḷa* : 2 : 4, 182 : 4; *Śilap Padiham* : 71, XIX : 72; XX : 21, XXIX : *Dēvandi Araṟṟu* : 1.

Kanāttiṟam uraitta kādai (கனத்திறம் உரைத்த காதை) : *Śilap Padiham* : 71. *Śilap* canto IX hdg.

Kani (கனி) : Ripe fruit. *Kuṟaḷ* : 100 : 2, 1191 : 2.

Kā (கா): (1) The balance rod of the kāvaḍi from the ends of which are suspended, by means of chains, a huge wooden balance. *Kali* : 142 : 57; *Padiṟṟu* : 41 : 5; *Perumbāṇ* : 171. .

(2) a unit of cubic content (volume) *Tol. Eluttu* : 169 : 1.

(3) A kā of gold (e.g., Kā - Pon) *Tol. Tohai Nach.* : 27; *Padiṟṟu* : VI *Padiham* col.

(4) Kāvaḍi - balance. *Kuṟaḷ* : 1196 : 1; *Paḷa* : 208 : 4.

(5) Fort. *Paḷa* : 354 : 4.

(6) Garden. *Aham* : 383 : 3; *Nar* : 315 : 5; *Puṟam* : 338 : 3.

(7) The Kāṇḍava forest in the Bhārata story. *Śilap* : XXII : 112; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 238.

Kākkai (காக்கை): The crow. *Aham* : 313 : 16, 319 : 1, 327 : 15; *Padiṟṟu* : 20 : 39. (Kaṇḍaṟ śiṟu) Kākkai : the marine crow. *Aham* : 170 : 10. Eats the ball of rice, the young ones of tortoise and turtles. *Porunar* : 184; sacrificial offerings made to it. *Nar* : 343 : 5; the black-bird with a squint. *Nar* : 231 : 4, 258 : 8, 272 : 1, 281 : 1, 345 : 4, 358 : 9, 367 : 1; its cawing presaged the arrival of guests. *Āchāra* : 69 : 4, 96 : 1; *Aiṅḡuru* : 161 : 1, 162 : 1, 163 : 1, 164 : 1, 165 : 1, 166 : 1, 167 : 1, 168 : 1, 169 : 1, 170 : 1, 314 : 1, 391 : 1; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 5 : 2; *Kuṟaḷ* : 481 : 1, 487 : 1, 526 : 1, 527 : 1; *Kuṟun* : 210 : 4, 246 : 1; *Nālaḍi* : 41 : 4, 284 : 1; *Nar* : 31; *Paḷa* : 87 : 1, 141 : 4, 165 : 4, 193 : 4, 315 : 4, 328 : 4; *Puṟam* : 238 : 3, 342 : 1, 362 : 17; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 40 : 4.

Kākkaippāḍiniyār Nachchellaiyār (காக்கைப்பாடினியார் நச்சேள் கையார்): Poetess. *Chellai* : basic name. Praised Chēran in *Padiṟṟuppattu VI Ten*. Her sentiments on the crow in *Kuṟun* : 210 gave her the appellation Kākkaippāḍiniyār. *Puṟam* : 278.

Kākanti (காகந்தி): Puhār from Kakandan. *Maṇi* : XXII : 37.

Kākapādam (காகபாதம்): A kind of defect in diamonds. *Śilap* : XIV : 180.

Kākam (காகம்): Crow. *Kaḷavaḷi* : 5 : 2.

Kāṅki (காங்கி): An avaricious person; derived from *Kānkai*.
Nānmaṇi : 62 : 2.

Kāśarai (காசறை): The musk deer. *Śilap* : XXV : 52, XXVIII : 27.

Kāśipan (காசிபன்): *Gōtra* prefix to the name of *Kāśipan Kīra-nār*. Author. *Nar* : 248.

Kāśipan Kīranār (காசிபன் கீரனார்): Poet and author of *Nar* : 248.

Kāśu (காசு): (1) A gold coin of the size and shape of nelli fruit.
Aham : 363 : 8; *Kuṟun* : 67 : 4, 274 : 2, 4, 5.

(2) Gold pieces (beads) strung together as a waistband ornament. *Aiṅguṟu* : 310 : 1; *Nar* : 75 : 20, 269 : 15, 274 : 4.

(3) Beads. *Aham* : 315 : 12; *Kali* : 85 : 3; *Murugu* : 16.

(4) Kind of ornaments worn around anklets by children and resembling the mouth of a frog; resembling also the bud of *Koṇṇrai* flower. *Kuṟun* : 148 : 3, 4.

Kāñchanapuram (காஞ்சனபுரம்): A city in the world of the *Vidyātarās*; *Kāyachāṇḍikai* and *Kāñchanan* belonged to this place. This was also called *Viñjaimānagar*. *Maṇi* : XV : 81, XVII : 22.

Kāñchanan (காஞ்சனன்): The lover of *Kāyachāṇḍikai*; he mistook the intentions of *Udayakumaran* who pursued *Maṇimēkalai* who was disguised as *Kāyachāṇḍikai*. He was so called, perhaps because, he belonged to *Kāñchanapuram*. *Maṇi Padiham* : 73, XX : 27, 81, 112, 122, 125 chap. hdg. and sub hdg.

Kāñchi (காஞ்சி): 1. The *Kāñchi* tree; kind of elm; the peacock perches on this; its trunk is short. *Aham* : 25 : 3, 56 : 6, 96 : 8, 156 : 8, 246 : 6, 286 : 4, 296 : 1, 336 : 9, 341 : 9, 346 : 6. *Aiṅguṟu* : 1 : 4; *Kali* : 26 : 3, 34 : 8, 74 : 5, 108 : 60, 63; *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 156; *Padiṟṟu* : 23 : 19, 62 : 15; *Perumbāṇi* : 375; *Porunar* : 189;

Śiṟupāṇ : 139; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 139 : 1;
Tiṇaimoḷi : (50) 33 : 1.

2. Kāñchi flower. *Kuṟiñjip* : 84; *Śilap* : XXII : 77, XXIX : *Vallāippāṭṭu* : 2.
3. A river in the Koṅgu country (now called Noyyal). *Paḍiṟṟu* : 48 : 18.
4. The realization of instability and mortality. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 65 : 4, 84 : 19, 90 : 39.
5. The Puṟam counterpart of Perumtinai in *Aham. Tol. Poruḷ* : 77 : 1, 79 : 11.
6. Kāñchipuram of which Kachchippēḍu was a suburb, to which Kachchippēṭṭu Kāñchikkorṟanār etc. belonged. *Kuṟun* : 10 : 4, 127 : 3, 213, 216; *Maṇi* : XXI : 148, 154.
7. The Kāñchi country. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 156.
8. Kāñchinallūr, probably Kāñchipuram. *Kainmilai - Marudam* : 10 : 1.
9. A waist band of eight strings, worn to keep the loin cloth fit. *Pari* : 7 : 47.

Kāñchittiṇai (காஞ்சித்திணை): The military situation in which the defending king wearing the Kāñchi flower prepares to resist the attacking army. *Puṟam* : 71, 72, 73, 109, 110, 111, 281, 293, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 364, 365, 366. *Śilap* : XXVI : 191.

Kāñchippulavanār (காஞ்சிப்புலவனார்): Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 123.

Kāñchimānagar (காஞ்சிமாநகர்): The city of Kāñchipuram. *Maṇi* : XXIX : canto sub hdg.

Kāñchiram (காஞ்சிரம்): Nux Vomica; also Kāñchirankāi; Kāñchirai - bitter and poisonous; the strychnine tree. *Eṭṭi* (in Tamil). *Nālaḍi* : 217 : 4, 243 : 1; *Paḷa* : 371 : 4.

Kāṭchi (காட்சி): (1) Knowledge. *Kuṟaḷ* : 174 : 2, 199 : 2, 218 : 2, 258 : 1, 352 : 2, 386 : 1; *Murugu* : 135; *Śilap Padiham* : 84.

(2) *Kāṭchikkāḍai*, *Śilap* : canto XXV hdg.

(3) Direct evidence by sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 14.

(4) norm or *Pramānam*. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 155.

(5) Finding the stone for making idols. Puṟam situation in Vetch Tiṇai. *Tol. Porul* : 60 : 19.

Kāṭchikkāḍai (காட்சிக்காதை): Hdg. of canto XXV of *Śilap*.

Kāṭchi Vari (காட்சி வரி): A drama in which the lover communicates to all people his woes. *Śilap* : VIII : 106.

Kāṭchi Vāḷttu (காட்சி வாழ்த்து): A Puṟam Tuṟai or situation. *Padiṟṟu* : 41, 54 col. 61, 64, 82, 90.

Kāṭṭam (காட்டம்): (1) The forked stick used by ascetics to rest the arm; used mostly by the Brahmins. *Śilap* : XXII : 31.

(2) The tender twigs of certain sacred trees used in sacrifices by Brahmins. *Śilap* : XXIII : 77.

Kāṭṭu Nāḍu (காட்டு நாடு): Jungle tracts. *Nar* : 59 : 6.

Kāṭṭūr (காட்டுர்): The town to which Kāṭṭūr Kiḷār father of Kaṇṇanār belonged. *Aham* : 85.

Kāṭṭūr Kiḷār (காட்டுர் கிழார்): Father of Kaṇṇanār (a poet). *Aham* : 85.

Kāṭṭūr Kiḷār mahanār Kaṇṇanār (காட்டுர் கிழார் மகனார் கண்ணனார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 85.

Kāḍamar Śelvi (காடமர் செல்வி): Durgha. *Maṇi* : VI : 53, XVIII : 115.

Kāḍi (காடி): (1) Salted gruel toddy. *Kuṟaḷ* : 1050 : 2.

(2) Pickles. *Perumbāṇ* : 57, 310.

(3) Starch for washing clothes. *Neḍunal* : 134.

Kāḍu காடு : (1) Forest. *Aham* : 299 : 9, 309 : 9, 345 : 18, 353 : 10, 364 : 5, 383 : 3, 394 : 13, 395 : 15, *Maduraik* : 156; *Maṇi* : XIII : 48; *Naṟ* : 276 : 2, 302 : 3, 374 : 4; *Paḷa* : 3 : 4, 372 : 4; *Perumbāṇ* : 82; *Śilap* : XI : 90, 143, XXIII : 65.

(2) Burial or cremation ground. *Puṟam* : 238 : 5, 247 : 6, 250 : 9 359 : 8; *Tol. Pōruḷ* : 79 : 35.

(3) Pasture land. *Tol. Pōruḷ* : 5 : 1.

(4) A kind of defence for forts. *Kuṟaḷ* : 742 : 2, *Śirupañch* : 49 : 1, 83 : 1; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 13 : 4.

Kāḍu Kāṇ Kādai (காடு காண் காதை) : *Śilap* canto XI hdg. *Padiham* : 72.

Kāḍu Vāḷṭṭu (காடு வாழ்த்து) : The praise put up to God on realizing the instability of mortal life and the nature and significance of the burial grounds : *Kāñchittiṇai* in *Puṟam*. *Tol. Pōruḷ* : 79 : 35.

Kāḍurukaḷmeṇi (காடுறுகடுநெறி) : Name of 6th stanza III Ten of *Padiṟṟu*.

Kāṇḍal (காண்டல்) : Sight. The direct evidence or physical experience of sight etc. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 9.

Kāṇḍikai (காண்டிகை) : Simple notes on sutras explaining words etc. avoiding elaborate or critical commentary. *Tol. Pōruḷ* : 653 : 1, 654 : 2, 656 : 2.

Kāṇ Varikkōlam (காண் வர்க்கோலம்) : A dance in which the lover comes on the stage often enough to be noticed. *Śilap* : VIII : 83.

Kāṇam (காணம்) : (1) An ancient unit of currency. *Maṇi* : XXII : 48, 54.

(2) Gold. *Maṇi* : XVI : 10; *Naṟ* : 16 : 9; *Paḷa* : 163 : 3; *Pari* : *Tiraṭṭu* : 1 : 33.

(3) Gold coin. *Maṇi* : XVI : 10; *Padiṟṟu* : VI : *Padiham* VIII : *Padiham* : IX : *Padiham*.

Kāṇi (காணி): (1) A small quantity. *Paḷa* : 32 : 4, 308 : 2.

(2) 1/64. *Nāḷaḍi* : 346 : 3.

Kādam (காதம்): (1) also *Kāvadam*. A linear measure; Puhār was 4 *Kādams* in circumference. *Śilap* : V : 133.

(2) The distance covered normally in $7\frac{1}{2}$ *Nāḷigai* time. *Nāḷaḍi* : 100 : 1.

Kādal (காதல்): (1) Desire; love. (*Kādalan* : lover). *Kuṟaḷ* : 209 : 1, 284 : 1, 286 : 2, 507 : 1.

(2) Affection; one of the bases for simile. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 279 : 1.

Kādal Kaimmihai (காதல் கைம்மிகல்): A situation in the psychology of love, when the loving one is beside oneself with love. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 271 : 4.

Kādali (காதலி): The beloved one, here *Kaṇṇahi*. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 143.

Kādaṟ Śiṟappuraittal (காதற் சிறப்புரைத்தல்): The situation in Aham of the lover and the lady love expressing the intensity of their love to each other. *Kuṟaḷ* : 113 ch. hdg.

Kādonṟu Kaḷaidal (காடொன்று கலைதல்): An extreme condition of love, in which the maiden's ear rings fall off by themselves (possibly the ear rings were mere clasps which could fall away on any agitation). *Tol. Poruḷ* : 262 : 1.

Kāntam (காந்தம்): Magnet. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 56.

Kāntaman (காந்தமன்): The name of a Chōḷa king who ruled from Puhār. *Maṇi Padiham* : 10, XXII : 27.

Kāndaḷ (காந்தள்): Malabar glory lily. A flower with petals like the fingers; and flowering on the hills generally. There are 2 varieties of these; the red one and the white one; specially sacred to Murugan. *Aham* : 4 : 15, 18 : 15, 78 : 8, 92 : 9, 108 : 15, 132 : 11, 138 : 17, 152 : 17, 238 : 16, 312 : 5, 338 : 7,

368 : 8; *Kuṟiñjip* : 62, 196; *Kuṟun* : 1 : 4; 76 : 1, 84 : 4, 100 : 3, 167 : 1, 185 : 6, 239 : 3, 259 : 2, 265 : 1 373 : 7; *Maṇi*, III : 120, IX : 2, XVIII : 68; *Murugu* : 44; *Paṭṭinap* : 153; *Perumbāṇ* : 371; *Porunar* : 33, 209; *Śilap* : VI : 98, VII : 1 : 10, 47 : 2. This flowered at a time usually considered auspicious for marriage. A *Puṟattiṇai* in *Vetchittiṇai*. *Aiṅguṟu* : 226 : 2, 254 : 2, 259 : 5, 293 : 1; *Aintṇai* (70) 3 : 2; *Kainnilai* : *Kuṟiñji* : 9 : 1; *Kali* : 39 : 15, 40 : 12, 43 : 9, 45 : 2, 53 : 5, 59 : 3; *Nālaḍi* : 283 : 1; *Naṟ* : 14 : 7, 17 : 10, 29 : 1, 34 : 2, 85 : 10, 161 : 7, 173 : 2, 176 : 6, 185 : 8, 188 : 4, 294 : 7, 313 : 6, 355 : 2, 359 : 2, 379 : 13, 399 : 2, *Padiṟṟu* : 15 : 11, 20 : 9, 21 : 36, 67 : 19; *Pari* : 8 : 25, 11 : 20, 14 : 13, 18 : 35, 19 : 76; *Puṟam* : 90 : 1, 144 : 8, 168 : 2, *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 29 : 3, 72 : 2, 118 : 1; *Tiṇaimolai* (50) 2 : 1, 3 : 1; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 60 : 2.

Gāndhāram (காந்தாரம்) : (1) A country (in N.W. India). *Maṇi* : IX : 12.

(2) A paṇ (rāga). *Pari* : 19, 20, 21.

Kāppia (ttol) *Kuḍi* [காப்பிய(த்தெரல்) குடி] : Perhaps this is the same as a place of that name near Śikāli; if it is *Tolkāppiakkuḍi* it may refer to the clan to which *Tolkāppiar* belonged. *Śilap* : XXX : 83.

Kāppiyam (காப்பியம்) : *Kavyam*; roughly rendered as an 'epic'. *Maṇi* : XIX : 80.

Kāppian (காப்பியன்) : The clan name of *Kāppian Śendanār*; also perhaps of *Tolkāppian*. *Naṟ* : 246.

Kāppian Śendanār (காப்பியன் சேந்தனார்) : Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 246.

Kāppianār (காப்பியனார்) : Basic name of *Kāppiārṟukkāppianār*, author of *Padiṟṟu* : IV Ten.

Kāppiārṟukkāppianār (காப்பியரற்றுக்காப்பியனார்) : Poet and author of *Padiṟṟu* : IV Ten. He praised *Kalaṅkāikkaṇṇi Nārmuḍi Chēral* in *Padiṟṟu* : IV Ten. He received as gifts therefor four million pons and part of his kingdom. He belonged to *Kāppiār* and perhaps to the *Kāppia* clan. *Padiṟṟu* : IV Ten.

Kāppiāru (காப்பியாறு): A place to which Kāppianār author of *Paḍiṟru* : IV Ten belonged. Possibly Kāppianār was so called because he belonged to Kāppiāru which might be a river and the name of a town on it.

Kāppu (காப்பு): (1) Jail. *Paṭṭinap* : 226. Fortified place. *Kali* : 110 : 1. (2) Sealing wax applied to covers. *Kali* : 94 : 43.

Kāpālam (காபாலம்): The dance performed with a skull in one's hand. Said to be originally performed by Kāpāli - Śiva. *Kali* Invocation : 12.

Kāmakkaḍavul (காமக்கடவுள்): The God of love; Cupid. *Śilap* : VI : 2, XV : 102.

Kāmakkaṇṇiyār (காமக்கண்ணியார்): Basic name of Veṟi Pāḍiya Kāmakakaṇṇiyār; the same as Kāmākshi. *Aham* : 22, 98; *Naṟ* : 268; *Puṟam* : 271, 302, col.

Kāmakkaṇṇippaśalaiyār (காமக்கணிப்பசலையார்): Poet and author of *Naṟ*: 243.

Kāmam Śēr Kuḷattār (காமஞ் சேர் குளத்தார்): Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 4. Also Kāmam Śohinanār.

Kāmattupāl (காமத்துபால்): The section dealing with kāma in *Kuṟaḷ*. *Kuṟaḷ* : III Division.

Kāmanittappāl (காமத்தித்தபால்): The condition of non-attachment. In *Vāhaittiṇai*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 76 : 23.

Kāmam (காமம்): Love; especially conjugal. *Kuṟaḷ* - 'Kāmat-tuppāl' alternative hdg. 'Inbattuppāl'. One of the three *Kuṟrams* (blemishes). *Kuṟaḷ* : 360 : 1; *Maṇi* : XXX : 253.

Kāmar (காமர்): Kāmanār; the God of love. *Kali* : 94 : 33.

Kāmaram (காமரம்): 'Kāmaram' is bee. Śīkāmaram, the name of a rāga or paṇ, so called because it resembles the burr or the drone of a bee; this is now represented by the Rāga Nāthanaṁakriya. *Śiṟupāṇ* : 77.

Kāma Vēḷ (காம வேள்): The God of love. *Pari* : 18 : 28; *Śilap* : IX : 60.

Kāma Vēḷ Kōṭṭam (காம வேள் கோட்டம்): The temple of the God of love. *Śilap* : IX : 60.

Kāma Vēḷ Vīlavu (காம வேள் விழவு): The festival in honour of the God of love. *Kali* : XXVII : 24, XXX : 13, XXXV : 14.

Kāman (காமன்): God of love. He uses five floral arrows, He danced the 'Pēḍi' dance in female attire. *Kali* : 84 : 24, 92 : 67, 108 : 4, 109 : 19, 139 : 23, 147 : 47, 59; *Kuraḷ* : 1197 : 1; *Maṇi* : III : 23, V : 77, 102, VII : 36, XXIII : 27, XXIV : 37, XXV : 8; *Pari* : 11 : 123; *Śilap* : VI : 57; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 8 : 4.

Kāmanai Venṇōn (காமனை வெள்ளோன்): Aruhan; Jinan. The conqueror of the passions. *Śilap* : X : 196.

Kāmūr (காமூர்): Town belonging to the chief Kaḷuvuḷ; it was attacked by 14 Vēḷirs. *Aham* : 135 : 13, 365 : 12.

Kāi (காய்): Unripe fruit. *Kuraḷ* : 100 : 2. Here, the commentator (*Pari*) takes it to mean Eṭṭikkāi (Kāñjiram). *Tol. Poruḷ* : 643 : 1.

Kāi Kadir Śelvan (காய் கடிரச் செல்வன்): Sun God. So addressed by Kaṇṇahi. *Śilap* : XVIII : 51.

Kāyaṅgarai (காயங்கரை): A river. On the banks of this river, Brahmadharman revealed to Maṇimēkalai the secrets of her previous birth; Attipati (king) stayed on the banks of this river for some time. *Maṇi* : IX : 10, 29, XXI : 47, XXV : 37.

Kāyachaṇḍikai (காயசண்டிகை): The wife of Vidyādara. Kāñchanan. *Maṇi Padiham* : 65, 73; XV : 86; XVII : 8; chap. expln. of canto XVII; XVIII : 149, 154; XIX : ch. sub hdg. 33, XX : 26, 85, 108, 114; XX ch. sub hdg. XXI : 22; XXII : 188, 189, 190, 198.

Kāyam (காயம்): (1) Garlic (and not asafoetida). *Kuraṇ* : 389 1; *Śilap* : XI : 82, XXV : 45.

(2) Spices. *Nālaḍi* : 116 : 3; *Paḷa* : 167 : 4; *Puṇam* : 364 : 5.

(3) 'Ākāyam'. The sky. *Puṇam* : 20 : 4, 30 : 4; *Tol. Eḷuttu* : 305 : 1.

Kāyal (காயல்): (1) Salt pans; (from this the town famous for salt pans came to be called 'Kāyal'). *Aham* : 366 : 5.

(2) dried grass; hay; huts were covered with this. *Aham* : 370 : 5.

Kāyā (காயா): *Memecylon edule* or *Malabaricum*; blue or dark flower; with flowers like blue bells. *Aham* : 14 : 2, 108 : 14, 133 : 8, 304 : 14, 374 : 13; *Aiṅḡuṟu* : 412 : 1, 420 : 2; *Kali* : 101 : 5, 103 : 1, 52, 108 : 10; *Kār* : (40) : 8 : 3; *Kuṟiñjip* : 70; *Kuṟun* : 183 : 5; *Mullaip* : 93; *Naṟ* : 242 : 4, 371 : 1; *Porunar* , 201; *Śilap* : XII : 120; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 165; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 107 : 1; *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50) : 21 : 1.

Kār (கார்): Rainy season, in which the Kāṇḍal blossoms, and the lover is expected. *Aham* : 14 : 7, 364 : 9, 374 : 15, 394 : 4, *Aiṇṇai* (70) : 15 : 3, 21 : 2, 23 : 2; *Maṇi* : 314 : 7, 364 : 9, 374 : 15, 394 : 4; *Naṟ* : 99 : 8, 242 : 5, 248 : 4, 256 : 7, 289 : 6, 316 : 10; *Pari* : 6 : 76, 11 : 72, 114, 12 : 103, 14 : 1, 18 : 34, 20 col. *Puṇam* : 120 : 2; *Śilap* : VII : 11 : 1, XIV : 96, XXVI : 118; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 118 : 1; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 6 : 1.

Kār Ān (கார் ஆன்): (1) Buffalo. *Naṟ* : 80 : 1, 391 : 4.

(2) Black cow. *Aham* : 46 : 1; *Kuṟun* : 261 : 3; *Śilap* : X : 121.

Gārkkīyar (கார்க்கியர்): Basic name of Neydal Gārkkīyar; a poet who came of the lineage of the Rishi Garkki and who specialised in 'Neydal'; both his poems relate to the Neydal situation Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 55, 212.

Kārkkuravai (கார்க்குரவை): The dance appropriate to the Kār or rainy season. *Śilap* : XXVI : 120.

Kārttigai (கார்த்திகை): (1) The wife of Vārttigan. *Śilap* : XXIII : 104, 120.

(2) The star. *Kār* : 26 : 1 ; *Pari Tiraṭṭu* : 10 : 1.

Kārttigai Śāru (கார்த்திகைச் சாறு) : The Kārttigai festival when rows of lamps are lighted. *Kaḷavaḷi* : 17 : 3, (cf, *Aham* : 141 : 8, 11).

Kāraṇam (காரணம்) : Cause, causation ; the inference of cause. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 52.

Kāraṇan (காரணன்) : Causative person. *Śilap* : X : 182.

Kāram (காரம்) : A pungent medicine applied to wounds ; probably Paḷi(spadika)kkāram ; alum. *Aintiṇai* (50) 24 : 4 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 127 : 3.

Kārāḷar (காராளர்) : (1) A corruption of Karāḷar ; their place was Śaṇbai, situated on the Ganges in Aṅgadēśa. They worshipped Durgha by offering human sacrifice. *Maṇi* : VII : 102.

(2) A community of Vaiśyās. *Maṇi* : III : 29.

Kāri (காரி) : (1) Black bird ; a bird of omen. *Śilap* : XII : 124, XVII : *Koḷu* : 1.

(2) Chief of Kōval ; chief of Muḷḷūr ; he defeated and killed Ōri and secured the Kolli hills for the Chērās. *Aham* : 35 : 15, 209 : 12. When he entered Ōri's place after killing him in battle, Ōri's warriors resisted him with much noise and shouting. *Nar* : 320 : 6.

(3) A great benefactor ; he practically yielded all his possessions to the needy and the learned. *Śirupāṇ* : 95.

(4) A hero ; Malaiyamān Tirumuḍikkāri ; and his horse (black one). *Śirupāṇ* : 110.

(5) The horse ' Kāri ' belonging to the hero Tirumuḍikkāri. *Puṇam* : 122 : 2, 158 : 6 ; 121, 122, 123, 124, 126 cols.

(6) A town in Toṇḍai Nāḍu, to which Kāri Kiḷār belonged. Perhaps Kāri Āṟu flows through this land. *Puṟam* : 6 col. 44, 45, 47, 57, 58, 122.

(7) Black bull. *Kali* : 103 : 12, 41, 104 : 12, 21, 36, 74, 105 : 10, 39, 68.

(8) Vāśudāvan. *Pari* : 3 : 81.

(*Māk*) *Kāri Āśān* [(மாக்) காரி ஆசான்] : Author of *Śirupañcha-mūlam* ; disciple of Mākkāyan. *Pāyiram* to *Śirupañch* : 3.

Kāri Ādi (காரி ஆதி) : Basic name of Malli Kiḷān Kāri Ādi. *Puṟam* : 177 col.

Kāri Āṟuttuñjiya Neḍum Kiḷḷi (காரி ஆற்றுத்துஞ்சிய நெடுங் கிள்ளி) : The Chōḷa king who died at Kāri Āṟu. He ruled from Uṟaiyūr. *Puṟam* : 47 col. He was a great enemy of Nalam Kiḷḷi. From this king's fury, the poet Kōvūr Kiḷār saved another poet Iḷamtattan.

Kāri Āṟu (காரி ஆறு) : A place where the Chōḷa Neḍum Kiḷḷi died. *Maṇi* : XIX : 126 ; *Puṟam* : 47 col.

Kārikkannanār (காரிக்கண்ணனார்) : Basic name of Kāvirippūm. *paṭṭinattukkārikkanḍanār*. *Aham* : 107, 123, 285 ; *Naṟ* : 237 - *Puṟam* : 57, 58, 169, 171, 353.

Kāri Kiḷār (காரி கிழார்) : Vēḷāḷa poet and author of *Puṟam* : 6.

Kāriya Ēdu (காரிய ஏது) : The cause that retains the link with the effect. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 68.

Kāriyam (காரியம்) : (1) Effect. *Maṇi* ; XXIX : 86, 93.

(2) The inference of result. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 52.

Kārugar (காருகர்) : Weavers. The hawkers of textile goods were also called Kārugar. *Maṇi* : XXIII : 106.

Kāruhavaḍi (காருகவடி) : Planetary position. *Śilap* : XXVI : 25.

Kārai (காரை) : A kind of thorny plant ; a low shrub with sharp spines common in waste places. *Puṟam* : 258 : 1.

Kārōḍam (காரோடம்) : Grindstone used for polishing or sharpening knives etc. *Aham* : 1 : 5, 356 : 9.

Kāl (கால்) : (1) Circle, wheel; inland trade by carts. *Śilap* : II : 7.

(2) $\frac{1}{4}$; The sky etc. five elements. *Pari* : 3 : 77.

(3) Kāla, Yama. *Aiṅṅuru* : 116 : 4.

(4) Canal. *Aham* : 341 : 6.

Kāl Kaḷi Kaṭṭil (கால் கழி கட்டில்) : The funeral pyre; or the open ladder like coffin on which the dead body is carried to the cremation or burial ground. *Puṇam* : 286 : 4.

Kāl Koḷḷudal (கால் கோள்ளுதல்) : Beginning to make the idol of God. *Śilap* : XXVI : 254.

Kāl Kōṭ Kūdai (கால் கோட் காதை) : Canto XXVI of *Śilap*.

Kāl Kōḷ (கால் கோள்) : (1) Initiation, inauguration, usually of a festival. *Kali* : 83 : 15; *Maṇi* : I : 26.

(2) If this relates to the cutting out of a stone for making an idol, it is Vetchittiṇai in *Puṇam*. *Śilap* : XXV : 119, 122, XXVI : 84, 152; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 60 : 19.

Kāl Nōy (கால் நோய்) : The disease by which parts of the body get petrified e.g., stones in the bladder etc. *Ēlādi* : 57 : 1; *Nālaḍi* : 372 : 4.

Kālakkaḍavul (காலக்கடவுள்) : Śiva, the God of destruction. *Paḍiṇṇu* Invocation : 12.

Kālakkaṇitam (காலக்கணிதம்) : Astrology; a courtesan's art. *Maṇi* : II : 29.

Kālakkaṇitar (காலக்கணிதர்) : Time keepers; astrologers. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 40; *Śilap* : V : 44.

Kālaham (காலகம்) : Window. *Kali* : 83 : 13.

Kālaṇi (காலணி) : Anklet. *Śilap* : XVI : 127.

Kāladar (காலதர்): Windows; lit, the passage for wind. *Śilap* : V : 8.

Kālam (காலம்): (1) time; robbers take this into account. *Śilap* : XVI : 167, 184.

(2) This is of 3 kinds; the past divisible into Pēdamai, Seyhai; the present divisible into Uṇarvu, Aruvuru, Vāyil, Tōṇṇam; future divisible into Piṇappu, Piṇi, Mūppu, Śāvu, Avalam, Araṇṇu, Kavalai, Kaiyāru. *Maṇi* : XXX : 159, 160, 162, 166.

Kālam Aṇḍal (காலம் அந்தல்): opportune action. *Kuṇḍal* : 49 chap. hdg.

Kālavēham (காலவேகம்): The name of an elephant. *Maṇi* : IV : 44.

Kālan (காலன்): Yama or Yama's messenger; the God of death. The messenger of Kūrṇuvan, he who divides body and life. *Ēlādi* : 22 : 3, 23 : 3, 37 : 3, 65 : 1; *Kali* : 105 : 19, 20, 143 : 40; *Paṇḍar* : 39 : 8; *Puṇam* : 41 : 1, 240 : 5.

Kāleri Kaḍihaiyar (காலேறி கடிகையர்): Poet and author of *Kuṇḍal* : 267. He derives this name from an expression; 'Kāleri Kaḍihai' he uses in his poem.

Kālai (காலை): The Sun. *Paṇḍar* : 21 : 4.

Kālai Muraśam (காலை முரசம்): The drum in the palace that beats in the morning at the dawn. *Puṇam* : 161; *Śilap* : XVII : 6.

Kālōr (காலோர்): The infantry. *Maduraik* : 441.

Kāvaṭṭanār (காவட்டனார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 378 *Puṇam* : 359 col.

Kāvadam (காவதம்): A distance; also called Kādam. *Maṇi* : XI : 5, XIII : 85, XVI : 102, XXVI : 19; *Śilap* : X : 36, 154, XXIII : 145.

Kāval (காவல்): (1) Imprisonment. *Maṇi* sub hdg. to canto XXII.

(2) The territory that is under the King's protection.
Puṇam : 5.

Kāvalar (காவலர்): (1) Guards or night watchmen in the city.
Aham : 122 : 6, 308 : 14, 311 : 4; *Kuṟṇ-
jip* : 240; *Nar* : 98 : 9; *Śilap Padlham* : 29,
VI : 144, XVI : 146.

(2) Burial ground keepers. *Maṇi* : VI : 62.

(3) The time keepers. *Kuṟun* : 261 : 6; *Mullaip* : 55 : 8;
Śilap : V : 49.

(4) Kings. *Kuṟal* : 560 : 2; *Maṇi* : XII : 49, XXIII : 146,
XXV : 130, 231, XXVIII : 9; *Paḷa* : 20 : 1; *Puṇam* :
8 : 1, 17 : 8, 35 : 29, 208 : 5, 261 : 6, 390 : 5; *Śilap* :
IX : 65, XXIII : 81, 113, XXVI : 52, 157, 254,
XXVIII : 135.

(5) *Śeṅguṭṭuvan*. *Śilap* : XXV : 184, XXVI : 191.

(6) Imayavaramban Neḷum Chēralādan. *Śilap* : XXIX :
Uśalvari : 3.

(7) Tuṇai Ilam Killi. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 177.

(8) Puṇyarājan. *Maṇi* : XXV : 11.

(9) Chēran. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 113.

(10) Chōḷa. *Maṇi* : XIX : 32, XXIV : 6.

(11) Pāṇḍyan. *Śilap* : XIV : 217, XVI : 133, 154, 216.

Kāvalan Dēvi (காவலன் தேவி): (1) The Queen. *Śilap* : XVI : 111

(2) Rājamādēvi. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 6.

Kāvalāḷar (காவலாளர்): (1) Defenders of forts. *Maṇi* :
XXVIII : 29.

(2) Guards. *Maṇi* : VII : 111.

Kāvaṛkaṇihai (காவற்கனிகை): The girl who performs on the
stage. *Maṇi* : XXII : 30; *Śilap* : V : 50.

Kāvar Śāhāḍu (காவற் சாகாடு): 'The vehicle of protection' - The ship of state. The state which is engineered by the king. *Puṇam* : 185 : 2.

Kāvarpeṇḍir (காவற்பெண்டிர்): Nurses. *Maṇi* : VII : 58.

Kāvarpeṇḍu (காவற்பெண்டு): (1) Nurse; probably of Chōḷan Pōravaikkōpperunaṅkiḷḷi. Poet and author of *Puṇam* : 86.

(2) Kaṇṇahi's nurse in *Śilap* : XXIX sub hdgs. *Śilap* : XXIX : *Uraippāyiram*.

Kāvan Mullai (காவன் முல்லை): (1) One of the Purattiṇai Tuṇais. Kāvanmullai Bhūdanār was an expert in this field of composition. *Kuṟun* : 104, 211; *Padiṟṟu* : 89 col.

(2) Possibly it was also the name of a town to which this poet belonged. *Aham* : 151, 391; *Naṟ* : 274.

Kāvan Mullai Bhūdanār (காவன் முல்லை பூதனார்): Poet and author *Aham* : 21, 241, 293, 391; *Kuṟun* : 104, 211; *Naṟ* : 274.

Kāvi (காவி): A kind of flower called Kuvaḷai; or Nīlam; Blue Nehumbo. *Aham* : 150 : 11, 350 : 1; *Kuṟun* : 144 : 1; *Maṇi* : V : 8; *Naṟ* : 123 : 6; *Śilap* : IV : 45, XX : *Vaṇba* : 2 : 1, XIV : 138.

Kāvidi (காவிதி): (1) Title holders who were exempt from paying certain taxes. *Śilap* : XXII : 9.

(2) This title was borne by ḷampullūrkkāvidi. *Naṟ* : 89 by Kīran kaṇṇanār. *Naṟ* : 218 by Perum Koṟṇanār. *Naṟ* : 364 by Āvūrkkāvidihaḷ Śādēvanār. *Naṟ* : 264.

Kāvidimākkal (காவிதிமாக்கள்): The ministers bearing the Kāvidi title. *Maḍuraik* : 499.

Kāviri (காவிரி): (1) The largest river in Tamil Nad, meaning the river which 'enriches the gardens;' corrupted into 'Kāvēri' and given a mythological

origin. *Aham* : 6 : 6, 62 : 9, 76 : 12, 123 : 11, 126 : 5, 166 : 14, 177 : 16, 181 : 12, 186 : 16, 213 : 22, 326 : 10, 341 : 4, 385 : 4; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 24 : 4, 35 : 3; *Maṇi* : III : 55, V : 39, XV : 48, XXII : 40; *Paṭṭinap* : 6, 126, 190; *Porunar* : 248; *Śilap* : I : 5, V : 165, VI : 163, VII : 1 : 19, IX : 57; X : *Kaṭṭurai* : 8, X : 33, 108, 214, XI : 39, XXV : 120, 123, XXVII : 171, XXIX : *Vāḷttu* : 10. On its banks is situated Kaḷārttuṭṭurai. *Aham* : 6 : 6, 222 : 8, 226 : 10; Kaḷār and Uṇḍai are on its banks.

(2) It carried away Āṭṭan Atti. *Aham* : 396 : 14, 376 : 11; *Aiṅguṟu* : 42 : 3; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 7 : 3, 12 : 4, 24 : 4, 35 : 3, 36 : 2; *Kuṟun* : 258 : 3; *Padiṟṟu* : 50 : 6, 73 : 8, 90 : 47; *Puṟam* : 35 : 8, 43 : 22, 58 : 1, 68 : 9, 166 : 28, 174 : 8; 393 : 23, 399 : 12.

(3) Ariśil Āṟu. *Puṟam* : 385 : 8.

(4) The river that flowed out of Agastya's waterflask. *Maṇi Padiham* : 12.

Kāviriḱkīḷavan (காவிரிக்கீழவன்) : Chōḷa; here Killivalavan. *Puṟam* : 58 : 1, 399 : 12.

Kāviri Nāḍan (காவிரி நாடன்) : The Chōḷa. *Kaḷavaḷi* : 7 : 3, 12 : 4, 24 : 4, 35 : 3, 36 : 2; *Śilap* : I : 5; XXIX : *Vāḷttu* : 10.

Kāviri Nāḍu (காவிரி நாடு) : The Chōḷa country. *Kaḷavaḷi* : 7 : 3, 12 : 4, 36 : 2; *Śilap* : VI : 31.

Kāviri(ppaḍappai)ppaṭṭinam [காவிரிப்(படப்பைப்)பட்டினம்] : Puhār. Paḍappai is garden. *Aham* : 205 : 12; *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 135; *Śilap* : XV : 151.

Kāviriṭṭāyāi (காவிரிப்பாளை) : Kāviri as divine lady; her children were the Vēḷāḷās. *Śilap* : X : 148.

Kāviriṭṭāyāi (காவிரிப்பாளை) : Kāviri as divine lady; her children were the Vēḷāḷās. *Śilap* : X : 148.

Kāviriṭṭāyāi (காவிரிப்பாளை) : Kāviri as divine lady; her children were the Vēḷāḷās. *Śilap* : X : 148.

Kāviriṭṭāyāi (காவிரிப்பாளை) : Kāviri as divine lady; her children were the Vēḷāḷās. *Śilap* : X : 148.

Kāvirippūmpaṭṭinattukkārikanṇanār (காவிரிப்பூம்பட்டினத்துக்காரிக் கண்ணனார்): Poet and author; he was a vaiśya. (*vide Tol. Marabu Sūti* : 74. Deemed to be a devotee of Tirumāl. *Aham* : 107, 123, 285; *Kuṟun* : 297; *Puṟam* : 57, 58, 169, 171, 353.

Kāvirippūmpaṭṭinattu Śeṅganṇanār (காவிரிப்பூம்பட்டினத்துச் செங்கண்ணனார்): Poet and author. *Aham* : 103, 271; *Nar* : 389.

Kāvirippūmpaṭṭinattu Śēdankaṇṇanār (காவிரிப்பூம்பட்டினத்துச் சேந்தன் கண்ணனார்): Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 347.

Kāvirippūmpaṭṭinattu Ponvāṇiganār Mahanār (Nap)pūdanār [காவிரிப்பூம்பட்டினத்துப் பொன்வானிகனார் மகனார் (நப்பூதனார்)]: Poet and author; he was a goldsmith; author of *Mullaippāṭṭu*.

Kāvirippūmpaṭṭinam (காவிரிப்பூம்பட்டினம்): Also Puhār; *vide* Puhār. Described in *Pāṭṭinappūlai*.

- (1) Town to which *Kāvirippūmpaṭṭinattu Ponvāṇiganār Mahanār Nappūdanār* (author of *Mullaippāṭṭu*) belonged.
- (2) Town to which *Kāvirippūmpaṭṭinattu Kārikkanṇanār* belonged. *Aham* : 107, 123, 285; *Kuṟun* : 297; *Puṟam* : 57, 58, 169, 171, 353.
- (3) *Kāvirippūmpaṭṭinattu Śeṅganṇanār* belonged. *Aham* : 103, 271; *Nar* : 389.
- (4) *Kāvirippūmpaṭṭinattu Kandarattanār* belonged. *Kuṟun* : 342.
- (5) *Śēdankaṇṇanār* belonged. *Kuṟun* : 347; *Puṟam* : 57, 58, 169, 171, 353.

Kāviri Vāyil (காவிரி வாயில்): Estuary of the river Kāviri. *Maṇi* : XXII : 43.

Kāvu (காவு): Kā; Garden. *Paḷa* : 172 : 4; *Puṟam* : 337 : 14, 366 : 22.

Kāvēri (காவேரி): Corrupted form of Kāviri. *Śilap* : 7 : 2 : 2, 2 : 4, 3 : 2, 3 : 4, 4 : 2, 4 : 4, 25 : 2, 25 : 4, 26 : 2, 26 : 4, 27 : 2, 27 : 4.

Kāḷ (காழ்) : (1) Pearls. *Śilap* : IV : 41.

(2) An ornament consisting of 24 chains of gold and pearls. *Nar* : 133 : 4.

(3) The prod. *Padiṟṟu* : 77 : 8.

(4) Thread (from this *kāḷagam*). *Pari* : 6 : 15, 12 : 18, 15 : 5.

Kāḷvai (காழ்வை) : The Ahil flower; the eaglewood tree. *Kuṟiñjip* : 93.

Kāḷagam (காழகம்) : (1) cloth (from Burma, perhaps) *Kali* : 92 : 37; *Murugu* : 184; *Paṭṭinap* : 191; *Puṟam* : 41 : 9.

(2) Blue cloth. *Kali* : 73 : 17.

(3) Belt. *Kali* : 7 : 9.

(4) Kaliṅgam variety of cloth. *Śilap* : XXII : 91, 98.

Kāḷiyar (காழியர்) : (1) Washermen. *Aham* : 89 : 7; *Śilap* : V : 24.

(2) Sellers of sweetmeats. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 32; *Śilap* : VI : 137.

Kāḷōr (காழோர்) : (1) Boatmen. *Nar* : 74 : 3.

(2) Elephant drivers. *Maduraik* : 658; *Maṇi* : IV : 35; *Perumbāṇ* : 39; *Śilap* : XXII : 12.

Kāḷāmbi (காழாம்பி) : Mushroom. *Kaḷavaḷi* : 36 : 4; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 134.

Kāḷi (காளி) : The Goddess of the desert tract. *Śilap* : XX : 39.

Kāḷai (காளை) : (1) bull; expression used to denote young and energetic persons. *Nar* : 179 : 8, 184 : 2, 293 : 9; *Puṟam* : 258 : 6, 302 : 8, 312 : 6, 322 : 1, 334 : 11.

(2) Here Muruga. *Pari* : 8 : 86.

Kāṟkaṇi (காற்கணி) : *Kāṟku Aṇi*. Anklet. *Śilap* : XVI : 111.

Kāṟṟu (காற்றறு) : A kind of defect in pearls. *Śilap* : XIV : 193.

Kān (காள்): Forests, *Aham* : 359 : 14; *Naṟ* : 158 : 3, 198 : 2, 348 : 5; *Puṟam* : 33 : 1.

Kānṟai (கான்றை): A kind of tree. *Maṇi* : VI : 81.

Kānakkōḷi (*Kūnaṅkōḷi*) [கானக்கோழி : கானங்கோழி]: The jungle (wild) fowl. *Kuṟun* : 242 : 1; *Porunar* : 222; *Puṟam* : 32 : 11, 395 : 10; *Śilap* : X : 116, XII : 34, XXV : 54.

Kānakanūḷan (கானகநாடன்): Address of Chēramīn Karuvūr Eriya Oḻvāṭkōpperum Chēral Irumporai. *Puṟam* : 5 : 3.

Kānakam (கானகம்): Jungle. *Śilap* : XIII : 44. Cremation ground. *Śilap* : XX : 39.

Kānattōr (கானத்தோர்): Foresters. *Puṟam* : 28 : 10.

Kānappaḍam (கானப்படம்): Kind of facial shield with jungle scenes painted on them. *Śilap* : XIV : 173.

Kānappēr (கானப்பேர்): Kāḷaiyār Kōil; a forest fortress famous as impregnable; held by Vēṅgaimārban but reduced by Ugrapperuvaḷudi; a part of Tirukkānappērkkunṟam. *Puṟam* : 21, 367.

Kānappēr Eyil (கானப்பேர் எயில்): The fortress at Kānappēr. *Aham* : 26; *Puṟam* : 21 : 6.

Kānappēr Eyil Kaḷanda Ukkirapperuvaḷudi (கானப்பேர் எயில் கடந்த உக்கிரப்பெருவழுதி): The Pāṇḍyan king who defeated Vēṅgai Mārban and reduced Kānappēr; reputed as the last great Śaṅgam Pāṇḍyan ruler; compiler of *Ahaṇānūṟu*. Poet *Puṟam* : 21 col. 367.

Kānam (கானம்): Forest. *Aham* : 283 : 13, 314 : 3, 387 : 9; *Nūlaḷi* : 396 : 2, 398 : 1; *Naṟ* : 154 : 1, 177 : 1, 205 : 5, 238 : 1, 240 : 10, 256 : 11, 292 : 4, 302 : 10, 321 : 3, 362 : 4, 394 : 1; *Śilap* : XI : 79, 204, XIII : 4, 36, XV : 73.

Kānamaññai (கானமஞ்ஞை): Wild peacock. *Kuṟun* : 38 : 1; *Puṟam* : 127 : 4.

Kānamar Śelvi (கானமர் செல்வி): Korṟavai; Kāḍu Kiḷāl; the Goddess of Victory and Pālai region. *Aham* : 345 : 4.

Kānal (கானல்): Garden; Land other than desert or agricultural.

Śilap : VI : 113, XXI : 15. Garden areas in the littoral tracts.

Aham : 30 : 14, 150 : 12, 260 : 3, 290 : 9, 370 : 13, 400 : 3;
Naṟ : 4 : 1, 27 : 4, 96 : 9, 149 : 5, 155 : 3, 163 : 9, 12, 187 : 3,
 191 : 11, 195 : 9, 203 : 7, 219 : 9, 223 : 3, 227 : 3, 231 : 8,
 235 : 4, 245 : 10, 254 : 12, 258 : 1, 263 : 5, 267 : 6, 301 : 8,
 311 : 8, 319 : 2, 327 : 8, 331 : 3, 335 : 4, 342 : 7, 345 : 1, 354 : 1,
 4, 372 : 2, 375 : 3, 382 : 1, 388 : 6, 392 : 9. *Puṟam* : 48 : 4.

Kānal Pāṇi (கானல் பாணி): *Kānal vari*. *Śilap* : VIII : *Veṇba* :
 2 : 4, XXVII : 50.

Kānal Vari (கானல் வரி): A kind of musical composition deemed
 appropriate to the *Kānal* Region. *Śilap* : VII : 1; *Padiham* : 69,
 VII : 52 : 2, VII canto hdg.

Kānal Varippāḍal (கானல் வரிப்பாடல்): Kind of musical composi-
 tion and the singing of it. *Śilap* : VII : 24 : 1, 24 : 4.

Kānalamperunduṟai (கானலம்பெருந்துறை): One of the towns
 held by Tittan (perhaps Chōḷa). A coastal town. *Aham* :
 152 : 6.

Kānavar (கானவர்): Foresters; hunters; pastoral people. The
 same as *Kāḍavar*. *Aham* : 34 : 3, 231 : 5, 282 : 2, 292 : 10,
 368 : 1; *Kuṟiñjip* : 225; *Kuṟun* : 333 : 1, 335 : 6, 342 : 2, 379 :
 2, 385 : 2; *Murugu* : 194; *Perumbāṇ* : 116; *Porunar* : 220;
Puṟam : 159 : 15, 247 : 2; *Śilap* : XII : 9, XXVII : 217; *Naṟ* :
 65 : 6, 75 : 6, 82 : 11, 85 : 8, 165 : 2, 228 : 5, 255 : 3, 285 : 3,
 282 : 7, 306 : 5, 336 : 3, 386 : 2, 393 : 5.

Kānavāraṇam (கானவாரணம்): jungle or wild fowl. *Naṟ* : 21 : 8;
Puṟam : 52 : 16; *Śilap* : XIII : 37.

Kānīnan (கானீனர்): Son of an unmarried woman. *Ēlādi* : 30 : 3.

* *Kūnuṇaṅgu Kaḍuṇēṟi* (கானுணங்கு கடுநெறி): 'The forest path
 parched up by failure of rains'. Name of the 5th stanza of
 III Ten *Padiṟṟu*.

Kiḍaṅgil (கிடங்கில்): (1) A place in Āmūrkkōṭṭam; the chief of this place was Nalliyakkōḍan. *Śirupāṇ* : 160.

(2) Poyhaiyār praised this place. *Nar* : 65 : 2.

(3) Place to which Kīraṅkaṇṇanār belonged. *Nar* : 218.

(4) To which Perum Koṟṟanār belonged. *Nar* : 364.

(5) To which Kiḍaṅgil Kulapati Nakkaṇṇanār belonged. *Kuṟun* : 252.

(6) Kiḍaṅgil Kāvidi Kīran Kaṇṇanār belonged. *Nar* : 218.

(7) Kiḍaṅgil Kāvidi Perum Koṟṟanār belonged. *Nar* : 364.

Kiḍaṅgu (கிடங்கு): Ditch; a subterranean room. *Nar* : 379 : 8; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 10 : 17, 22 : 24; *Puṟam* : 350 : 1; *Śilap* : XV : 207.

Kiḍuhu (கிடுகு): Shield. *Paṭṭinap* : 78; *Śilap* : XIV : 172.

Kiḍlai (கிடை): Cork. Dolls 'especially small toy chariots were made of this'. Buoys for floating, and fake swords were made of this. *Pari* : 6 : 35.

Kiṇḱiṇi (கிண்கிணி): Small anklet worn by children. *Aham* : 254 : 3; *Kali* : 74 : 13, 81 : 6, 85 : 2, 96 : 17; *Nar* : 250 : 2, 269 : 1; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 52 : 20; *Puṟam* : 77 : 1, 198 : 5; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 161 : 1

Kiṇaru (கிணறு): Well. *Paḷa* : 61 : 2, 344 : 4; *Puṟam* : 132 : 3; *Peṟumbāṇ* : 97; *Śirupāṇch* : 66 : 3.

Kiṇai (கிணை): (1) Drum called Taḍāri. *Aham* : 325 : 9, 356 : 4.

(2) A kind of musical instrument, possibly resembling the modern uḍukkai or gaṇṇjira. *Aham* : 301 : 10; *Puṟam* : 111 : 4.

(3) Its leather side resembles the shell of a tortoise. *Nar* : 108 : 4; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 90 : 44; *Puṟam* : 70 : 3, 226 : 15, 249 : 3; *Pari* : 8 : 81.

(4) The drum of the Marudam region; also the dancer's drum. *Puṟam* : 76 : 8, 78 : 12, 79 : 3; *Śilap* : X : 139, XIII : 148.

(5) The martial drum. *Puṟam* : 111 : 4, 373 : 31, 374 : 6, 375 : 5, 376 : 23, 377 : 4, 378 : 8, 379 : 7, 382 : 18, 383 : 3, 387 : 4, 388 : 11, 392 : 5, 393 : 20, 394 : 7, 396 : 14, 397 : 10.

Kiṇaiñan (கிணைஞன்) : The Taḍāri player; also Kiṇaivan. *Puṟam* : 377 : 14.

Kiṇaimahal (கிணைமகன்) : The drum player's wife. *Puṟam* : 388 : 3, 399 : 16; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 136.

Kiṇaivan (கிணைவன்) : vide *Kiṇaiñan*; Tuḍiyan. *Puṟam* : 379 : 11, 381 : 20; *Tahaḍūr Yāt ' Kārttarum '* : 6.

Kimburi (கிம்புரி) : (1) The thimble attached to the sharp end of an elephant's tusk. *Śilap* : V : 150.

(2) An ornament like the mouth of a fish. *Neḍumal* : 96.

(3) An arrangement in the wall for the discharge of water. *Puṟam* : 97.

Kirāmam (கிராமம்) : Gramam. Village. *Maṇi* : XIII : 103.

Kiriyai (கிரியை) : Action. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 50.

Kirīdan (கிரீதன்) : Person (son) who is purchased for a price. *Ēlādi* : 30 : 4.

Kiruttam (கிருத்தம்) : Function. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 388, 389, 391, 395, 396, 398.

Kiruttiraman (கிருத்திரமன்) : Foundling. *Ēlādi* : 31 : 2.

Kiruta Kōṭi (கிருத கோதி) : One of the authors who supported the system of proofs in logical arguments like *Pramāṇas*. He accepted eight of the Ten *Pramāṇas*. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 5.

Kilukili (கிலுகிலி) : Rattle for children. *Śiṟupāṇ* : 61.

Kiḷamai (கிழமை): A system of Ālāpana or rendering of a tune.
Pari : 17 : 18.

Kiḷavan (கிழவர்): Owner, landowner. *Kuṟaḷ* : 1039 : 1.

Kiḷār (கிழார்): (1) The pulley system attached to the arrangement for drawing water from a deep irrigation well. *Maduraik* : 93; *Ṣilap* : X : 110.

(2) A caste suffix as in the name of Kōvūrkiḷār etc. when it indicates 'Vēḷāḷa' caste.

Kiḷḷi (கிள்ளி): (1) The Chōḷa; he owned the place Ambar. Pinnattūr Narayanasvami Iyer's identification of this Kiḷḷi with Kiḷḷi Vaḷavan seems to be unwarranted. *Maṇi* : XXV : 193, XXVIII : 172) XXIX : 3; *Nar* : 141 : 9.

(2) Chōḷa : Neḍumuḍikkilḷi; *vide Maṇi* : XXVIII : 172.

(3) Chōḷa : perhaps Karikālan who might have had a festival at Vaṇṇi after his victory there, though Pinnattūr Narayanasvami Iyer equates Kiḷḷi with Kiḷḷi Vaḷavan. *Nar* : 390 : 3.

(4) Chōḷa. *Puṟam* : 69 : 16, 70 : 10, 167 : 10, 399 : 13.

(5) Nalamkilḷi. *Puṟam* : 27 : 10, 43 : 10.

(6) Perumkōkkilḷi, i.e., Kōpperum Chōḷan. *Puṟam* : 220 : 6.

(7) Polampūt Kiḷḷi. *Aham* : 205 : 10. A king of this name once tried to capture the land of the Kōṣar : he belonged to Kāvirippūmpaṭṭinam.

(8) Chōḷa title. *Aiṅḡuru* : 78 : 1; *Puṟam* : 13, 16, 27, 28, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 61, 62, 69, 70, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 125, 167, 173, 226, 227, 228, 367, 368, 373, 382, 393, 397, 480.

Kiḷḷimaṅgalam (கிள்ளிமங்கலம்): Place to which Kōkēvanār belonged. *Nar* : 365. To which Kiḷḷimaṅgalam Kiḷār belonged. *Kuṟun* : 76, 110, 152, 181.

Kiḷḷimaṅgalam Kiḷār (கிள்ளிமங்கலம் கிழார்): A Vēlāḷa poet; author. *Kuṟun* : 76, 110, 152, 181. His son was Kōkēvanār; also called Kiḷimaṅgalam Kiḷār, Kiḷimaṅgalamkiḷār, Kaḷi-maṅgalamkiḷār. *Nar* : 355.

Kiḷḷimaṅgalam Kiḷār Mahanār Kōkēvanār (கிள்ளிமங்கலம் கிழார் மகனார் கோகேவனார்): Poet and author. *Nar* : 365.

Kiḷḷi Vaḷavan (கிள்ளி வளவன்): (1) He defeated Paḷaiyan Māran at Kūḍal and captured his horses, elephants and towns. *Aham* : 346 : 22.

(2) Basic name of Chōḷan Kuḷamurrattu Tuṇḷjiya Kiḷḷi Vaḷavan. *Puṟam* : 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 46, 69, 69 : 16, 70, 70 : 10, 173, 226, 227, 228, 373, 387, 393, 399 : 10.

(3) The father of Udayakumaran son of Pīlivaḷai. *Maṇi* : XXV : 14.

Kiḷḷai (கிள்ளை): Parrot; a domestic bird; famous for green plumage, reddish beak and a red circular line around the neck. *Aham* : 28 : 10, 242 : 6, 324 : 3, 369 : 4; *Aiṅguṟu* : 281 : 2, 287 : 2, 290 : 2; *Kuṟiñjip* : 101; *Kuṟun* : 67 : 1, 333 : 3; *Nar* : 143 : 5; *Perumbāṇ* : 227, 300; *Śilap* : XXV : 54.

(*Pāvinṇelunda*) *Kiḷavi* [(பாவின்றெழுந்த) கிளவி]: (1) Prose works completely free from verse. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 485 : 2.

(2) Words; originally perhaps Eḷuttu also, and so painting too. *Nar* : 146 : 8.

Kiḷavi Ākkam (கிளவி ஆக்கம்): The chapter on 'the structure of words' : I Iyal of *Tol. Śol*.

Kiḷi (கிளி): Parrot. *Aham* : 12 : 7, 28 : 12, 32 : 5, 34 : 14, 37 : 8, 38 : 12, 49 : 1, 118 : 13, 126 : 17, 192 : 5, 194 : 15, 301 : 11, 308 : 10; *Aiṅguṟu* : 260 : 3, 282 : 3, 283 : 3; *Aintiṇai* (50) : 18 : 2, 33 : 1; *Kali* : 13 : 18, 20 : 7, 37 : 13, 50 : 9, 55 : 14;

Kuṟun : 133 : 2, 141 : 1, 142 : 2, 198 : 5, 240 : 2, 291 : 2, 346 : 5, 360 : 6; *Kainnilai* : *Kuṟiñji* : 1 : 1; *Maṇi* : III : 156, XIX : 70; *Nālaḍi* : 283 : 3; *Naṟ* : 13 : 9, 25 : 6, 102 : 1, 104 : 6, 147 : 3, 194 : 10, 209 : 6, 259 : 4, 288 : 9, 301 : 5, 304 : 3, 306 : 2, 317 : 4, 328 : 3, 368 : 1, 389 : 6; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 78 : 6; *Pari* : 9 : 42; *Paṭṭinap* : 150, 264; *Porunar* : ; 34 *Puṟam* : 138 : 9, 395 : 14; *Śilap* : II : 57, VIII : 86, XII : 33, XXIV : 1; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 3 : 3, 4; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 623 : 3.

Kiḷichchiṟai (கிளிச்சிறை) : A variety of gold. *Śilap* : XIV : 201.

Kiḷai (கிளை) : (1) Division of paṇ. *Śilap* : XIV : 166.

(2) *Kiḷlai*, i.e., Parrot. *Aintiṇai* (70) 13 : 1.

Kiḷai Narambu (கிளை நரம்பு) : In *Yāl*; *Kuṟaḷ*, *Iḷi*, *Tuttam*, *Viḷari*, *Kaikkilai*. *Maṇi* : XIX : 25; 5 strings of this *Yāl*. *Śilap* : VIII : 33.

Kinnaram (கின்னரம்) : A kind of bird famous for its conjugal fidelity. *Perumbāṇ* : 494.

Kīraṅkaṇṇānār (கீரங்கண்ணனார்): Basic name of poet Kuḍavāyil Kīrankaṇṇānār who belonged to Kuḍavāyil. *Kuṟun* : 79.

Kīraṅkīranār (கீரங்கீரனார்): Poet and author. *Naṟ* : 78.

Kīrattanār (கீரத்தனார்): Basic name of Kuḍavāyirkīrattanār. *Aham* : 315, 345, 366, 385; *Kuṟun* : 281, 369; *Naṟ* : 27, 42; *Puṟam* : 242.

Kīrandai (கீரந்தை): (1) A poor brahmin of Madurai; i.e., father of Kīran. *Śīlap* : XXIII : 42.

(2) Basic name of Poḍukkayattukkīrandai, poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 337.

(3) author of *Paripāḍal* : 2 on Tirumāl.

Kīran (கீரன்): (1) Father of Śāttan in Pāṇḍyan Kīran Śāttan. *Puṟam* : 178 col. 240 col.

(2) Basic name of Mōṣi Kīran. *Aham* : 392; *Kuṟun* : 33, 75, 383; *Puṟam* : 50 col.

(3) Son of Anduvan; basic name of Anduvan Kīran. *Puṟam* : 359 col.

(4) Father of Kaḷārka Kīran Eyirriyār. *Aham* : 163. *Naṟ* : 312 etc.

(5) Father of Kaṇṇānār. *Naṟ* : 218.

(6) Father of Kīranār. *Naṟ* : 78.

Kīranār (கீரனார்): (1) Basic name of (Nak) Kīranār. *Naṟ* : 358.

(2) of Immen Kīranār. *Aham* : 398.

Kīlppāl (கீழ்ப்பால்): Low caste. *Puṟam* : 183 : 9.

Kīlmaḱkaḷ (கீழ்மக்கள்): Low born ones. *Āchāra* : 10 : 3, 4.

Kīlēlulagam (கீழேயுலகம்): The seven nether worlds. *Pari* : 3 : 20.

Kīlōr (கீழேர்): Vēḷāḷar. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 144 : 2.

Kukkil (குக்கில்): The bird called Śakōram; Śembōttu; kingfisher. *Kaḷavaḷi* : 5 : 3.

Kumkumakkalaṅgal (குங்குமக்கலங்கல்): Vermilion paste used as a cosmetic. *Pari Tiraḷṭu* : 2 : 88.

Kumkumam (குங்குமம்): Saffronpowder. *Maṇi* : XIX : 87, XXV : 86; *Pari* : 19 : 85; *Śilap* : IV : 49, VIII : 21, XIII : 115, XIV : 90, XXII : 45, 124.

Kuchcharakkaḍḍihai (குச்சரக்கடிக்கை): The Gūrjara type of house. *Maṇi* : XVIII : 145, 152.

Kuchcharam (குச்சரம்): Gūrjara; Gujarāt. *Maṇi* : XVIII : 145, 152.

Kuñjarakkuruhu (குஞ்சரக்குருகு): The bird called 'Yānaiaṅkuruhu'. *Aham* : 145 : 15.

Kuñjaram (குஞ்சரம்): Elephant. *Aham* : 92 : 3, 145 : 15; *Aintiṇai*(70) 31 : 1; *Innā* : 14 : 1; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 16 : 39, 25 : 2; *Kār* : 12 : 3; *Padiṟṟu* Quotation in *Tol. Poruḷ* : 12, 25, Nach. V; Ten *Padiham* : 17; IV : Ten *Padiham* : 10; *Puṟam* : 308 : 11; *Śilap* : XXVII : 255; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : 'Vaduval' : 5, *Tol. Poruḷ* : 574 : 1.

Kuṭṭam (குட்டம்): (1) Lit. A tank; this gets corrupted into *Kuṭṭai*. *Naṟ* : 280 : 3; *Perumbāṇ* : 271.

(2) The Baraṇi Star. *Śilap* : XXIII : 134.

Kuṭṭi (குட்டி): The young one of wild cat, rat, squirrel etc. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 556 : 2, 561 : 2, 565 : 1.

Kuṭṭuvan (குட்டுவன்): (1) Chēra family name found in *Naṟṟērku-kuṭṭuvan* etc. *Aham* : 270; *Puṟam* : 54, 240, 369 col.

(2) *Śeṅguṭṭuvan*; because his 'kaḍal piṟakkōttiya' feat is mentioned by Paraṇar here. *Padiṟṟu* : 46; *Puṟam* : 91 : 13, 343 : 9; *Śilap* : XXVI : 61, 247, XXVIII : 37.

- (3) Toṇḍi Munṇurāi (harbour) belonged to him. *Puṇam* : 290 : 12.
- (4) Kaḷumalam belonged to him. *Aham* : 270 : 9.
- (5) Marandai belonged to him. *Aham* : 376 : 18 ; *Kuṇun* : 34 : 4.
- (6) (Iyal Tēr) Kuṭṭuvan - perhaps Imayavaramban Neḍuñjēralādan. *Śirupāṇ* : 49.
- (7) Basic name of Palyanaiśelkeḷukuttuvan. Hero of *Paḍiṇṇu* : III : Ten.
- (8) Basic name of Kaḍalpiṇakkōṭṭiya Śeṅguṭṭuvan. Hero of V Ten *Paḍiṇṇu* ; and *Śilappadikāram Vañjikkāṇḍam*.
- (9) He was never content with many victories in battle. *Paḍiṇṇu* : 47 : 1 ; *Śilap* : XXVIII : 130, 132.
- (10) (Śeṅkōṇ) Kuṭṭuvan : Was he Śeṅguṭṭuvan ? *Aiṅguṇu* : 178 : 3.
- (11) Basic name of Chōḷia Enādi Tirukkuttuvan. *Puṇam* : 394 : 3.
- (12) Family to which Kuṭṭuvan *Kiḷāṇ*, poet, belonged. *Kuṇun* : 179.
- (13) The fort Ahappa belonged to him. This fortress was destroyed by a 'Śembian' says Pinnattūr A. Narayanasvami Iyer, commentator on *Naṇṇinai* ; but Ahappa seems to have been destroyed by Palyānaiśelkeḷukuttuvan ; (*Naṇ* : 14 : 3 who is probably the Kuṭṭuvan mentioned here) ; and so Ahappa could not have belonged to the Chērās. The reading 'Śembian' in *Naṇ* : 14 is wrong and the other reading suggested by the editor 'Arumiḷai' is correct.
- (14) Chēran ; to him belonged the Kuḍamalai or the western hills. *Naṇ* : 105 : 7, 395 : 4.
- (15) Here Neḍunchēral Ādan. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 103.

(Pal) *Kuṭṭuvan* [(பல்)குட்டுவன்]: (1) 'The many *Kuṭṭuvans* or the people of the *Kuṭṭanāḍu*' says *Nachchinārkkiniyar*. But it perhaps means the many *Kuṭṭuvan* or *Chērā* princes simultaneously ruling in different parts of the country. *vide Puṇam* : 195 com. for support for this view. *Madurai* : 105.

(2) *Kuṭṭuvanār* - People of *Kuṭṭanāḍu*. *Padiṟṟu* : 22 : 27, 23 : 10, 42 : 8, 43 : 11.

(3) Basic name of Nambi *Kuṭṭuvanār*. Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 109, 243.

Kuṭṭuvan Irumporai (குட்டுவன் இரும்பொறை) : *Tahaḍūr Erinda Perum Chēral Irumporai*, father of *Iḷam Chēral Irumporai*. *Padiṟṟu* : IX Ten *Padiham* : 1.

Kuṭṭuvan Kaṇṇan (குட்டுவன் கண்ணன்) : Poet who was somehow related to the *Chēra* family ; or was every person of *Kuṭṭanāḍu* called *Kuṭṭuvan* ? *Kuṟun* : 179.

Kuṭṭuvan Kīran (குட்டுவன் கீரன்) : Poet who was perhaps related to the *Chērā* family ; (or was he so called merely because he belonged to *Kuṭṭanāḍu* ?) *Puṇam* : 240 col.

Kuṭṭuvan Kōdai (குட்டுவன் கோதை) : Basic name of *Chēramān Kuṭṭuvan Kōdai*. *Puṇam* : 54 col.

Kuṭṭuvanār (குட்டுவனார்) : Basic name of Nambi *Kuṭṭuvanār* ; perhaps indicates *Chērā* affinity. *Naṟ* : 345.

Kuḍakkāl Viḷakkam (குடக்கால் விளக்கம்) : The wick that is placed on the rim of a pot and lighted ; a primitive lamp. *Śilap* : VI : 138.

Kuḍakkāṟṟu (குடக்காற்று) : The west wind. *Perumbāṇ* : 240.

Kuḍakkō (குடக்கோர்) : (1) The *Chēra*. *Śilap* : XXVI : 61.

(2) A Chēra title. *Puṟam* : 62, 63, 210, 211, 368 col.

(3) King of the Kuḍa nāḍu i.e., the Chēra. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 103.

Kuḍakkōchchēral (குடக்கோச்சேரல்) : Śeṅguṭṭuvan ; his younger brother was Ilaṅgō Aḍihaḷ. *Śilap Padiham* : 2.

Kuḍahakkoṅgar (குடகக்கொங்கர்) : The Koṅgar belonging to the Kuḍahu (or the Kuḍa nāḍu). *Śilap* : XXX : 159.

Kuḍakaḍal (குடகடல்) : The western sea. *Aham* : 378 : 15; *Puṟam* : 2 : 10, 17 : 2.

Kuḍahar (குடகர்) : Lit. People of the western country i.e., the western part of Tamiḷaham. Now restricted to coorg. *Śilap* : XXVI : 121.

Kuḍaṅgar (குடங்கர்) : Hut ; probably a corruption of Kuḍaṅgam hut (skt), as Pari has it. But 'Kul' seems to be a root word indicating 'hollowness' and is seen in words like Kuḍam, Kuḍal, Kuḍisai, Kuḍigai, Kuḷḷan, Kuḷḷam, Kuḷir, Kuḷam etc. Kuḍaṅgam may be a loan word from Tamil into Skt. *Kuraḷ* : 890 : 1.

Kuḍaśam (குடசம்) : (1) The Indian cork. The white flowers called Veṭṭappālaippū. *Kuṟiñjip* : 67; *Maṇi* : III : 164; *Śilap* : XIII : 157.

(2) The red kuḍaśam flower. *Śilap* : XIV : 87.

Kuḍandai (குடந்தை) : Kumbakōṇam ; Kumbam (Skt) - Kuḍam (pot) (or is it short form for Kuḍavāyil, the western gate of Uṟaiyūr or is it the 'Kuḍavāśal' of today near Kumbakōṇam ?) The Koṟṟa Chōḷar kept their treasure here. *Aham* : 60 : 13.

Kuḍandai Vāyil (குடந்தை வாயில்) : A suburb of Kumbakōṇam in the ancient days ; the poet who refers to this place, belonged to Kuḍavāyil (Kuḍavāyil Kīrattanār) and so perhaps the two places were identical. *Nar* : 379 : 7.

Kuḍanāḍu (குடநாடு) : (1) The western part of Tamiḷaham ; Part of it was ruled by a chieftain called Erumai. *Aham* : 115 : 5.

- (2) *Kuṭṭuvan* was the ruler of *Kuḍanāḍu*. *Aham* : 91 : 17,
 (3) The *Chēra* land (hence the *Chēra* titles like *Kuḍakkō*,
Kuḍavarkōmān etc.) *Padiṟṟu* : VI Ten *Padiham* : 5 ;
Puṟam : 177 : 12.

Kuḍapulam (குடபுலம்) : (1) The western country. *Kuḍapula-*
viyanār belonged to this land. *Aham* :
 340 : 17 ; *Puṟam* : 373 : 26.

- (2) The *Chēra* land. *Padiṟṟu* : 51 : 3 ; *Śirupāṇ* : 47.

Kuḍapulaviyanār (குடபுலவியனார்) : Poet who belonged to *Kuḍa-*
pulam on the *Chēra* land. Author of *Puṟam* : 18, 19 cols.

Kuḍam (குடம்) : (1) Pot. The ordeal by 'cobra in the pot' was
 commonly practised to prove innocence or
 guilt. *Aham* : 86 : 8, 336 : 7 ; *Nar* : 44 : 9 ;
Paḷa : 57 : 4, 179 : 4, 243 : 4.

- (2) A kind of dance. *Arumpada* : says 'it was danced
 by *Vāsudēva* with pots made either of metals or
 mud'. *Adiyārka*. says that the pots used by *Vāsudēva*
 were of *Pañchalōka* or an alloy of five metals.
Śilap : VI : 55. This dance was one of the
 6 *Vinōdakkūttūs* (or funny dances), and was danced
 by *Vāsudēva* on the streets of the city of 'Ś' the
 fortress of '*Vāṇan*' a great enemy of the Gods.
Maṇi : VI : 7, XXIX : 390, 457.

Kuḍam Śuṭṭavar (குடம் சுட்டவர்) : Cowherds ; lit ; those who say
 that 'a pot of milk is enough'. *Kali* : 107 : 2.

Kuḍambai (குடம்பை) : Nest. *Kuṟaḷ* : 338 : 1.

Kuḍamalai (குடமலை) : (1) The western mountains. *Kār* : 33 : 2.

- (2) The hills of *Kuṭṭuvars*. *Nar* : 105 : 8, 239 : 1 ; *Paṭṭi-*
nap : 188 ; *Śilap* : XI : 53.

Kuḍamalaiyāṭṭi (குடமலையாட்டி) : *Kaṇṇahi*, because she attached
 liberation there. *Śilap* : XII : 47.

Kuḍarttoḍar Mālai (குடர்த்தோடர் மாலை): The umbilical cord.
Mani : XXV : 72.

Kuḍavar (குடவர்): (1) Cowherds and shepherds. *Aham* : 393 : 16.

(2) Westerners. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 55 : 9; *Paṭṭinap* : 276; *Puṟam* :
 17 : 40; *Śilap* : XXIV : 134.

Kuḍavar kō (குடவர் கோ): (1) The Chēra king. *Śilap* : XXIV :
 134.

(2) Here Māntaran Chēral Irumporai. *Puṟam* : 17 : 40.

(3) Here Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Śilap* : XXVII : 64.

Kuḍavar Kōmān (குடவர் கோமான்): The Chēra king. Here
 Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Śilap* : XXVII : 227.

Kuḍavalan (குடவலன்): Tirumāl, i.e., he that can dance the
 'Kuḍakkūttū'. *Pari* : III : 83.

Kuḍavāyil (குடவாயில்): (1) Place to which Kuḍavāyil Kīrattā-
 nār belonged. Probably Kuḍavāśal
 which is in the neighbourhood of
 Kumbakōṇam. *Aham* : 35, 44, 60,
 79, 119, 129, 287, 315, 345, 366,
 385; *Kuṟun* : 79, 281, 369; *Nar* : 27,
 212, 319; *Puṟam* : 242.

(2) Though from the various colophons in the antho-
 logies, it would appear that Kuḍavāyil merely is 'a
 western gate', *Aham* : 44 would suggest that it was
 a town; (or was it a suburb on the western side of
 Uṟaiyūr?) If Kuḍandai Vāyil became Kuḍavāyil, it
 was perhaps so called because it was situated on the
 entrance to Kumbakōṇam (Kuḍandai). In the Kuḍa-
 vāyirkkōṭṭam, Kaṇaikkāl Irumporai was imprisoned
 by the Chōḷa Śeṅgaṇān. *Puṟam* : 74 col. This Kuḍa-
 vāyirkkōṭṭam may be contrasted with the Kuḍavāyir-
 kōṭṭam of *Śilap*.

Kuḍavāyir Kīrattanār (குடவாயிற் கீரத்தனார்): Poet belonging to Kuḍavāyil. He specialised mostly in Pālai. Author of *Aham* : 35, 44, 60, 79, 119, 129, 227, 315, 345, 366, 385. In regard to *Aham* : 35, a rdg. has Ammūvanār. *Naṟ* : 27, 212, 379; *Puṟam* : 242. In *Kuṟun* : 79, he is mentioned in a rdg. as the author, though Kuḍavāyil Kīranakkan is the name of the poet.

Kuḍavāyir Kīranakkan (குடவாயிற் கீரநக்கன்): Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 79. (A rdg. has Kuḍavāyir Kīrattanār).

Kuḍāri (குடாரி): An axe-like implement different from Kaṇichchi or Maḷu. *Pari* : 5 : 34, 66, 8 : 100.

Kuḍi (குடி): (1) Family. *Aham* : 184 : 1; *Kuṟaḷ* : 171 : 1, 502 : 1, 544 : 1, 549 : 1, 601 : 1, 602 : 1, 2, 603 : 1, 604 : 1, 608 : 1, 609 : 1, 653 : 2, 794 : 1, 887 : 2, 888 : 2, 898 : 1, 992 : 1, 1022 : 2, 1023 : 1, 1024 : 1, 1025 : 1, 1028 : 1, 1030 : 2; *Nālaḍi* : 69 : 4, 84 : 1, 141 : 2, 142 : 2, 143 : 2, 144 : 3, 149 : 1, 199 : 3, 312 : 3; *Nānmaṇi* : 54 : 2, 66 : 2, 72 : 4; *Paḷa* : 50 : 1, 360 : 4; *Puṟam* : 58 : 5, 164 : 14, 183 : 5; *Śilap* : XIX : 28, XXIII : 34, 40, 143; *Śīru-paṇṇch* : 10 : 3, 24 : 2, 46 : 3.

(2) The people used to desert their homes when robbers had injured their cattle or when battles were fought. *Aham* : 377 : 6; *Kuṟun* : 145 : 1.

(3) Subjects of a king (one of his six auxiliaries). *Kali* : 10 : 5, 34 : 14, 78 : 8, 130 : 19; *Kuṟaḷ* : 381 : 1, 390 : 1, 542 : 2, 544 : 1, 554 : 1, 549 : 1, 632 : 1; *Maduraik* : 167; *Nānmaṇi* : 29 : 1; *Paṭṭinap* : 286; *Porunar* : 182; *Puṟam* : 35 : 21, 33, 72 : 12, 75 : 4, 314 : 5; *Śilap* : I : 32, IV : 9, 10; *Tiṇaimālai*(150) : 134 : 3; *Tirikaḍu* : 13 : 2, 33 : 1, 50 : 1, 77 : 4.

(4) Kulam or clan. *Tol. Śol* : 165, the ancient warrior tribe 'Mūdil' *Kuṟaḷ* : 352 : 8, 502 : 1, 681 : 1, 952 : 2, 953 : 2, 954 : 1, 955 : 1, 957 : 1; *Puṟam* : 71 : 17, 335 : 8; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 79 : 14.

(5) The Gotra groups. *Murugu* : 178.

(6) Dynasty. *Puṟam* : 43 : 19, 45 : 5, 7.

Kuḍikkaḍan (குடிக்கடர்): Duty by the subjects. *Aham* : 375 : 12.

Kuḍihai (குடிஹை): (1) Small temple (In Kannada 'gudi' : temple)
Maṇi : XVIII : 145, 152, XIX : 29, XXIV : 161.

(2) A hut ; compare this with *Kuḍiśai*. *Maṇi* : VI : 63.

Kuḍikōḷ (குடிகோல்): Robbing the subjects ; a cause for 'anger' in (royal) psychology ; or what brings about ruin to one's family interests leads to 'anger'. *Tol. Porul* : 258 : 1.

Kuḍi Śeyal Vahai (குடி செயல் வகை): 'Ways of promoting the status and prosperity of one's own family'. *Kuṟaḷ* : 103 ch. hdg.

Kuḍiñnai (குடிநை): The large 'horned' owl, also called 'Kōṭṭān' or 'Kūhai' ; its hoot resembles that of a drum. *Aham* : 9 : 13, 19 : 5, 89 : 3, 283 : 6 ; *Aiṅṅuru* : 291 : 1 ; *Malaipaḍu* : 141 ; *Naṟ* : 394 : 2 ; *Paḷa* : 246 : 3 ; *Porunar* : 210 ; *Puṟam* : 170 : 7, 370 : 6 ; *Śilap* : XIII : 31.

Kuḍinilai Uraittal (குடிநிலை உரைத்தல்): A *Tuṟai* in *Puṟam*.
Puṟam : 290 col.

Kuḍimai (குடிமை): (1) Also called 'Ūrāṇmai'. The nature of high birth. *Kuṟaḷ* : 96 ch. hdg., 133 : 1, 293 : 1, 951 ; *Nānmaṇi* : 83 : 2 ; *Naṟ* : 234 : 2 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 274 : 2 ; *Tol. Śol* : 56 : 1.

(2) The conduct associated with high birth. *Āchāra* : 49 : 3 ; *Nālaḍi* : 66 : 4, 333 : 1.

(3) A point of compassion between Talaivan and Talaivi (man and woman). *Tol. Poruḷ* : 273 : 1.

(4) Nobility of birth. *Kali* : 135 : 8 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 608 : 1, 609 : 1.

Kuḍil (குடில்): Hut for residence, usually thatched with hay ; also pigsty. *Perumbāṇ* : 225.

Kuḍumbam (குடும்பம்): Family. *Kuṟaḷ* : 1029 : 1, 2.

Kuḍumi (குடுமி): (1) Chief. *Puṇam* : 6 col., 9 col., 12 col., 15 col.

(2) Tuft, peak. Removal of tuft or 'kuḍumi' was a ceremony. *Aintiṇai* (50) 25 : 3; *Puṇam* : 77 : 2; *Śirupañch* : 30 : 1.

(3) Basic name of Mudukuḍumipperuvaludi, a Pāṇḍya king. *Puṇam* : 6 : 26, 9 : 8, 12 : 3, 64 : 6.

(4) The comb on peacock's (or any bird's) crown. *Aham* : 290 : 1, 368 : 7.

(5) The ornament worn on the tuft. *Perumbāṇ* : 451.

(*Veṇ*) *Kuḍai* [(வெண்) குடை]: (1) White royal umbrella or parasol. *Kaḷavaḷi* : 15 : 1, 22 : 1, 36 : 3, 39 : 2; *Kali* : 9 : 1, 100 : 3; *Kuraḷ* : 1034 : 1; *Maṇi* : IV : 27, XIX : 126, XXII : 14, 194; *Nālaḍi* : 3 : 1, 21 : 2; *Nar* : 146 : 4, 234 : 6; *Padiṇṇu* : 52 : 31; *Puṇam* : 3 : 1, 5 : 17, 22 : 12, 24 : 23, 31 : 3, 35 : 19, 60 : 12, 62 : 8, 75 : 11, 174 : 15, 175 : 6, 189 : 2, 197 : 8, 213 : 2, 229 : 20, 231 : 5, 294 : 1, 361 : 14, 387 : 31, 392 : 1, 394 : 2; *Śilap* : I : 46, III : 115, 118; *Taḥa-ḷūr Yāt* : 1 : 3.

(2) One of the royal insignia. *Tol*, *Poruḷ* : 626 : 1.

(3) It was moved in the direction of the battlefield on an auspicious day : uḷiṇai Tiṇai in *Puṇam*. *Aham* : 204 : 1, 231 : 12, 285 : 10; *Śilap* : XV : 3, XXVI : 33, 44, 72; *Tol*, *Poruḷ* : 68 : 1.

(4) The conqueror siezed the enemy's umbrella as a coveted war prize. *Padiṇṇu* : VIII : Ten *Padiham* : 6.

(5) The temple umbrella was raised above the deity taken out in procession. *Pari* : 19 : 87.

- (6) The dancer's Talaikkōl, deemed to possess the spirit of Jayandan (son of Indra), was cut out of the handle of the enemy's parasol. *Śilap* : XX : 9, 73, XXVIII : 91, 99.
- (7) The royal umbrella was deemed to have been lowered (in the public esteem) when justice miscarried. *Śilap* : VII : 52 : 14, XI : 1, XIX : 19, 22, XX : 2, XXII : 53, XXV : 115, XXVII : 77, 122, 253, XXIX : *Ammānai Vari* : 14.
- (8) One of the insignia of the brahmins. *Śilap* : XXII : 31, XXIII : 77.
- (9) When the Arakkar (the Asuras, here) stood poised for battle, Murugan danced the Kuḍai dance; it is known as the 'Kuḍaikkūttu'. *Śilap* : VI : 53.
- (10) The palmyra leaf container for fruits etc. *Aham* : 275 : 2.
- (11) The ladle-like container for toddy, made out of palmyra leaves. *Nar* : 253 : 7.
- (12) The wicker basket containing meat. *Kali* : 23 : 9; *Puṇam* : 10 col., 177 : 16, 352 : 3 vide 'ūnpodī paṣum kuḍaiyār'.

Kuḍai Śīl (குடைச் சீல்) : Anklet. *Paḍiṇṇu* : 57 : 11, 68 : 18.

Kuḍainilai Vañji (குடைநிலை வஞ்சி) : The fixing of an auspicious day for removing the royal umbrella towards the battle field; Tolkāppiar does not include this in Vañji but perhaps Ilango followed *Pannirupaḍalam* as *P. V. M.* later on did. *Śilap* : XXV : 141.

Kuḍai Niḷal Marabu (குடை நிறல் மரபு) : Singing the praise of royal protection. *Paḍāṇ* in *Puṇam*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 91 : 10.

Kuḍai Maṅgalam (குடை மங்கலம்) : Ceremonial bathing and worship of the royal umbrella. A *Puṇam* Tīṇai. *Puṇam* : 60 col.

Kuḍaiyar (குடையர்) : Holders of umbrellas; especially royal ones. *Pari Tiraṭṭu* : 1 : 44.

(*Makara*) *Kuṇḍalam* [(மகர) குண்டலம்]: An ear ring made in the shape of a shark. *Pari Tirattu* : 10 : 1.

Kuṇḍigai 'குண்டிகை': *Kamaṇḍalam*; a ceremonial waterflask. An emblem of the Brahmins. *Śilap* : XXII : 31, XXIII : 77.

Kuṇḍukaṭ Pāliyādan (குண்டுகட் பாலியாதன்): A poet of the name of Ādan who had deep set eyes and belonged to Pāli, a place; author of *Nar* : 220; *Puṇam* : 387.

"*Kuṇḍukan Ahaḷi*" (குண்டுகண் அகழி): "Deep and spacious moat". Name of *Paḍiṟru* : VI Ten : 3.

Kuṇḍai (குண்டை): Ox. *Nālaḍi* : 350 : 2.

Kuṇakaḍal (குண கடல்): The eastern sea. *Nar* : 153 : 1, 346 : 1; *Puṇam* : 17 : 2.

Kuṇaḍisaikkunṇam (குணதிசைக்குன்றம்): 'The hill of the Rising Sun' *Śilap* : XXVII : 196.

Kuṇapulam (குணபுலம்): The eastern lands; i.e., of the Chōḷas. *Śirupāṇ* : 79.

Kuṇam (குணம்): (1) East; also *kuṇakku*. *Paḍiṟru* : 59 : 6. (*Kuṇa mudal* - the eastern horizon).

(2) *Guṇam* : The essential character of an object. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 50.

Kuṇa Vadan (குண வதன்): *Guṇavadan*. Man of character. *Śilap* : X : 181.

Kuṇavāyil (குணவாயில்): Iḷaṅgo Aḍihaḷ resided at Tirukkuṇavāyil on the east of Vaṇṇi says Aḍiyārka. *Śilap Paḍiham* : 1. Arumpada. says that Iḷaṅgo stayed in the temple of Tirukkuṇavāyil.

Kuṇil (குணில்): The drumstick. *Aham* : 186 : 11; *Kuṇun* : 328 : 3.

Kudir (குதிர): Granary. *Maduraik* : 169; *Pdrumbāṇ* : 186.

Kudirai (குதிரை): (1) A hill; its chief was Piṭṭan Korṇan. *Puṇam* : 168 : 14.

- (2) Its chief was Eḷini. *Puṇam* : 158 : 8.
- (3) Horse. *Aham* : 1 : 2, 14 : 18, 105 : 10, 148 : 7, 233 : 6; *Kuṇun* : 74 : 1, 385 : 3; *Puṇam* : 302 : 1, 2.
- (4) Cavalry; the Chēra's army included the cavalry. *Aham* : 309 : 10; *Ēlādi* : 49 : 1; *Kali* : 96 : 6, 7, 18, 24, 26, 28, 29, 32, 34, 36, 37, 39, 105 : 59; *Maṇi* : IV : 45; *Nālaḍi* : 398 : 3; *Paḷa* : 162 : 3; *Śilap* : XXII : 118, XXVI : 199, 214.
- (5) The male of this was also called 'śēval' (perhaps because it sped like a bird but śēval was cock, hardly a suitable analogy. Pērāśiriyar says it is obsolete usage). *Tol. Poruḷ* : 607 : 1, 623 : 5.
- (6) Its young was called 'kanṇu'. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 567 : 1, 570 : 1.

Kudiraikkānam (குதிரைக்கானம்) : Kudirai hills; Piṭṭan Korṇan ruled over this. Its chief was Añji. Was it Kudiraimukh (South Kanara Dt.)? *Aham* : 143 : 13, 372 : 9.

Kudiraittariyanār (குதிரைத்தரியனார்) : Poet and author of *Naṇ* : 296.

Kudirai Nilai (குதிரை நிலை) : Cavalry fighting. A military situation in *Puṇam*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 72 : 1.

Kudirai Maṇam (குதிரை மறம்) : The ferocity of the cavalry fight; A military situation *Puṇam* Tiṇai. *Puṇam* : 73, 299, 302, 303, 304 col.

Kundam (குந்தம்) : A long type of mace thrown at enemies. *Śilap* : XV : 216. Toys of this were also made of cork. *Mullaip* : 41; *Pari* : 11 : 50.

Kuppaikkīrai (குப்பைக்கீரை) : An ordinary type of cabbage growing along the hedges; variety of potherb. *Puṇam* : 159 : 9.

Kuppaikkōḷiyār (குப்பைக்கோழியார்) : Poet and author of *Kuṇun* : 305. He was so called after an expression he uses in this poem.

Kumbam (கும்பம்) : Pot; broken pots were found in the cremation ground. The funeral ritual of breaking pots in the cremation ground (at the time of cremation) still continues.

Kummāyam (கும்மாயம்): Sugar porridge; a favourite offering to the gods. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 185.

Kumattūr (கும்ட்டுர்): Town to which Kaṇṇanār author of *Padiṟṟu* : II Ten belonged.

Kumattūrkkannanār (கும்ட்டுர்க்கண்ணனார்): Poet of the name of Kaṇṇanār who belonged to Kumattūr. Author of *Padiṟṟu* : II Ten. *Padiṟṟu* : II Ten *Padiham* : 13.

Kumaṇan (கும்ணன்): Chief of Kudirai hills; he lived after the reputed seven last vallals of the Tamilland. He was reputed for his charity and generosity; he was driven away to the forests by his younger brother Iḷam Kumaṇan. He presented his sword to Perumtalai Śāttanār so that he could cut his (Kumaṇan's) head and earn from Iḷamkumaṇan the price he had set on his head. *Puṟam* : 158 : 26, 159 : 25, 160 : 12, 163 : 9, 164 : 8, 158 to 165 cols.

Kumaravēl (கும்ரவேல்): Murugan; the God of the Hills; col. to *Murugu*.

Kumaran (கும்ரன்): A king of Kapilapuram related to Vasu king of Śiṅgapuram in Kaliṅga. *Śilap* : XXIII : 139, XXVI : 16.

Kumaranār (கும்ரனார்): (1) Basic name of Vēmbarrūrkkumaranār. Poet and author of *Aham* : 157; *Puṟam* : 317 col.

(2) Of Uṟaiyūr Śalliyān Kumaranār; poet and author of *Aham* : 44. (Rdg. Kuḍavāyirkīrattanār).

(3) Of Śelliyān Kumaranār. *Naṟ* : 141.

(4) Of Eḷūppanṟi Nāgan Kumaranār. *Aham* : 138, 240.

(5) Basic name of Kūrṟan Kumaranār. *Naṟ* : 244.

(6) Of Maruṅgūrppaṭṭinattu Śēndan Kumaranār. *Naṟ* : 289.

Kumari (கும்ரி): (1) A river or mountain in the southern end of Tamiḷaham. Adulterous women washed off their sins by bathing in the sacred waters of the Kumari. *Maṇi* : XIII : 7, 74, 83; *Padiṟṟu* : 43 : 8; *Śilap* : XI : 20; *Tol. Śiṟappu* : 2.

- (2) Southern limit of Tamiḷaham; the Cape. *Maduraik* : 70; *Maṇi* : V : 37; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 11 : 24.
- (3) Eternal youth. *Kuṟun* : 347 : 2; *Perumbāṇ* : 246, 247.
- (4) Unmarried girl (virgin); her locks of hair are not be touched by any stranger. *Maṇi* : XIV : 77, XXII : 143; *Puṟam* : 301 : 2.
- (5) Deemed to be the female counterpart of Śiva. *Śilap* : XI : 214, XV : 15, XXIII : 11; XXVII : 69, *Uraip* : XXIX. *Uśalvari* : 12 : XXIX : *Nūṟkaṭṭurai* : 1.
- (6) Durgha the goddess worshipped by the Eyinars. *Śilap* : XII : 67, 72, 151.

Kumarikkōḍu (கும்ரிக்கோடு): The Kumari hills lost in the course of the sea erosion. *Śilap* : XI : 20. Arumpada. treats 'Kumari' as a river and says 'Kōḍu - banks' but Aḍiyārk. treats it as a hill and says 'Kōḍu - hill'.

Kumarikkōlam (கும்ரிக்கோலம்): Durgha's presence. *Śilap* : XII : 116.

Kumarippaḍai (கும்ரிப்படை): Virgin armies, engaging in battle for the first time. *Puṟam* : 294 : 3.

Kumiḷ (கும்பி): (1) Small cashmere tree; its flower usually compared to beautiful noses; also the plant blooming this. *Kār* : 28 : 1; *Maṇi* : VI : 123, XX : 48; *Naṟ* : 6 : 7, 274 : 5, 286 : 2; *Śilap* : V : 205, 215, VIII : 75; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 225; *Tōl. Poruḷ* : 386 : 1.

(2) A kind of fruit. *Puṟam* : 324 : 9.

Kumiḷi Nāḷal (கும்பி ஞாழல்): Place to which Nappaśalaiyār belonged. *Aham* : 160.

Kumiḷi Nāḷalār Nappaśalaiyār (கும்பி ஞாழலார் நப்பசலையார்): Nappaśalaiyār was a poetess who belonged to the place *Kumiḷi Nāḷal*. *Aham* : 160.

Kuy (கூய்): Frying the spice and the curry to be added to the soup. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 21 : 11.

Kuyam (கூயம்): Cutlass. *Śilap* : XVI : 30.

Kuyavari (கூயவரி): Tiger. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 25 : 1.

Kuyavan (கூயவன்): The potter; it was his function to forecast festivals. He wore the Nochchi garland and fed the crows and the gods in the Manṛam. *Nar* : 200 : 4, 293 : 2.

Kuyil (கூயில்): Koel; the dark singing bird; usually perches on the Mango tree or on the Nochchi tree; and sings during spring and in the mornings. Its eggs resemble the unripe fruit of the uhāi tree. It is the general of Kāman's armies. *Aham* : 25 : 6, 97 : 23, 229 : 19, 237 : 5, 279 : 12, 293 : 6, 297 : 8, 317 : 16, 341 : 2, 355 : 1; *Aiṅṅuru* : 341 : 2, 346 : 3, 369 : 5; *Innā* : 21 : 1; *Kali* : 27 : 9, 28 : 8, 30 : 8, 33 : 25, 27, 34 : 8, 35 : 7, 36 : 8, 92 : 63; *Kār* : 16 : 1; *Kuṛun* : 192 : 3; *Maṇi* : IV : 5, 13, XIX : 59; *Nar* : 9 : 10, 97 : 3, 118 : 3, 157 : 5, 224 : 5, 243 : 4, 246 : 4; *Pari* : 15 : 41; *Paṭṭinap* : 55; *Puṛam* : 269 : 1; *Śilap* : VII : 26 : 1; VIII : *Veṇba* : 2 : 2; VIII : 12; XXVI : 112; *Śirupāṇ* : 4; *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50) 13 : 4, 14 : 2, 49 : 2.

Kuyilāluvam (கூயிலுஹம்): Śiva's temple in the Himālayās
Śilap : XXVIII : 102.

Kuyiluvakkaruvi (கூயிலுவக்கருவி): Leather musical instrument; mostly the larger one *vide* Kuyiluvam. *Śilap* : III : 138.

Kuyiluvakkaruviyāḷar (கூயிலுவக்கருவியாளர்): Musicians playing on leather musical instruments; *vide* Kuyiluvam. *Śilap* : XXVI : 142.

Kuyiluvam (கூயிலுஹம்): Musical instrument usually of leather; the chief ones being *mattaḷam*, *taṇṇumai*, *iḍakkai*, and *śallikai*. *Maṇi* : VII : 45; *Śilap* : XIV : 151.

Kuyiluvār (கூயிலுவர்): The band of musicians; a sort of orchestra; 208 of these followed *Seṅguṭṭuvan*. They played on flutes, lyres, drum etc. They played on *iḍakkai* and other leather instruments (percussion). *Maṇi* : VII : 123; *Śilap* : III : 130; V : 52; VII : 123; XVII : *Onṛan pahudi* : 8; XXVI : 129.

Kuyinar (கூயினர்): Those who plug holes; plumbers. *Maduraik* : 51.

Kuraṅgu (கூரங்கு): (1) Monkey; a common name for Mandi (female) and Kaḍuvan (male). *Aham* : 368 : 9; *Aiṅḡuru* : 275 : 1, 278 : 2; *Kuṟun* : 288 : 2; *Paḷa* : 51 : 4, 58 : 4, 140 : 2, 200 : 3; *Puṟam* : 378 : 20.

(2) A bend (probably from this 'monkey' with a 'bent' back). *Aham* : 376 : 17.

(3) The male of the *Kuraṅgu* (the monkey) is 'Kaḍuvan' *Tol. Poruḷ* : 623 : 1.

(4) Its female is 'Mandi'. *Maṇi* : V : 37; XVII : 11; XIX : 72; *Pari* : 19 : 38; *Śilap* : X : 157; XV : 159; 167, 175, 186; XXI : 21, 22; XXV : 50; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 568 : 1, 577 : 1, 622 : 1.

Kuraḍu (கூரடு): (1) The axle around which the wheel rotates, called Kuḍam. *Puṟam* : 283 : 8, 290 : 5.

(2) clip or fork. *Nālaḍi* : 208 : 2.

(3) sandalwood. *Murugu* : 33.

Kurambai (கூரம்பை): Hut. *Aham* : 12 : 9, 63 : 14, 129 : 6, 172 : 10, 200 : 2, 210 : 1, 229 : 6, 272 : 11, 315 : 16, 329 : 4, 369 : 23; *Kuṟiṅḡip* : 153; *Naṟ* : 207 : 2, 285 : 7; *Perumbāṇ* : 51, 88, 265; *Puṟam* : 120 : 13, 129 : 1, 332 : 4.

Kural (கூரல்): (1) The voice of the human throat; (or is it the svara called 'Kural'?) *Padiṟṟu* : 57 : 9; *Pari* : 17 : 17.

(2) The ears of the tinai corn. *Naṟ* : 13 : 9, 22 : 2.

(3) The first place (Narambu or svara) of the seven svaras (in the heptatonic scheme). *Maduraik* : 605; *Pari* : 19 : 42; *Puṟam* : 11 : 15; *Śilap* : III : 59, 73, 85; V : 200, VII : 47 : 2, VIII : 33, 34, 35, 38; *Śirupāṇ* : 229.

- (4) The Pāṇar sang this. This and Iḷi are related. *Śilap* : V : 35, XVII : *Kūttuḷppaḍudal* : 3, 7; *Eḍuttukkāṭṭu* : 11, 8.

Kurali (கூரலி) : A kind of creeper. *Puṇam* : 283 : 1.

Kuravam (கூரவம்) : (1) The common bottle flower. A kind of tree. Also called Kurā; its fruit resembles a human baby. Kuyil (the Koel) rests on this tree. This is different from the Marām which is 'Veṇ Kaḍambu'. *Śilap* : XII : 85.

- (2) Flower of that tree. *Aham* : 317 : 10; *Aiṅḡuru* : 344 : 2, 357 : 1; 369 : 4; *Kuṟiñjip* : 69; *Kuṟun* : 341 : 1; *Maṇi* : III : 160; *Śilap* : XI : 207; XIII : 151; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 70 : 1.

Kuravar (கூரவர்) : (1) Parents. *Śilap* : XIII : 89, 98; XVI : 60, 67.

- (2) Here Kavundi Aḍihaḷ. *Śilap* : XIII : 14.

Kuravan (கூரவர்) : The divine preceptor. *Śilap* : X : 184.

Kuravu (கூரவு) : The Kuravam tree. *Aham* : 97 : 16, 237 : 3; *Naṟ* : 56 : 1, 224 : 3, 266 : 2.

Kuravai (கூரவை) : (1) A kind of dance. *Aham* : 232 : 10, 269 : 20, 336 : 9; *Kali* : 39 : 28, 102 : 35, 103 : 75, 104 : 70, 108 : 61; *Naṟ* : 276 : 10.

- (2) The dance which the conquering king danced on the deck of the tall chariot. *Maduraik* : 97; *Murugu* : 197; *Padiṟṟu* : 73 : 7; *Puṇam* : 22 : 22, 24 : 6, 129 : 3, 396 : 9; *Śilap* : XVII : 6.

- (3) The dance which Tirumāl danced with Nappinnai. *Śilap* : XVII : *Karuppam*.

- (4) A group dance involving seven or nine people dancing with clasped hands. *Śilap Padiham* : 77, 83, V : 70; XXIII : *Kaṭṭurai* : 11; XXIV : 46, 130, XXVII : 31, XXX : 134.

- (5) It is called 'Kunṟakkuravai' when hunters dance it. *Śilap* : III : 24, XVIII : 6; *Paḍarkkapparaval* : 17;

Āḍumarppuhalḍal : 4; *Eḍuttukkāṭṭu* : 20; *Nūrkkāṭṭurai* : 13; *Vaṇji* : *Kāṭṭurai* : 9.

- (6) This is of two kinds : Muntērkkuravai and Pintērkkuravai. *Maṇi* : XIX : 66; *Tol. Pōruḷ* : 76 : 5, 6.

Kuravai Nilai (கூவை நிலை) : A situation in Puṇam; it depicts the warriors dancing the Kuravai dance. *Paḍiṇṇu* : 52 col.

Kuravaiyar (கூவையர்) : The Kuravai dancers. *Śilap* : V : 70.

Kurā (கூர) : A kind of tree. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 65 : 2.

Kurāppallī (கூரப்பள்ளி) : Place where 'Chōḷan Kurāppallit-tuṇṇiya Perum Tiru Māvaḷavan' died. *Puṇam* : 58, 60, 197, 373.

Kurāl (கூரல்) : (1) The female of the large horned owl, called also Kūhai or Kūṭṭān; it has a crown (comb) on its head. *Aham* : 265 : 19; *Maduraik* : 170; *Naṇ* : 218 : 8, 319 : 4; *Paḍiṇṇu* : V : 4 : 19; *Puṇam* : 280 : 5, 325 : 3.

- (2) The red coloured ox. *Kali* : 104 : 12, 105 : 14; *Kuṇun* : 224 : 4; *Maṇi* : VI : 76.

Kurī (கூரீ) : (1) Kuruvi; common sparrow (Ullūrkkuruvi or Ūrkkuruvi, is the domestic sparrow). *Kaḷavaḷi* : 8 : 3; *Kuṇun* : 46 : 2, 72 : 5, 85 : 2; *Naṇ* : 58 : 3, 181 : 1, 231 : 6, 366 : 9; *Puṇam* : 19 : 8, 318 : 4.

- (2) Parrot. Kapilar used the parrots to supply grains to the beleagured Parambu. *Aham* : 303 : 11, 388 : 5.

Kuru (கூரு) : Summer boils; common in Indian summer. *Paḷa* : 305 : 4.

Kurukkatti (கூருக்கத்தி) : A plant; Hiptage madablota; its flower. *Kuṇiṇṇip* : 92; *Naṇ* : 97 : 6; *Pari* : 12 : 79.

Kuruhilai (கூருகிலை) : The leaves of the Muruṅgai tree. *Kuṇiṇṇip* : 73.

Kuruḥu (கருஹு): (1) Stork; heron; different from 'Nārai'; it is usually white; and some of them have black legs; a variety of heron cries like an elephant and so is called 'Yānaiyaṅkuruḥu'; also swan; it is supposed to be capable of separating the water from a mixture of milk and water. *Aham* : 13 : 23, 40 : 3, 141 : 19, 145 : 15, 176 : 9, 178 : 8, 217 : 11, 300 : 4, 306 : 5; *Aiṅḡuṟu* : 7 : 4, 17 : 2, 81 : 1, 86 : 1, 122 : 3, 144 : 3, 151 : 1, 152 : 1, 153 : 1, 154 : 1, 155 : 1, 156 : 1, 157 : 1, 158 : 1, 159 : 1, 160 : 1, 180 : 3, 184 : 2; *Aintiṇai* (50) : 24 : 1, 45 : 4; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 57 : 1, 65 : 4; *Kainnilai* : *Neydal* : 11 : 1; *Kali* : 121 : 16, 126 : 6; *Kuṟun* : 5 : 2, 25 : 5, 34 : 4, 113 : 3, 127 : 1, 163 : 3, 226 : 6, 228 : 2, 260 : 1, 303 : 1, 381 : 4; *Maduraik* : 268; *Maṇi* : V : 13, XIX : 28; *Nālaḍi* : 135 : 4; *Nar* : 4 : 11, 27 : 8, 54 : 4, 67 : 3, 70 : 1, 3, 74 : 8, 123 : 2, 131 : 6, 138 : 4, 159 : 4, 167 : 2, 183 : 9, 189 : 4, 199 : 2, 211 : 4, 216 : 7, 291 : 2, 312 : 3, 338 : 12, 369 : 2, 372 : 5, 375 : 2; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 29 : 6, 30 : 4, 83 : 2; *Śilap* : IV : 59, XXII : 152; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 36 : 2, 139 : 2; *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50) : 46 : 2.

(2) Creeper and crane. *Maṇi* : XVIII : 55.

(3) Kurukkatti plant. *Kār* : 27 : 2; *Nānmaṇi* : 38 : 3; *Pari* : 5 : 9, 6 : 76, 15 : 41; *Perumbāṇ* : 376; *Śilap* : VII : 46 : 1, 2, 4, XIII : 52, 155; *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50) : 21 : 1, 30 : 1.

(4) Bellows. *Aham* : 55 : 2, 81 : 5, 202 : 6; *Kali* : 54 : 11; *Maṇi* : II : 43; *Nar* : 125 : 4; *Śilap* : XIII : 45.

(5) The (mythological) hill called Kṛauncham; *Pari* : 19 : 36; *Śilap* : XXIV : 58, 66.

Kuruḥpeyarkkunṟam (கருஹுபெயர்க்குன்றம்): The (mythological) hill called Krauncha which Muruga's Vēl blasted into two. *Maṇi* : V : 12.

Kuruṅgar (கருங்கர்): Pulaiyar; low caste men. *Nālaḍi* : 322 : 3.

Kurundam (குருந்தம்): The tree which Kaṇṇan felled; its flower; also 'Kurundu' wild lime. *Aiṅṇuṟu* : 439 : 2; *Kali* : 111 : 7; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 81 : 1; 105 : 4; *Tirikaḍu* : *Kāppu* : 2.

Kurundu (குருந்தி): The wild lime. *Kurundam*; its flower; Kaṇṇan felled this. One of the four flowers recognized as 'the flowers. *Aham* : 85 : 12, 133 : 15, 194 : 14, 304 : 10; *Kali* : 102 : 3, 113 : 25; *Kaimilai Mullai* : 1 : 2; *Kār* : 15 : 2; *Kuṟiñjip* : 95; *Maṇi* : III : 160, XIX : 93; *Naṟ* : 321 : 9 *Puṟam* : 335 : 2; *Śilap* : XVII : *Uḷvari Vāḷttu* : 4; XVII : *Pāḷttu*; *Kūttuḷpaḍudal* : 4; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 112 : 3; 114 : 3; 116 : 1; *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50) 13 : 1.

Kurumbi (குரும்பி): The ant hill. *Aham* : 72 : 5, 307 : 10.

Kuruvi (குருவி): The common sparrow. *Aiṅṇuṟu* : 295 : 4; *Kaḷa-vali* : 8 : 3; *Paḷa* : 100 : 3; *Pari* : 18 : 47; *Śilap* : 24 : 1.

Kuruḷai (குருளை): The young one; of dog, pig, tiger, rabbit etc. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 563 : 2. A general name for the young one. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 556 : 2.

Kuruḷaippanṟi (குருளைப்பன்றி): Piglet. *Aiṅṇuṟu* : 397 : 2.

Kullai (குல்லை): (1) Called Kañjā popularly; the poppy plant used as narcotic and intoxicant. Pinnattūr Narayanasvami Aiyar, however, treats Kullai as Tuḷasi here; the sacred basil. *Naṟ* : 376 : 5. 'Kanjankullai' also is its name. *Kuṟiñjip* : 78; *Kuṟun* : 11 : 5; *Murugu* : 201; *Porunar* : 234; *Śirupāṇ* : 29.

(2) Tuḷasi or Vetchi. *Kali* : 103 : 3; *Pari* : 12 : 79.

Kula Deivam (குல தெய்வம்): The family deity: here Kōvalan's family deity of 'Maṇimēkalādeivam'. *Śilap* : XV : 37.

Kulapati (குலபதி): Teacher of a thousand pupils; *vide* 'kiḍangil Kulapati Nakkaṇṇanār'. *Kuṟun* : 252.

Kulam (குலம்): (1) Scythe, sickle. *Porunar* : 242.

(2) Lineage; family. *Innā* : 20 : 4; *Kuraḷ* : 956 : 2, 958 : 2, 959 : 2, 960 : 1, 1019 : 1; *Maṇi* : XIII : 66, 68, 93;

Mudumol̥i Śiṛande : 7 *Nālaḍi* : 175 : 3, 195 : 1, 4, 285 : 1, 333 : 1; *Nānmaṇi* : 23 : 3, 95 : 3; *Paḷa* : 21 : 3, 314 : 3; *Śiṛupañch* : 24 : 2, 33 : 4, 35 : 2.

Kulan (குலன்) : Kulam; lineage; good birth. *Ēlādi* : 32 : 1; *Kuṛaḷ* : 223 : 2.

Kulai (குலை) : (1) The chord of a bow. *Paḍiṟru* : 79 : 11.

(2) Kind of grass. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 641 : 3.

Kuvalai (குவலை) : (1) Tulip? The Blue Flower, compared to the eye; called Nīlōṟpalam; and equated to Śeṅgaḥunīr. The purple Indian water lily; Blue nelumbo. *Aham* : 19 : 10, 27 : 13, 36 : 3, 38 : 2, 56 : 4, 62 : 4, 125 : 6, 128 : 9, 129 : 16, 138 : 2, 156 : 8, 165 : 10, 179 : 12, 180 : 5, 183 : 1, 216 : 9, 223 : 14, 228 : 4, 285 : 13, 308 : 11, 310 : 5, 357 : 5, 361 : 2, 381 : 19, 393 : 24, 395 : 2; *Aiñ-guru* : 72 : 3, 73 : 3, 225 : 2, 277 : 5, 299 : 2, 500 : 2; *Kuṛiñjip* : 63; *Kuṛun* : 13 : 5, 59 : 3, 62 : 2, 167 : 3, 270 : 6, 291 : 6, 300 : 1, 321 : 2, 339 : 6, 342 : 5, 346 : 4; *Maṇi* : V : 130, VIII : 7, XI : 38, XVIII : 74, XX : 76; *Murugu* : 22; *Nālaḍi* : 44 : 1, 236 : 2; *Naṛ* : 6 : 3, 34 : 2, 37 : 4, 77 : 12, 105 : 8, 160 : 8, 204 : 3, 205 : 6, 271 : 8, 317 : 9, 332 : 2, 367 : 8, 370 : 8, 376 : 5, 391 : 8; *Paḍiṟru* : 27 : 2; *Paḷa* : 365 : 3; *Paṭṭinap* : 241; *Perumbāṇ* : 293; *Puṛam* : 42 : 16, 52 : 22, 58 : 2, 116 : 1, 2, 105 : 2, 132 : 5, 153 : 7, 348 : 6; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 147 : 3.

(2) One of the five floral arrows of Kāman. *Kali* : 64 : 16, 141 : 31; *Maṇi* : XXIV : 38, XXVIII : 20; *Pari* : 11 : 97, 102, *Śilap* : II : 14, IV : 40, 64, 70, V : 192, 215, 230, VII : 20 : 4, 7 : 7 : 3, VIII : 75, X : 86, 132, XIII : 184, XIV : 76, XXIII : 2, XXVII : 234.

(3) A huge number. *Pari* : 2 : 13.

Kuvimul̥ (குவமுல்) : The rod with a pointed end like a thorn. *Maṇi* : XVIII : 163.

Kuḷal (குழல்): (1) Flute; playing this was a courtesan's art. The cowherds played on this. *Aintiṇai* (50) 7 : 3; *Innā* : 36 : 2; *Kār* : 15 : 4; *Kuṟaḷ* : 66 : 1, 1228 : 2; *Maṇi* : II : 21, IV : 3, V : 136, XIX : 57, 83; *Puṟam* : 143 : 15; *Pari* : 7 : 79, 12 : 40, 15 : 42, 22 : 40; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 112 : 1, 122 : 1; *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50) 7 : 1.

(2) The *Yāl* was tuned to the pitch of the flute. The flute was also called the *Vaṅgiyam*. *Kali* : 33 : 22, 101 : 35, 130 : 15, 143 : 37; *Naṟ* : 69 : 8, 113 : 11, 371 : 8; *Śilap* : III : 50, 139, V : 35, XII : 41, XXII : 140.

(3) A kind of flute was made of the *Konṟai* fruit (was *Konṟai* a raga?) *Aiṅguṟu* : 215 : 4; *Naṟ* : 364 : 10.

(4) The cowherd played the *Mullai Paṇ* on the flute. *Śilap* : II : 58, IV : 15, XXVII : 241.

(5) Flute. Its holes were punched by the pointed end of the fire lighter; *Kuṟiṇṇip* : 222; *Murugu* : 209; *Paṭṭi-
nap* : 156; *Perumbāṇ* : 179; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 162.

(6) Hole; flute. *Aham* : 305 : 16, 336 : 1.

(7) It was made of bamboo; metallic ones were inferior. *Aham* : 15 : 15, 54 : 11, 74 : 17, 219 : 16, 245 : 16, 265 : 9, 399 : 12.

(8) *Yāl*. *Aham* : 82 : 2.

(9) A kind of fish. *Śiṟupāṇ* : 163.

Kuḷalōn (குழலோன்): Flutist. *Śilap* : III : 69.

Kuḷavi (குழவி): (1) Child. *Kuṟaḷ* : 757 : 1; *Puṟam* : 4 : 18, 74 : 1, 319 : 10, 323 : 1, 379 : 15.

(2) Youth. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 556 : 4, 574 : 1, 578 : 1, 579 : 1, 577 : 2 (*Pērā*).

Kuḷaṟṟattanār (குழற்றத்தனார்): Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 242. His basic name was *Tattan*. (*Kuḷal*+*Tattan*)

Kuḷāi (குழாய்): The bamboo pipe; rice mixed with tamarind water was preserved in such pipes. *Aham* : 311 : 10.

Kuḷiṣi (குழிசி) : (1) Pot ; ballot papers for election by lot were put into this. *Aham* : 77 : 7.

(2) Mudpot. *Aham* : 393 : 14 ; *Maṇi* : VI : 90, 92 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 98, 366 ; *Puṇam* : 65 : 2, 237 : 7, 257 : 12, 371 : 6, 393 : 4.

(3) A large vessel. *Śilap* : XV : 209.

Kuḷiyam (குழியம்) : Scent balls. *Śilap* : XIV : 171.

Kuḷumūr (குழுமுர்) : The place where Udiyan's famous kitchen was established. *Aham* : 168 : 5.

Kuḷai (குழை) : (1) Ear ring. *Aham* : 3 : 17, 6 : 7, 86 : 27, 158 : 3, 351 : 12 ; *Aintiṇai* (70) 59 : 2 ; *Ēlādi* : 43 : 3 ; *Innā* : 23 : 1 ; *Kār* : 2 : 2, 28 : 2 ; *Kuṇal* : 1081 : 1 ; *Kuṇun* : 159 : 5, 256 : 5, 398 : 3 ; *Murugu* : 86 ; *Nālaḍi* : 370 : 1 ; *Nānmaṇi* : 56 : 2 ; *Naṇ* : 120 : 3, 286 : 1 ; *Neḍunal* : 139 ; *Paḍiṇṇu* : 14 : 15, 31 : 25, 15, 86 : 11 ; *Paḷa* : 163 : 3 ; *Pari* : 1 : 5, 11 : 97, 12 : 87, 15 : 55, 17 : 1 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 23 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 161, 312 ; *Porumar* : 30 ; *Śilap* : IV : 51, 69, V : 190, XI : 205, XXVIII : 73 ; *Śirupañch* : 155 : 4 ; *Tiṇai-mālai* (150) : 46 : 3.

(2) Part of a tree. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 642 : 2.

(3) Balabhadrar wore only one ear ring. *Kali* : 102 : 8, 104 : 23, 132 : 17.

Kuḷagu (குளகு) : Leaves ; foliage ; Fodder for herbevorous animals. *Aham* : 218 : 2, 229 : 5, 292 : 3, 392 : 3 ; *Kali* : 42 : 2, 43 : 20 ; *Mullaip* : 33 ; *Nālaḍi* : 16 : 3.

Kuḷam (குளம்) : (1) Tank ; it was charitable to provide drinking water tanks (reservoirs). *Maṇi* : VII : 76 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 191 : 1.

(2) They were provided with inlet and outlet for water. *Ēlādi* : 51 : 1 ; *Kuṇal* : 523 : 1 ; *Nānmaṇi* : 11 : 2, 54 : 1, 73 : 3, 83 : 3 ; *Nālaḍi* : 191 : 1 ; *Paḷa* : 23 : 3, 236 : 4, 380 : 4 ; *Śirupañch* : 66 : 1 ; *Tirikaḍu* : 70 : 1, 84 : 1.

(3) During nights watchmen guarded these without sleep. *Aham* : 42 : 9, 121 : 3, 252 : 13; *Perumbāṇ* : 273; *Puṛam* : 118 : 3, 142 : 1.

(4) The month of Mārgaḷi. (December-January). *Pari* : 11 : 76.

Kuḷambanār (குளம்பனார்) : Poet and author of *Nar* : 288.

Kuḷambātāyanār (குளம்பாதையனார்) : Poet and author of *Puṛam* : 253 col.

Kuḷamīn (குளமின்) : A kind of comet which might presage destruction of the world if it smokes up; strictly speaking, it is the Kārttigai Star. *Puṛam* : 395 : 35.

Kuḷamuṛṛam (குளமுற்றம்) : The place where the Chōḷa Killi Valavan died. This seems to be similar to Kachchimurram and Vañji murram. *Puṛam* : 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 46, 69, 173, 226, 227, 228, 386, 393, 397.

Kuḷavi (குளவி) : The wild jasmine; also a kind of green shrub. *Aham* : 182 : 7, 268 : 4, 272 : 8; *Aiṅṅuru* : 279 : 2; *Aintiṇai* (70) 3 : 1; *Kuṛiñjip* : 76; *Kuṛun* : 56 : 2, 59 : 3, 100 : 2; *Murugu* : 191; *Nar* : 51 : 8, 119 : 8, 232 : 2, 346 : 9, 376 : 5; *Padiṛru* : 12 : 10; *Puṛam* : 90 : 2, 168 : 14; *Śirupāṇ* : 46.

Kuḷir (குளிர்) : (1) A lyre-like implement which is used by watchmen in the fields to scare away birds. *Aham* : 32 : 6; *Kuṛiñjip* : 43; *Kuṛun* : 291 : 2, 360 : 6; *Nar* : 306 : 3.

(2) Scythe. *Malaipaḍu* : 110.

Kuḷiru (குளிறு) : Crab. *Kuṛun* : 24 : 4.

Kuṛṛam (குற்றம்) : (1) Evils; they are three : (1) lust; (2) anger (3) ignorance; or (1) lust (2) attachment (3) ignorance. *Maṇi* : XXX : 12 : 169, 175.

(2) Defects in sutram drafting are of ten kinds. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 653 : 3.

Kuṛṛam Kaḍidal (குற்றம் கடத்தல்) : 'Rejecting the evil'. *Kuṛaḷ* : 44 chap. hdg.

Kuṟṟiyaluharappuṇariyal (குற்றியலுகரப்புணரியல்): The chapter in Tol. *Eḷuttu* which deals with the conjunction of words ending in the short 'u'. *Tol. Eḷuttu* 9th & last Iyal.

Kuṟṟilaiyōr (குற்றலையோர்): Servant maids. *Śilap* : XVI : 84.

Kuṟaṅgu Śeṟi (குறங்கு செறி): A kind of ornament worn around the thigh. *Śilap* : VI : 86.

Kuṟatti (குறத்தி): The woman of the Kuṟava community. *Puṟam* : 108 : 1 ; *Śilap* : XXVII : 224.

Kuṟappiṇākkōḍi (குறப்பினுக்கொடி): The kuṟava girl slim as a creeper ; here Valli the spouse of Murugan. *Pari* : 19 : 95.

Kuṟa Makkaḷ (குற மக்கள்): The Kuṟavar children. *Nar* : 104 : 4.

Kuṟamahāḷ (குறமகள்): (1) The Kuṟava woman. *Aham* : 52 : 3, 188 : 13,

(2) Iḷa Eyini the poetess was a Kuṟa mahāḷ. *Puṟam* : 157 col.

(3) Kuṟi Eyini was a Kuṟa Mahāḷ. *Nar* : 357. She also used to dance the Veṟi dance ; she worshipped Muruga and officiated for the Vēlan. *Kuṟun* : 394 : 2 ; *Murugu* : 242.

Kuṟavar (குறவர்): (1) People of Kuṟava community. *Aham* : 12 : 9, 13 : 4, 78 : 7, 182 : 6, 232 : 9, 322 : 12, 348 : 8 ; *Kali* : 39 : 16 ; *Kuṟun* : 208 : 3, 339 : 3, 346 : 2 ; *Nar* : 5 : 3, 44 : 8, 102 : 8, 108 : 8, 201 : 1, 209 : 2, 341 : 5, 353 : 5 ; *Śilap Padiham* : 3, XXIV : 84, XXV : 27.

(2) Different from Vēṭṭuvar. *Nar* : 276 : 4. Their women wore garments of foliage. *Aiṅṅuru* : 213 : 2, 277 : 1 ; *Murugu* : 101 ; *Porunar* : 219 ; *Puṟam* : 129 : 1, 143 : 3, 168 : 5, 231 : 1, 236 : 2 ; *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50) 6 : 2, 8 : 2.

(3) Ēraikkōn belonged to this community. *Puṟam* : 157 : 7.

Kuṟavan Mahāḷ (குறவன் மகள்): Valli ; the spouse of Murugan. *Pari* : 8 : 69.

Kuṟaḷ (குறள்): (1) Hunchback. *Kali* : 94 : 5, 14.

(2) One of the eight deformed. *Maṇi* : XII : 97.

(3) Here Vānavan. *Maṇi* : XIX : 51.

(4) Dwarfs to divert kings. *Śilap* : XX : 17, XXVII : 214, XXVIII : 58.

(5) A form of verse. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 369 : 1.

(6) Short name for Tirukkuṟaḷ (by Tiruvalluvar).

Kuṟi (குறி): Appointed place; Place of tryst where lovers agree to meet. *Kuṟun* : 383 : 2.

Kuṟiṇji (குறிஞ்சி): (1) A paṇ; it refers also to a kind of Yāl; i.e., the Yāl tuned to Kuṟiṇji. *Aham* : 102 : 6; *Malaipaḍu* : 359; *Murugu* : 239; *Naṟ* : 255 : 2; *Perumbāṇ* : 182; *Porunar* : 28; *Śilap* : XXIV : 18, XXVIII : 35.

(2) The tree and its flower; strobilanthus; it grows at an altitude of 6000 ft. and flowers only once in 9 years; the blue flower. [The Nilgiris (the blue mts.) are so called because of the Kuṟiṇji flowers?] *Aham* : 308 : 16; *Kuṟiṇjip* : 63; *Kuṟun* : 2 : 3; *Naṟ* : 268 : 3, 301 : 1; *Puṟam* : 374 : 8; *Śilap* : XIV : 89.

(3) Behaviour of the people of Kuṟiṇji (the hill tracts) in regard to clandestine love. *Śiṟupāṇ* : 267.

(4) Hilly land. *Naṟ* : 116 : 11. If this changes its nature, the land becomes Pālai or desert. *Pari* : 9 : 67; *Śilap* : XI : 64.

(5) This Ahattiṇai is the Aham counterpart of Vetchi in Puṟam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 5 : 5, 6 : 1, 56 : 3.

Kuṟiṇjikkali (குறிஞ்சிக்கலி): II Part of *Kalittogai* by Kapilar.

Kuṟiṇjikkīḷavan (குறிஞ்சிக்கீழவன்): The lord appropriate to the Kuṟiṇji land that is Murugan. *Murugu* : 267.

Kuṟiṇjippāṭṭu (குறிஞ்சிப்பாட்டு): One of the poems in the anthology - *Pattuppāṭṭu*. It was composed by Kapilar for the edification of Ārya Araśan Brahattan who wished to be instructed in

the nature of Tamil literature. It contains 261 lines of Āsiri-yappā ; it is also called *Perumkuṟiñji*. It mentions 99 varieties of flowers in the context of suggesting that the heroine collected so many flowers on a stone pedestal while playing with her mate. Kapilar chose this theme because Kuṟiñji is supreme in Aintinai which is important to Aham which is the more typically Tamil of the two Poruḷ (Aham and Puṟam). Thus he enlightened his patron on the real nature of Tamil literature. *Kuṟiñji* col.

Kuṟiñjippāṇi (குறிஞ்சிப்பாணி): The song of the kuṟiñji tract. *Śilap* : XXVII : 224.

Kuṟittumāredirppai (குறித்துமாறெதிர்ப்பை): Loan of a fixed quantity of a commodity to be repaid later in the same kind; *vide* Kuṟiyedirppai. *Puṟam* : 333 : 11.

(*Pāṭṭiḍaivaitta*) *Kuṟippu* [(பாட்டிடைவைத்த) குறிப்பு]: Commentary or prose passage which is interspersed with poetry. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 485 : 1, 491 : 2.

Kuṟippu Arīdal (குறிப்பு அறிதல்): (1) The ministers divining the king's intentions. *Kuṟal* : 71 ch. hdg.

(2) The lover divining the intentions of the lady love. *Kuṟal* : 110 ch. hdg.

Kuṟippu Arivuruttal (குறிப்பு அறிவுறுத்தல்): In the context of clandestine love, the situation of the lover, the lady love and the go-between confessing to each other. *Kuṟal* : 128 ch. hdg.

Kuṟippūlai (குறிப்பூளை): A kind of thin slender flower; a variety of Pūlai. *Kuṟiñji* : 72.

Kuṟiyiṟaiyār (குறியிறையார்): Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 394. He derived his name from an expression he used in this poem.

Kuṟiyedirppai (குறியெதிர்ப்பை): *vide* Kuṟittumāredirppu. *Kuṟal* : 221 : 2.

Kuṟukkai (குறுக்கை): The battlefield where Anni fought and vanquished Titian but died in the contest. This place is now known as Tirukkuṟukkai Vīraṭṭānan. *Aham* : 45 : 7, 145 : 11, 126 : 16; *Nar* : 180 : 6.

Kuṟukkaipparantalai (குறுக்கைப்பறத்தலை): In the battle fought here Anni cut the punnai tutelary tree of Titian. *Aham* : 45 : 9, 145 : 11.

Kuṟungan (குறுங்கண்): Window. *Silap* : XIV : 101.

Kuṟuṅgali (குறுங்கலி): The kind of poem in which the poet prays for the sacrifice of a man's love for a person other than his wedded wife. A *Puṟam* Tiṇai. *Puṟam* : 143, 144, 145, 146, 147 col.

Kuṟunkīranār (குறுங்கிரஞர்): Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 382; he was perhaps short.

Kuṟuṅguḍi (குறுங்குடி): Place to which *Kuṟuṅguḍi* Marudanār belonged. *Aham* : 4; *Kuṟun* : 344.

Kuṟuṅguḍi Marudanār (குறுங்குடி மருதஞர்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 4; *Kuṟun* : 344. He belonged to *Kuṟuṅguḍi*.

Kuṟuṅkōḷiyūr (குறுங்கோட்டியூர்): A town; perhaps the same as *Karuṅguḷi* in the Chingleput district. *Puṟam* : 17, 20, 22.

Kuṟuṅkōḷiyūr Kīlār (குறுங்கோட்டியூர் கிழார்): A *Vēḷḷi* poet belonging to *Kuṟuṅkōḷiyūr*, perhaps the same place as *Karuṅguḷi* in the Chingleput district; author of *Puṟam* : 17, 20, 22.

'*Kuṟuntāl ũāyil*' (குறுந்தாள் ஞாயில்): 'The fort with short steps leading to it'. Name of the 1st stanza of VIII Ten of *Padiṟṟu*.

Kuṟuntoḷi (குறுந்தொடி): 'The lady wearing the short bangles'. *Perumbāṇ* : 334.

Kuṟunari (குறுநரி): Jackal. *Aham* : 94 : 8; *Kali* : 65 : 25.

Kuṟunaṟum Kaṇṇi (குறுநறுங் கண்ணி): 'The flower of the *Kuṇṇi*'. *Kuṟiñjip* : 72.

Kuṟumbiyan (குறும்பியன்): Another name for *Titian*. *Aham* : 262 : 9.

Kuṟumbu (குறம்பு): (1) hamlet. *Aham* : 31 : 7; *Kali* : 107 : 1.

- (2) forester's hamlet. *Aham* : 261 : 14; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 40 : 2; *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50) : 17 : 2.
- (3) Fortress. *Aham* : 35 : 4, 319 : 3, 336 : 21, 342 : 8, 349 : 7; *Malaipaḍu* : 318, *Naṟ* : 77 : 3; *Perumbāṇ* : 129; *Puṟam* : 386 : 13.
- (4) Insubordinate feudatories (from this the popular word for insubordination and mischief). *Kuṟaḷ* : 735 : 2; *Paḷa* : 63 : 3; *Puṟam* : 97 : 4, 9, 293 : 2.
- (5) A town; a battle was fought here between the crowned monarchs and the chief of the vichchiyar (i.e., Vichchiyar perumahan). *Kuṟun* : 328 : 8.

Kuṟumpūḷ (குறும்பூழ்): The small bird called Kāḍai; the Quail; it is trained for fight; witnessing these fights was a common pastime among ancient people. *Kali* : 95 : 6, 8, 30, 33; *Kuṟun* : 389 : 1; *Nālaḍi* : 122 : 3; *Perumbāṇ* : 205; *Puṟam* : 214 : 5.

Kuṟumbōkku (குறும்போக்கு): Mode of fingering in Yāḷ playing. *Śilap* : VII : 1 : 7.

Kuṟumai (குறுமை): The disgrace of fighting on the outskirts of the fort when the fort itself had been destroyed. Uḷḷinai Tiṇai in *Puṟam*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 67 : 6.

Kuṟuvaḷudi(yār) [(குறுவழுதி(யார்))]: (1) Basic name of Aṇḍar-mahan Kuṟuvaḷudi(yār) (poet); called 'Aṇḍar-mahan', perhaps to distinguish him from another who was known merely as Kuṟuvaḷudi(yār) author of *Aham* : 150, 228; possibly they were the same. *Kuṟun* : 345; *Puṟam* : 346.

- (2) Poet; author of *Aham* : 150, 228 perhaps a distant relative of the Pāṇḍyan.

Kuṟai (குறை): (1) unfulfilled request for aid. *Kali* : 107 : 3.

(2) request for fulfilment of a favour (or for alms).
Perumbāṇ : 444.

Kuṟai Vil (குறை வில்) : The imperfect bow ; i.e., Rainbow, for it lacks the chord. *Perumbāṇ* : 292.

Kuṟakkuravai (குற்றக்குரவை) : The Kuravai dance of the foresters. *Śilap* : XXIV : ch. hdg. *Padiham* : 83, XXV : 24.

Kuṟakkūṟal (குற்றக்கூறல்) : A defect in composition i.e., insufficient narrative. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 663 : 3.

Kuṟa Nāḍan (குற்ற நாடர்) : The lord of the hills ; i.e., Murugan. *Aiṅguṟu* : 299 : 1.

Kuṟam (குற்றம்) : (1) Aḍiyārka says the hill of Śeṅgunṟam near Koḍuṅḡḷūr is meant, and that it is not Tirucheṅḡḍe ; for Tirucheṅḡḍe is to the North east of Vaṇḡji at a distance of 60 miles ; and the text says that Śeṅguṭṭuvan and his queen returned to the capital on the same day as they visited the hill. Aḍiyārka is of this view because he equates Vaṇḡji with Tiruvaṇḡjaikuaḷam (Cranganore). But this identification itself is unwarranted because if Vaṇḡji is equated with Karūr, all the difficulties will disappear. *Śilap* : XXIV.

(2) (Tirupparan) *Kuṟam* : Murugan has a temple here. This is situated to the west of Madurai. *Aham* : 59, 149 ; *Murugu* : 77 ; (vide ' Kūḍarkuḍavayir ' *Murugu* : 71).

(3) The hill on which Tirumāl resides ; here Aḷagar hills or Tirumālirumślaimalai. Contrary to usual practice, Tirumāl is seated on Tirumalai and Aḷagar hills ; even here there are competitive stories about their originally belonging to Murugan.

Kuṟam Pūdanār (குற்றம் பூதஞர்) : Poet and author of *Pari-pāḍal* : 19, 18 (on Murugan). It is not known if he came to be called ' *Kuṟam Pūdanār* ' because he belonged to Tirupparan-kuṟam or because he praised Murugan of that hill.

Kuṇṭavar (குன்றவர்): The hill tribes; *Kuṇavar*. *Pari* : 9 : 67;
Śilap : XXIV : 9.

Kuṇṭi (குன்றி): *Kuṇṭimaṇi*; the red seed of crab's eye. *Aham* :
 133 : 1; *Kuṇḍal* : 277 : 1; *Kuṇun* : invocation : 3; *Puṇam* : 159 :
 25, 300 : 4, 340 : 2.

Kuṇṭiyanār (குன்றியனார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 10, 4;
Kuṇun : 50, 51, 117, 238, 301, 336; *Naṇ* : 117, 239. (Rdg.)
Kuṇṭiyār, *Kuṇṭiyāl*, *Kuṇṭiyan*.

(*Naduvan* ṁṅgiya) *Kuṇru* [(நடுவன் ஓங்கிய) குன்று]: (1) *Mēru*
 Mt. *Pari* : 4 : 24.

(2) *Tirupparankunṭam*. *Pari* : 6 : 55.

Kuṇṭōṭṭāḍal (குன்றுதோட்டல்): This is a praise on Murugan in
 his capacity as a general God of the hills; a section of *Tiru-*
murugāṟuppaḍai and included as one of the six *Paḍaivīḍus* or
 military camps of Murugan who is the divine general (*Dēva*
Śēnāpati '. *Murugu* : 21).

Kuṇṭūr (குன்றுரி): (1) Perhaps the same as Coonoor on the
 Nilgiris. *Kuṇun* : 164 : 3.

(2) Place to which *Kuṇṭūr Kīlār Mahanār* (perhaps
Kaṇṇattanār) belonged. *Naṇ* : 332; *Puṇam* : 338.

(3) The *Vēḷir* of old (*tonṇu Mudir Vēḷir*) belonged to
 this place. *Naṇ* : 280 : 8.

Kūhai (குகை): (1) The large horned owl also called *Kōṭṭān*; its sound resembled that of the drum. *Aham* : 122 : 13, 148 : 9, 158 : 13; *Kuṟaḷ* : 481 : 1; *Kuṟuṇ* : 153 : 1; *Maduraik* : 170; *Maṇi* : VI : 75; *Naṟ* : 83 : 4, 218 : 8, 319 : 4; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 22 : 36, 44 : 18; *Paṭṭinap* : 258, 268; *Puraṁ* : 238 : 3, 240 : 7, 261 : 12, 356 : 2, 359 : 2, 362 : 17, 364 : 12.

(2) It lives on trees. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 623 : 2.

Kūhaikkōḷi (குகைக்கோழி): The poet who used this expression to mean a larke owl got this name *Kūhaikkōḷiyār*. *Puṟaṁ* : 364 : 12.

Kūhaikkōḷiyār (குகைக்கோழியார்): Poet and author of *Puṟaṁ* : 364. He got this name from an expression he used in this poem.

Kūḍahāram (கூடகாரம்): Place where *Mīraṇ Vaḷudi* passed away. *Puṟaṁ* : 51, 52 col.

Kūḍam (கூடம்): (1) House; now used for part of it (the drawing room). *Paḷa* : 962 : 2.

(2) Smithy. *Puṟaṁ* : 170 : 16.

(3) Reduced (subdued) note produced in the *Vīṇa* strings; this is a defective procedure since the note produced is less than the pleasant optimum. *Śilap* : VIII : 29.

(4) Assembly hall. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 66, XXIX : *Vaṅji-mahalīr* *Śol* : 3, XXX : 19; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 4 : 1.

(5) Estuary. *Paṭṭinap* : 98.

(6) Place where *Kāviri*, *Ān Porunai* and *Kuḍarṟanāru* meet. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 50 : 7.

Kūḍal (கூடல்): *Madurai*; *Neḷiyōn Kuṇṟaṁ* is situated to the west of this town; it belonged to *Paśumpūṭ Pāṇḍyan*, *Vēṇ Vēṟ Śēḷiyan*, *Porṟēṟ Śēḷiyan*; the *Kūḍar* *Parantalai* was in its neighbourhood; the poets of that city were famous for their

fresh poetry. *Aham* : 16 : 14, 93 : 9, 149 : 14, 231 : 13, 253 : 6, 296 : 12, 315 : 7, 346 : 20; *Kali* : 31 : 25, 35 : 17, 57 : 8, 92 : 11; *Murugu* : 71; *Paṭṭinap* : 98. It was the city of the Pāṇḍyas. *Nar* : 39 : 10, 288 : 9; *Pari* : 8 : 29, 10 : 40, 112, 129, 12 : 31, 17 : 23, 45, 19 : 8; *Tiraṭṭu* : 2 : 4, 46, 91; *Puṇam* : 58 : 13, 273 : 5, 347 : 6; *Śilap Padiham* : 35, XIII : 114, 149, XIV : 6, 60, 95, 110, 116, 123, XVI : 9, 31, XIX : 58, XXI : 57, *Veṇba* : 3, XXII : 101, XXIII : 22, 123, XXIV : 111.

Kūḍalān (கூடலான்) : Pāṇḍyan. *Śilap* : XX : *Veṇba* : 2 : 4.

Kūḍalūr (கூடலூர்) : A town on the western hills : perhaps Gūḍalūr now on the Nilgiris. *Puṇam* : 229. The place to which Pulatturai Muṇṇiya Kūḍalūr Kiḷār belonged. *Kuṇun* : 160, 167, 214; *Aiṅḡuru* compiler. Place to which Kūḍalūr Palkaṇṇanār belonged. *Nar* : 200, 380.

Kūḍalūr Kiḷār (கூடலூர் கிழார்) : vide Pulatturai Muṇṇiya Kūḍalūr Kiḷār. *Aiṅḡuru* (compiler).

Kūḍalūrppalkaṇṇanār (கூடலூர்ப்பல்கண்ணனார்) : Poet and author of *Nar* : 200, 380.

Kūḍal Parandalai (கூடல் பரந்தலை) : The battle field near Madurai; Here a Śeḷiyan (Pāṇḍyan) defeated the Chēra and Chōḷa kings. *Aham* : 116 : 14.

Kūḍan (கூடன்) : The off spring of illicit intimacy. *Ēlādi* : 30 : 3.

Kūḍā Oḷukkam (கூடா ஒழுக்கம்) : Prohibited relations. *Kuṇal* : 28 chap. hdg.

Kūḍā Natpu (கூடா நட்பு) : Prohibited friendship. *Kuṇal* ch. 83 hdg.

Kūḍu (கூடு) : (1) Cage; nest. *Nālaḍi* : 122 : 4.

(2) Granary. *Porumar* : 182

Kūḍai (கூடை) : (1) The clasped (budding) hand; the tips of the fingers held together like a lotus bud. *Śilap* : XXVI : 69.

(2) Dēśi system of hand pose. *Śilap* III : 48, 152.

- (3) Special to the Ahakkūttu in dance; also called Orṟaikkai *Śilap* III : 20, 21.

Kūṇḍu (கூண்டு): Cage (artificial). *Paṭṭinap* : 221.

Kūtta Śākkaiyan (கூத்தச் சாக்கையன்): The dancer who performed the *Koṭṭichētam*. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 77.

Kūttanār (கூத்தனார்): (1) Dancers. They are not to be harmed in battle. *Kainnilai Marudam* : 6 : 3; *Puṟam* : 28 : 13; *Śilap* : XXVI : 228, XXVIII : 165; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 91 : 3, 150 : 25, 168 : 5, 169 : 2, 193 : 3, 502 : 1.

(2) Yama, the God of Death. *Nālaḍi* : 26 : 4.

(3) Basic name of Vēmbaṟṟūrkaṇṇan Kūttan. *Kuṟun* : 362.

(4) of Madurai Iḷampālāśiriyar Śēndan Kūttanār. *Aham* : 348; *Nar* : 273.

(5) of Maduraikkūttanār. *Aham* : 334.

(6) Basic name of Maduraikkulalaiyan Kūttanār. *Nar* : 325. It is not probable that this word was a synonym of Naṭarāja, but a corruption of Kūṟṇanār or Kūṟṟuvan (One who divided i.e., life and body).

(*Āḍar*) *Kūttiyar* [(ஆடற்) கூத்தியர்]: Courtesans; they danced with drawn swords. Actresses. *Maṇi* : XII : 51. XXVIII : 47; *Nālaḍi* : 191 : 3; *Śilap* : V : 50.

Kūttiyaḷ Maḍandai (கூத்தியல் மடந்தை): The dancer; courtesan. *Maṇi* : XVIII : 6.

Kūttu (கூத்து): Dance, drama; it consisted of two varieties of *Dēṣi* and *Mārgam*; *Vaśai* and *Puhaḷ*; *Vēttiyaḷ* and *Podu-viyaḷ*; *Vari* and *Varisanti*; *Santi* and *vinodam*; *Āryam* and *Tamiḷ*; *Iyalbu* and *Vidēsi*; or *Varikkūttu*, *Vaśaikkūttu*, *Vinodakkūttu* etc. *Aintiṇai* (70) 45 : 4; *Ēlādi* : 62 : 1; *Kali* : 65 : 29, 85 : 34; *Kuṟaḷ* : 332 : 1; *Maṇi* : II : 19, XXVIII : 47; *Nānmaṇi* : 86 : 3; *Paḷa* : 343 : 2; *Śilap* : III : 12, 13, 19, XII : 116.

Kūttuḷpaḍudal (கூத்துள்படுதல்): A Division in Āichchiyar Kuravai. *Śilap* : 17.

Kūttuḷ Paḍuvōn (கூத்துள் படுவோன்): The ballet master. *Śilap* : XXVI : 125.

Kūtaḷam (கூதளம்): A flower; it is red and (or) white. Also called *Kūtaḷi*. *Aham* : 47 : 17, 68 : 2, 178 : 9, 255 : 14, 272 : 8, 273 : 1; *Kuṟun* : 282 : 6; *Murugu* : 192; *Naṟ* : 244 : 2, 313 : 8, 376 : 5; *Paṭṭinap* : 85; *Puṟam* : 68 : 12; *Śilap* : XIII : 156, XXII : 40.

Kūdaḷi (கூதளி): Three lobed night shade. A flowering plant; vide *Kūdaḷam*. *Kuṟun* : 60 : 1.

Kūdir (கூதிர்): The cold season; autumn; Aippasi & Karttigai months. *Aham* : 264 : 10; *Aiṅguṟu* : 45 : 1; *Naṟ* : 244 : 2, 341 : 8; 376 : 5; *Neḷunal* : 72; *Puṟam* : 150 : 1; *Śilap* : IV : 61, XIV : 101; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 6 : 2, 76 : 1.

Kūndal (கூந்தல்): The hair; the Asura (demon) called *Kēśi*; In the form of a horse he fought Tirumāl. *Pari* : 3 : 31.

Kūndal Viṟaliyar (கூந்தல் விற்றலியர்): 'The dancing girls with long tresses of hair'. The name of the 8th stanza II Ten *Paḍiṟṟu*. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 18 : 6.

Kūmbu (கூம்பு): Mast of a ship. *Maṇi* : IV : 30; *Naṟ* : 258 : 9; *Paṭṭinap* : 174; *Puṟam* : 30 : 10.

Kūram (கூரம்): *Yāl*; the stringed musical instrument. *Pari* : 19 : 44.

Kūrai (கூரை): Roof of a house. This stands for a house. *Naṟ* : 79 : 2; *Tirikaḍu* : 11 : 3.

Kūlam (கூலம்): Grains; pulses. They are of 18 kinds: *Nel* - paddy; *Pul* - grains other than paddy; grass eaten by herbivora; *varahu* - common millet; *Śnai* - little millet; panicum miliare; *Tinai* - Italian millet, cereal; *Tuvarai* - pulse; *Iṟungu* : great millet; *rāgi* - kind of millet; *koḷ* - horsegram; *Eḷ* - sesame; *Payaṟu* - green gram; *uḷundu* - black gram; *Avarai* - beans; *kaḍalai* - Bengal gram; *Mochchai* - double beans;

śōlam - maise; *Kambu* - kind of millet; *Kārāmani* - kind of green gram. They are also called 'karum Sarakku'. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 49; *Naṭ* : 93 : 3; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 13 : 23, 29 : 11; *Puṟam* : 381 : 17; *Śilap Padiham* : 87, V : 23, VI : 132, XIV : 211, XXII : 109. In the name *Maduraikkūlavāṇihan Śīttalai Śāttan*. *Śilap Padiham* : 89.

Kūlamaruhu (கூலமருகு) : The grocery market. *Śilap* : VIII : 73.

Kūlavāṇihan (கூலவாணிகன்) : Grocer. *Maṇi Padiham* : 96; *Puṟam* : 59 col.

Kūla Vāṇihan Śāttan (கூலவாணிகன் சாத்தன்) : Author of *Maṇimēkalai*. *Maṇi Padiham* : 96 vide *Maduraikkūlavāṇihan Śīttalai Śāttanār*.

Kūli (கூலி) : Fee. *Paḷa* : 40 : 4, 60 : 4; *Kuṟaḷ* : 619 : 2.

Kūval (கூவல்) : Well. *Aham* : 21 : 22, 207 : 10, 295 : 11, 321 : 8; *Ēlūdi* : 51 : 1; *Naṭ* : 41 : 4; *Puṟam* : 306 : 2, 311 : 1, 319 : 1, 331 : 1; *Tirikaḍu* : 16 : 3.

Kūval Maintanār (கூவல் மைத்தனார்) : Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 224. He got this name from an expression he used in this poem.

Kūviyar (கூவியர்) : Sellers of cakes. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 32; *Pērum-bāṇ* : 377; *Śilap* : V : 24, VI : 138, XIII : 123.

Kūviram (கூவிரம்) : A flower. The same as *Kūviḷam*. *Kuṟiñjip* : 66.

Kūviḷam (கூவிளம்) : Vilvam leaves; flowers; bael; vide *Kūviram*. *Kuṟiñjip* : 65; *Naṭ* : 119 : 9; *Puṟam* : 372 : 6.

Kūvai (கூவை) : A kind of edible root. East Indian arrowroot. *Maduraik* : 142; *Śilap* : XXV : 42.

Kūḷ (கூழ்) : The food supply in a kingdom; Revenue; one of the six auxiliaries of the king. *Kuṟaḷ* : 381 : 1, 554 : 1.

Kūḷai (கூழை) : Rear army. *Puṟam* : 88 : 1, 169 : 4; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 72 : 7.

Kūḷai Tūṅgiya Perumai (கூழை தூங்கிய பெருமை): The situation in war wherein the rear army is attacked and hand to hand fight among the infantry is indulged in. *Tumbaittiṭai* in *Puṇam*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 72 : 7.

Kūḷai Virittal (கூழை விரித்தல்): The situation of the 'Kūṇḍal' or the hair knot getting loosened by itself during lovemaking. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 262 : 1.

Kūḷi (கூளி): (Male) ghost. *Aham* : 233 : 10; *Kali invocation* : 3; *Paṭṭinap* : 259; *Śilap* : V : 125.

Kūḷiyar (கூளியர்): (1) Worshippers. *Murugu* : 282.

(2) Hunters. *Maduraik* : 691; *Malaipaḍu* : 422.

(3) Highway robbers. *Puṇam* : 136 : 13.

(4) Warriors. *Puṇam* : 23 : 5.

(5) Ghosts. *Paḍiṇṇu* : IV : 6 : 2.

Kūṇṇattūtan (கூற்றத்துதன்): Yama's envoy. The *Kāla Dūta*. *Śilap* : XVI : 115.

Kūṇṇam (கூற்றம்): also *Kūṇṇu*. Yama; but also deemed to be different from Yama as his messenger. That which divides (*Kūṇṇu* : to divide) or parts i.e., the life from the body. *Aham* : 61 : 1; *Iniya* : 11 : 1, 2, 3; *Innilai Invocation* : 3; *Kali* : 12 : 18, 43 : 10, 56 : 9, 105 : 38; *Kuṇṇal* : 269 : 1, 894 : 1, 1085 : 1; *Kuṇṇun* : 197 : 4, 267 : 7, 283 : 5; *Maṇi* : IX : 97 to 100, XXV : 49; *Murugu* : 81, 257; *Nālaḍi* : 4 : 4, 5 : 3, 6 : 2, 7 : 2, 19 : 1, 20 : 1, 35 : 3, 36 : 2, 106 : 4, 120 : 4, 172 : 1, 188 : 2, 330 : 4, 331 : 3, 363 : 1; *Nānmaṇi* : 42 : 2, 85 : 1, 2, 3; *Paḍiṇṇu* : 14 : 10, 23 : 11, 26 : 14, 51 : 35, 84 : 7; *Pari* : 2 : 50, 3 : 21, 81; *Puṇam* : 3 : 12, 19 : 3, 16, 75 : 1, 98 : 17, 152 : 23, 210 : 8, 221 : 8, 227 : 1, 230 : 11, 237 : 9, 238 : 10, 327 : 1, 361 : 2, 362 : 7; *Śilap* : V : 219, VII : 10 : 3, XII : 2, 3, XXI : 4, XXVI : 162; *Śiṇṇupāṇ* : 212; *Tirikaḍu* : 45 : 2; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 79 : 1.

(*Māṇṇarum*) *Kūṇṇam Śāṇṇiya Perumai* [(மாற்றருங்) கூற்றம் சாற்றிய பெருமை]: A *Kāñchi* situation in *Puṇam*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 79 : 1.

Kūṟṟan (கூற்றன்): Father of Kumranār. *Nar* : 244.

Kūṟṟan Kumaranār (கூற்றன் குமரனார்): Poet and author of *Nar* : 244.

Kūṟṟu (கூற்று): *vide* *Kūṟṟam*; Yama or his messenger. Used at times to mean Śiva. *Kaimilai Pālai* : 11 : 2; *Kali* : 17 : 12, 103 : 45, 105 : 20, 120 : 9; *Kuṟaḷ* : 326 : 2, 765 : 1, 1050 : 2, 1083 : 1; *Maṇi* : I : 30; *Nar* : 271 : 12; *Paḷa* : 89 : 4, 110 : 1, 137 : 3; *Puṟam* : 4 : 12, 42 : 23, 56 : 11, 255 : 4, 276 : 6, 294 : 3; *Śilap Padiham* : 55, XI : 211, XXVIII : 140, XXX : 76; *Śiṟupañch* : 84 : 4; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 115 : 2; *Tiṇaimoli* (50) 20 : 3.

Kūṟiyadu Kūṟal (கூறியது கூறல்): Repetition, a defect in composition. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 663 : 2.

Kūṟiṟṟu Enṟal (கூறிற்று என்றல்): A literary device by which the author mentions an earlier reference in the same work by himself. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 665 : 13.

Kūṟai (கூறை): Cloth; like *tuṇi* and *tuṇḍu*, this also means, literally, a cut-piece. Newly purchased saree worn by the bride. *Nālaḍi* : 281 : 1; *Paḷa* : 378 : 4; *Śilap* : XV : 98.

Kūn (கூன்): Hunchback employed in the palace to divert the king; one of the 'Eṇṇērechechams' (or the deformed ones). Its feminine form is 'Kūni' and masculine 'Kūnan'. *Kali* : 94 : 27, 30; *Maṇi* : XII : 97; *Śilap* : XX : 17, XXVII : 214, XXVIII : 53.

Kūni (கூனி): A female hunchback; the servant maid who sold her garland to Kōvalan in the market place. *Śilap* : III : 167, 171.

Kediru (கெடறு) : A variety of fish. *Aiṅṅuru* : 167 : 2; *Puṇam* : 384 : 9.

Keṇḍai (கெண்டை) : (1) A variety of freshwater fish. *Aiṅṅuru* : 40 : 4; *Kuṇun* : 127 : 1.

(2) Pāṇḍyan emblem. *Kali* : 104 : 3; *Puṇam* : 58 : 31, 287 : 4.

Kēśakambalan (கேசகம்பலன்) : An ascetic who wore a blanket woven out of human hair ; supposed to be the son of a jackal. He was Ajita Kēśakambalin (Ajita of the ' hair blanket '). He taught complete materialism. *Maṇi* : XIII : 65.

Kēśavanār (கேசவனார்) : The poet and author of *Pari* : 14 on Murugan. He set the music for that poem.

Kētpōrkkinnā Yāppirūdāḷ (கேட்போர்க்கின்னு யாப்பிறுதல்) : A defect in poetic composition i.e., lack of euphony in versification. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 663 : 5.

Kēḍāham (கேடகம்) : Shield. *Kaḷavaḷi* : 28 : 3.

Kēṇi (கேணி) : Well or spring. *Aham* : 137 : 2 ; *Kuṇaḷ* : 396 : 1 ; *Kuṇun* : 399 : 1 ; *Maṇi* : XIX : 104 ; *Naṇ* : 92 : 5 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 51 ; *Puṇam* : 364 : 2, 392 : 13 ; *Śiṇupāṇ* : 172.

Kēttiraśan (கேத்திரசன்) : Son of an adulterous woman born to one other than her husband (while the latter is alive). *Ēlādi* : 30 : 3.

Kēvaṇam (கேவணம்) : An ornament. *Śilap* : XVI : 118.

Kēḷ (கேழ்) : Diamond. *Śilap* : XIV : 183.

Kēḷal (கேழல்) : Hog, Pig. *Aham* : 8 : 6, 21 : 18, 111 : 10, 223 : 3 ; *Aiṅguṇu* : 263 : 2, 264 : 1, 265 : 2, 268 : 3, 269 : 1, 270 : 1, 323 : 2 ; *Aintiṇai* (70) 11 : 1 ; *Kaimilai Kuṇiṇji* : 11 : 1 ; *Maduraik* : 174 ; *Murugu* : 311 ; *Naṇ* : 119 : 1, 399 : 4 ; *Pari* : 2 : 16 ; *Puṇam* : 152 : 4, 168 : 4, 176 : 2, 190 : 6 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 589 : 2. The Varāha Avatār of Viṣṇu. *Pari* : 3 : 24.

Kēḷvi (கேள்வி) : (1) Education by listening to scholars. *Kuṇaḷ* : 42 ch. hdg. *Tiraṭṭu* : 1 : 19 ;

(2) The Vēda, Āgama - smṛti. *Pari* : 2 : 25, 61, 3 : 48 ; *Padiṇṇu* : 21 : 1 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 315.

(3) It is of five parts, the Pañch Aṅga : Titi, Vāram, Nakshatram, Yogam, Karaṇam. *Śilap* : XXVI : 26.

Kaikkilāi (கைக்கிலை) : (1) The pre-Aham situation of unilateral love, the lady loved generally remaining neutral. A form of poem which treats of this. Corresponds to *Pāḍāṇ* in *Puṇam*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 1 : 1, 50 : 6, 80 : 1, 90 : 10, 105 : 1, 430 : 2, 431 : 1, 472 : 1, 497 : 1. *vide* also 83, 84, 85 for *Kaikkalai* of another kind, like love for a child and a woman's unilateral love for a man.

(2) In musicology it is a string (*rāga*) in the *Yāl*. Only five *svaras* can be played on it; hence *Kaikkilāi*. *Śilap* : III : 74, 75, 80, VII : 47 : 2, VIII : 32 : XIII : 109 ; XVII : *Eḍuttukkāṭṭu* : 9.

Kaikkilāikkāmam (கைக்கிலைக்காமம்) : Situation of unreciprocated love called 'Orutalaikkāmam' or 'unilateral love'. *Pari* : 11 : 136.

Kaikōḷ (கைகோல்) : The two major situations in love; i.e., post-marital and clandestine pre-marital. (*Kai* - behaviour). *Iṇai* : *Ahaṇ* : 56 : 1 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 313 : 5, 500 : 1.

Kaitai (கைதை : *Tāḷai* flower; fragrant screwpine. *Aham* : 100 : 18, 170 : 9 ; *Kali* : 127 : 2 ; *Kuṇṇip* : 83 ; *Kuṇ* : 304 : 7 ; *Nar* : 163 : 8, 12, 178 : 5, 349 : 3 ; *Śilap* : VI : 150 ; *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50) 41 : 2.

Kai Nelli (கை நெல்லி) : The *Nelli* (*myrobalan*) fruit on the palm - a familiar example in logic of what is obvious and need no proof. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 83.

Kaimmā (கைம்மா) : Elephant; literally, the animal with a proboscis. *Kali* : 23 : 1 ; *Puṇam* : 368 : 3.

Kaimmān (கைம்மாண்) : Elephant *vide* *Kaimmā*. *Pari* : 6 : 33 ; *Puṇam* : 320 : 3.

Kaimmihal (கைம்மீகல்) : Transcending normal behaviour under the influence of love. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 260 : 4.

Kaimmai (கைம்மை) : Widowhood. *Maṇi* : XX : 122; *Pari* : 11 : 52; *Puṇam* : 25 : 12.

Kaiyaṛa Uraittal (கையற வுரைத்தல்) : Exhibiting one's despair and helplessness while speaking - common phenomenon with lovers. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 266 : 2.

Kaiyaṛu Nilai (கையறு நிலை) : (1) Sense of bereavement felt when ones patron or loved one is dead; elegy. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 79 : 27. *Kāñchittiṇai* in *Puṇam*.

(2) A *Tuṇai* in *Puṇam*. *Puṇam* : 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 260, 261, 263, 264, 265, 270.

Kaiyāṛu (கையாறு) : (1) One of the diseases of the spirit. It comes of birth. If birth disappears it also disappears. *Maṇi* : XXX : 116, 132, 168, 187.

(2) A state of complete inaction following on a sense of helplessness. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 260 : 8.

Kaiyūḷ (கையூழ்) : Variety of fingering the *Yāḷ*. *Śilap* : VII : 1 : 6.

Kaiyaḷi (கைவழி) : *Yāḷ*; the musical instrument so called because it was held in both the hands and played. *Puṇam* : 149 : 3.

Kaiyaḷai (கைவளை) : An ornament. *Śilap* : VI : 92.

Kaiyaḷai Āḷi (கைவளை ஆழி) : The ring worn on the fingers of the hand. *Pari* : 7 : 46.

Kokku (கொக்கு): (1) Crane. *Aham* : 120 : 3, 290 : 1, 346 : 3 ;
Kainmilai Marudam : 7 : 1, 12 : 1 ; *Kali* :
 94 : 18 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 490 : 1 ; *Kuṟun* : 117 : 1,
 122 : 1 ; *Naṟ* : 100 : 2, 230 : 2, 258 : 6 ,
 280 : 1, 376 : 2 ; *Neḷunal* : 15 ; *Paḍiṟṟu* :
 21 : 27 ; *Paḷa* : 18 : 3 ; *Puṟam* : 277 : 1,
 342 : 7, 395 : 36, 398 : 25 ; *Śilap* : X : 115.

(2) Mango. *Kuṟiñjip* : 188 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 309.

Kohuḷi (கொகுடி): A kind of Mullai flower ; jasmine creeper.
Kuṟiñjip : 81.

Koṅga Śelvi (கொங்கச் செல்வி): Kaṇṇahi equated with the
 Durgā in the Koṅgu land. *Śilap* : XII : 47.

Kongaṇar (கொங்கணர்): Warriors from the Koṅgānam defeated
 by Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Śilap* : XXV : 156.

Koṅgar (கொங்கர்): (1) People of Koṅgu Nāḍu ; here a common
 term for the Chēras ; a tribe belonging
 to the Koṅgu land who defeated and
 killed Adihan, general of Paśumpūt
 Pāṇḍyan. *Kaḷavaḷi* : 14 : 4 ; *Kuṟun* :
 393 : 6.

(2) Paśumpūt Pāṇḍyan defeated them. *Aham* : 79 : 5,
 253 : 4, 368 : 16.

(3) The Chōḷas got Paḷaiyan's (Pēr Kiḷavōn) speared
 infantry to help them to defeat the Koṅgar. *Naṟ* :
 10 : 6.

(4) Āi defeated them and drove them to the sea.
Puṟam : 130 : 5.

(5) A people conquered by Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Śilap* : XXV :
 153, XXIX : *Uṟaipāyiram Paḍiṟṟu* : 90 : 25.

Koṅgar Kō (கொங்கர் கோ): Chief of the Koṅgar ; Iḷam Chēraḷ
 Irumpoṟai. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 88 : 19.

Koṅgar Nāḍu (கொங்கர் நாடு): The land of the Koṅgars, a part of the Chēra country; for sometime ruled by the Iḷam Kōśar. It may be identified with the North Salem and West Salem Dts. Cattle abounded in this land. *Padiṟṟu* : 22 : 15, 77 : 10, 11.

Koṅḷiḷam Kōśar (கொங்கிளங் கோசர்): The Iḷam Kōśar who ruled over the Koṅgu land as the viceroys of the Kōśars who belonged to the Tuḷu Nāḍu and the northern fringes of the Tamil country. Their representatives visited the Kaṇṇahi temple built by Śeṅguṭṭuvan and propitiated that lady of chastity by sacrifices and offerings. *Śilap Uraiperu kaṭṭurai*. The Arumpada says they were feudatory chieftains; but Aḍiyārka is more specific and calls them "the viceroys of the Kōśars in the Koṅgu Maṇḍalam" (கொங்குமண்டலத்து இளங் கோவாகிய கோசர்).

Koṅgu (கொங்கு): The warriors of the Koṅgu land. *Puṟam* : 373 : 8.

Kochchaham (கொச்சகம்): One of the features of Paripāḍal. *Pari* : 1 : 3; *Tiraṭṭu* : 1 : 21, 59, 78.

Koṭṭāvi (கொட்டாவி): Yawn; it was a practice (almost superstitious) to snap one's finger tips near the mouth while yawning, so that it is called Koṭṭu + Āvi. (கொட்டிவிடப்படும் ஆவி). *Āchāra* : 73 : 2.

Koṭṭichchētam (கொட்டிச்சேதம்): The dance called Koḍukoṭṭi vide Koḍukoṭṭi. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 75.

Koṭṭu (கொட்டு): The varieties of instruments, suitable for different kinds of dances. *Śilap* : III : 14.

Koḍi (கொடி): The flag. It was of many kinds, military, civil, royal and private; of the market place and of the temple, the forts and palaces, ships, chariots, elephants, shops, toddy shops, places of disputation - all had flags flying atop. The streets of Madurai, Paraṅkunṟam, Aṭṭavāyil, and Ārkkāḍu had flags flying in them. *Aham* : 83 : 7, 84 : 14, 110 : 18, 111 : 4, 114 : 9, 126 : 10, 149 : 14, 15, 162 : 22, 196 : 1, 251 : 6, 278 : 4, 326 : 5, 358 : 14; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 17 : 4, 23 : 4, 25 : 2, 33 : 4; *Maduraik* : 79, 372; *Maṇi* : IV : 37, VII : 79, XXII : 146; *Murugu* :

38, 122; *Naṟ* : 141 : 10, 227 : 6; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 15 : 19, 25 : 11, 52 : 1, 53 : 20, 67 : 5, 68 : 10, 69 : 1, 80 : 14, 81 : 7, 82 : 3, 83 : 4, 84 : 8, 88 : 17; *Pari* : 2 : 38, 3 : 18, 4 : 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 8 : 2, 9 : 80; *Paṭṭinap* : 160, 169, 170, 171; *Perumbāṇ* : 337; *Puṟam* : 1 : 4, 24 : 23, 32 : 1, 38 : 3, 45 : 7, 55 : 8, 56 : 4, 69 : 9, 76 : 5, 77 : 3, 175 : 6, 197 : 2, 228 : 10, 314 : 5, 341 : 5, 351 : 2; *Śilap* : V : 146, 182, VI : 132, XI : 136, XII : 128, XIII : 189, XIV : 70, 82, 204, XV : 217, XXII : 53, XXVI : 192, XXIX : *Vallāippāṭṭu* : 3; *Tol. Porul* : 626 : 1.

Koḍichchi (கொடிச்சி) : Hunter woman; *Kuṟatti. Aham* : 58 : 5; *Naṟ* : 85 : 9, 95 : 8, 9, 134 : 4, 204 : 11, 306 : 3, 373 : 3, 379 : 5.

Koḍiñji (கொடிஞ்சி) : The driver's seat on the chariot. *Aham* : 110 : 24, 230 : 11, 320 : 11, 344 : 10.

Koḍittēr (கொடித்தேர்) : The pennanned chariot. *Puṟam* : 367 : 14.

Koḍinilai (கொடிநிலை) : 'The eastern Sun' according to Nach. (But *Puṟapporuḷ Venbā Mālai* means 'the situation of praising the king's flag'-*Puṟam*). *Tol. Poruḷ* : 88 : 1.

Koḍimaṅgalattu Vūduli Naṟsēndanār (கொடிமங்கலத்து வாதூலி நற் சேந்தனார்) : Naṟsēndanār who belonged to Koḍimaṅgalam and came of the Vādula Gotra; poet and author of *Aham* : 179, 232.

Koḍimaṅgalam (கொடிமங்கலம்) : Place to which Naṟ Śēndanār belonged. *Aham* : 179, 232.

Koḍiyūr (கொடியூர்) : Place to which Koḍiyūr Kiḷār belonged. *Aham* : 243.

Koḍiyūr Kiḷār (கொடியூர் கிழார்) : Father of Neydal Tattanār who was poet and author of *Aham* : 243.

Koḍiyūr Kiḷār Mahanār Neydal Tattanār (கொடியூர் கிழார் மகனார் நெய்தல் தத்தனார்) : Poet and author of *Aham* : 243.

Koḍiṟu (கொடிறு) : Tongs; pincers. *Perumbāṇ* : 207.

Koḍuhūr (கொடுகூர்) : A place conquered by Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Paḍiṟṟu* : V Ten *Paḍiham* : 12.

Koḍukoṭṭi (கோடுகொட்டி): The dance performed by Śiva after destroying the Tripuras. 'Koḍumkoṭṭi' is corrupted into 'Koḍukoṭṭi'. *Kali Invocation Nach. Śilap* : III : 14, VI : 43.

(*Val Varik*) *Koḍunkāi* [(வள்வரிக்) கோடுங்காய்]: *Veḷvarikkāi*, cucumber popularly called *Vellarikkāi*. *Puṇam* : 246 : 4; *Śilap* : XVI : 25.

Koḍunkāl (கோடுங்கால்): This place belonged to Tirumuḍikkāri. *Aham* : 35 : 15.

Koḍunkōl (கோடுங்கோல்): Tyranny. *Śilap* : XIII : 15, XXIII : 15, XXV : 102; (*vide Melikōl* : *Puṇam* : 71).

Koḍunkōnmai (கோடுங்கோன்மை): Tyranny *vide* *Koḍunkōl*. *Kuṇal* : 56 ch. hdg.

Koḍuñji (கோடுஞ்சி): The driver's seat in a chariot; part of it resembled a lotus bud; and served as a rest for the warrior; *vide* *Koḍuñji*. *Aham* : 194 : 17, 250 : 6; *Kali* : 85 : 19; *Kuṇun* : 345 : 1; *Maṇi* : IV : 48; *Puṇam* : 77 : 5, 368 : 4; *Porunar* : 163; *Perumbāṇ* : 416; *Śilap* : XXVI : 213.

Koḍum Tamiḷ (கோடுத் தமிழ்): Colloquial Tamil spoken on the borders of Tamiḷaham. *Śilap Nūrkaṭṭurai* : 3.

Koḍuppavaikōḍal (கோடுப்பவை கோடல்): The situation in love of the lady love accepting the presents given by the lover. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 264 : 3.

Koḍuppōrēttikkoḍārppaḷittal (கோடுப்போரேத்திக்கோட்டார்ப்பழித்தல்): The situation wherein the recipient of gifts praises the donor and decries those who do not give. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 90 : 1.

Koḍumbai (கோடும்பை): *Koḍumbālūr*; according to *Śilap* this town was on the way from Uṇaiyūr to Madurai and in the Pāṇḍya land. The way is described as desert; and the couple from Puhār are said to have entered Madurai by the eastern gate; and so perhaps they crossed parts of the Ramnad Dt. before entering Madurai. *Śilap* : XI : 71.

Koḍumaṇam (கொடுமணம்): A place famous for goldsmiths.
Paḍiṟṟu : 67 : 1, 74 : 5.

Koḍumaṇi (கொடுமணி): small bell of curved shape. *Murugu* :
 246; *Śilap* : XXIV : 17.

Koḍumaram (கொடுமரம்): Lit., bent wood; i.e., bow. *Aham* :
 215 : 9; *Maṇi* : XIII : 31; *Śilap* : XII : 128.

Koḍumuḍi (கொடுமுடி): A chieftain of Āmūr. *Aham* : 159 : 18.

Koḍumai (கொடுமை): Tyranny and ill treatment; this is an
 impediment to love. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 274 : 1.

Koḍu Vari (கொடு வரி): (1) Lit. the animal with the curved
 stripes on it; i.e., tiger. *Aham* :
 322 : 11; *Aintiṇai* (70) 38 : 1, 39 :
 1; *Kali* : 49 : 1; *Paṭṭinap* : 221;
Puṟam : 58 : 29, 135 : 1; *Śilap* :
 V : 59, VI : 8, XIII : 31, XXV :
 153. This was the Chōḷa's emblem:

(2) Īśal. Winged whiteant. *Naṟ* : 125 : 2.

Koḍuvāyiruppu (கொடுவாயிருப்பு): Lit. the curved iron i.e., the
 tip of the fish hook. *Aham* : 36 : 2.

Koḍuvāl (கொடுவால்): Scimitar. *Perumbāṇ* : 471.

Koḍai (கொடை): (1) The situation in Puṟam of the conquering
 king distributing the lifted cattle among
 the cattle-lifting robbers; this applies also
 to the warriors who recover the cattle.
 Vetchi in Puṟam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 58 : 7.

(2) A virtue which leads to exhilaration. *Tol. Poruḷ* :
 257 : 1.

Koḍai Maḍam (கொடை மடம்): Foolish gifts; like Pāri's gift of
 a chariot to a creeper. *Puṟam* : 142 : 5.

Koḍaimai (கொடைமை): Gifts made to warriors by army chiefs.
Vaṇjittiṇai in Puṟam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 63 : 3. The virtue of
 charity which brings fame. *Vāhaittiṇai* in Puṟam. *Tol. Poruḷ* :
 76 : 179.

Koṅkānam (கொண்கானம்): (1) The *Koṅkān* also called *Koṅga-ṇam*; land ruled by *Nannan-Nar* : 391 : 6.

(2) The ruler was called *Koṅkāṇam Kīlān*. *Puṇam* : 154 col. 155 : 7, 156 : 2.

(3) Dancers came from here and performed in the presence of *Seṅguṭṭuvan*. *Śilap* : XXVI : 106.

Koṅkānam Kīlān (கொண்கானம் கிழார்): The chief of the *Koṅkānam* hills. *Puṇam* : 154, 155, 156.

Koṇḍal (கொண்டல்): (1) The eastern wind. *Aham* : 10 : 8, 100 : 6, 235 : 5; *Nar* : 74 : 8, 89 : 1, 140 : 1; *Puṇam* : 34 : 22, 137 : 7.

(2) A hill which belonged to *Pēhan*. *Aham* : 262 : 17; *Śilap* : XIV : 110.

Koṇḍi (கொண்டி): Tribute; that which is 'taken'. *Puṇam* : 51 : 6.

Koṇḍi Mahalir (கொண்டி மகலிர்): Captive women captured in battle by conquering chiefs. That these women were treated as booty is clear from the use of the word '*Koṇḍi*'; i.e., 'taken'. *Paṭṭiṇap* : 246.

Koṇḍunilai (கொண்டுநிலை): The content of an expression in a dance. *Śilap* : XXIV : 130.

Koṇḍai (கொண்டை): One of the five ways of hair-do. *Puṇam* : 61 : 1.

Kombu (கொம்பு): Siphon; pipe; horn. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 10.

Kol (கொல்): Goldsmith. *Aham* : 72 : 6.

Kollambakkanār (கொல்ஹம்பக்கனார்): Poet and author of *Nar* : 147.

Kollar (கொல்லர்): (1) Blacksmiths. *Aham* : 202 : 5, 224 : 2; *Maṇi* : XIX : 108; *Nālaḍi* : 298 : 3; *Nār* : 13 : 5, 125 : 3, 133 : 9; *Śilap* : XVI : 106.

- (2) (poṟ) kollar - Goldsmiths. A thousand of these were sacrificed by Verri Vēr Śeḷiyan of Koṟkai to appease Kaṇṇahi. *Naṟ* : 394 : 3 ; *Śilap Padiham* : 22, V : 31, XII : 131, XVI : 108, 120, 154, 161, 165, 202, XXVII : 128 ; *Uraiperukaṭṭurai Tiṇaimālai* (150) 66 : 2.
- (3) Makers of spears. *Puṟam* : 21 : 7, 36 : 6, 170 : 15, 180 : 12, 312 : 3.
- (4) Maduraikkollam Pullanār belonged to this community. *Kuṟun* : 373.
- (5) Also Kollan Aḷiśi. *Kuṟun* : 27, 138, 145, 240.

Kollar Śēri (கொல்லர் சேரி) : vide Koṟśēri. *Aintiṇai* (50) 21 : 1.

Kollan (கொல்லன்) : The blacksmith ; he made thimbles for the tips of elephant's tusks ; he worked in his smithy called ' Ulaik-kaḷam '. *Perumbāṇ* : 207, 437.

Kollan Aḷiśi (கொல்லன் அழிசி) : Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 27, 138, 145, 240.

Kollanār (கொல்லனார்) : Basic name of Taṅgāl Kuḍakkollanār. Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 217.

Kollāmai (கொல்லமை) : Refraining from killing. *Kuṟaḷ* : 33 ch. hdg.

Kolli (கொல்லி) : (1) The hills in the Chēra land ; often called Kuḍavarai, the western hill. There was a Goddess Kollippāvai on the hills. The hills belonged to the Chēras, the Poṟaiyar. Perum Chēral Irumpoṟai ruled over it ; (Val Vil) Ōri was its chieftain. *Aham* : 33 : 14, 62 : 13, 208 : 22, 209 : 15, 213 : 15, 303 : 6, 338 : 14 ; *Kuṟun* : 100 : 5 ; *Naṟ* : 185 : 7, 201 : 5, 265 : 7, 346 : 9 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 73 : 9, 81 : 24 ; *Puṟam* : 22 : 28, 152 : 31, 158 : 5 ; *Śilap* : XXIV : 134.

(2) Kollikkaṇṇan belonged to this hill. *Kuṟun* : 34.

Kollikkaṇṇan (கொல்லிக்கண்ணன்) : Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 34. He belonged to the Kolli hills.

Kollikkuḍavarai (கொல்லிக்குடவரை) : Kolli, the Western hills. *Naṟ* : 192 : 8.

Kollikkūrṟam (கொல்லிக்கூற்றம்) : The district around the Kolli hills in the Koṅgu land. *Padiṟṟu* : VIII : Ten *Padiham* : 3.

Kolli Deivam (கொல்லி தெய்வம்) : The Goddess Kollippāvai on the Kolli hills. *Nar* : 201 : 5, 6.

Kollipporunan (கொல்லிப்பொருதன்) : Ōri, chieftain of the Kolli hills. *Puṟam* : 152 : 31.

Kollai (கொல்லை) : The act of looting the enemy's land. *Padiṟṟu* : 81 : 15.

Kolaikkalakkāḍai (கொலைக்களக்காடை) : Title of the XVI canto of *Śilap*. *Śilap Padiham* : 76.

Kovvai (கொவ்வை) : A kind of fruit, reddish in colour and much coveted by parrots ; a common creeper on the hedges. *Ēlādi* : 34 : 3; *Śilap* : VIII : 75.

Koḷḷu (கொழு) : (1) A division in Āichchiyar Kuravai. *Śilap* : XVII. The central theme of 'Kuravai'.

(2) Plough point, called 'Āṇi' also. *Padiṟṟu* : 58 : 17; *Perumbāṇ* : 200; *Porunar* : 117.

Koḷḷu Śol (கொழுச் சொல்) : A summarised statement in a narrative verse. *Kuṇṟakkuravai* II Part *Śilap* : XXV.

Koḷ (கொள்) : Horse gram. *Aham* : 37 : 12; *Śilap* : XXII : 73^c (Karum) *Koḷ* - Inferior type of horse gram ; (Śen) *Koḷ* - Superior type of horse gram. *Nālaḍi* : 387 : 1. It was sown in the conquered lands as a mark of humiliation. *Padiṟṟu* : 75 : 11. One of the four grains prescribed as basic food. *Puṟam* : 105 : 5-335 : 5, 392 : 10.

Koḷ Ilaik Kurambai (கொள் இலைக் குரம்பை) : A hutment thatched with the ears of horse gram. *Kuṟuṇi* : 284 : 7.

Koḷkalam (கொள்கலம்) : Utensil; any container. *Kuṟaḷ* : 1029 : 1.

Koḷhai (கொள்கை) : Vrita ; ritual fast etc. *Maduraik* : 480, 492 ; *Murugu* : 89.

Koḷḷan (கொள்ளன்) : A chieftain who was defeated by Adihan. *Aham* : 325 : 8.

Koḷḷār Tēm Kuṟitta Koṟṟam (கொள்ளார் தேம் குறித்த கொற்றம்): The situation in war, wherein the enemy's yet unconquered lands are distributed in advance to one's allies. *Uḷiṇai Tiṇai* in *Puṟam*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 67 : 1.

Koḷḷi (கொள்ளி): Fire lighter. A short wooden stick. *Paḷa* : 10 : 4; *Puṟam* : 325 : 9.

Koḷai (கொலை): *Yāl*; the bunch of *Yāl* strings; it can mean also the music of the *Yāl*. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 20 : 42; *Śilap* : XII : 131.

Koḷaipuṇar Śīr (கொலைபுணர் சீர்): The musical rhythmic beat; *Oṟṟarattal*. (*Koḷai*: music; *Śīr*: beat). Also an instrument which plucks the strings of the lyre and keeps time, *Śilap* : XII : 131, XVII : *Oṇṟanpahudi* : 8.

Koṟkai (கொற்கை): (1) The Pāṇḍyan port on the southeast coast reputed for its pearl fishery; there was a famous harbour (*Munṟurai*). *Aham* : 27 : 9; *Maṇi* : XIII : 84.

(2) It belonged to *Śeḷiyan*. *Aham* : 130 : 1.

(3) It belonged to the Pāṇḍyas. *Aham* : 201 : 4; *Kainmilai Neydal* : 12 : 2; *Naṟ* : 23 : 6.

(4) *Paradavar* (the fishermen) dived for pearls there. *Aham* : 350 : 13.

(5) Capital of *Verri Vēr Śeḷiyan* (*Ven Vēr Śeḷiyan*) (*Neḍum Tēr Śeḷiyan*). *Aham* : 296 : 10; *Śilap Urai-perukaṭṭurai* : XIV : 80, XXIII : 11, XXVII : 127.

Koṟkaikkōmān (கொற்கைக்கோமான்): The Pāṇḍyan (Viceroy) ruling at *Koṟkai*. *Maduraik* : 138; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 62.

Koṟkai Munṟurai (கொற்கை முன்றுறை): The harbour at *Koṟkai* port. *Aiṅguṟu* : 185 : 1, 188 : 2.

Koṟkai Vēndu (கொற்கை வேந்து): The Pāṇḍyan, the ruler of *Koṟkai*. *Śilap* : XX : 30, 66.

Koṟśēri (கொற்சேரி): The (black) smith's quarters in a town. *Paḷa* : 50 : 3.

Koṟṟam (கொற்றம்): Valour; the quality of success in battle. Vañjittiṭai in Puṟam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 63 : 4.

Koṟṟaṅkoṟṟanār (கொற்றங்கொற்றஞர்): Basic name of Māvūr Kīlār Mahanār Koṟṟaṅkoṟṟanār. (Koṟṟam - valour). *Aham* : 54. Poet and author of *Nar* : 259.

Koṟṟa Vañji (கொற்ற வஞ்சி): The military situation of victory in Puṟam. *Śilap* : XXV : 141.

Koṟṟa Vaḷḷai (கொற்ற வள்ளை): (1) The praise (in Vallaiappāṭṭu) of victory in battlefield. *Śilap* : XXV : 145.

(2) A Puṟam Tiṇai; the situation of the bard praising the victorious monarch and at the same time regretting the destruction caused to enemy's property. *Puṟam* : 4, 7, 41, 98, 99, 100 col. Vañjittiṭai. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 63 : 11.

Koṟṟavan (கொற்றவர்): (1) The victorious one; the king. *Maṇi* : I : 19; *Padiṟṟu* : 55 : 2; *Śilap* : XI : 60.

(2) Neḍumuḍikilli. *Maṇi* : XXV : 186.

(3) Śibi, the Puranic ancestor of the Chōḷās. *Śilap* : XXIX : *Ammānaivari* : 8.

(4) The Chōḷa king. *Śilap* : XXIX : *Ammānaivari* : 15.

(5) Śeṅguttuvan. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 83.

Koṟṟavai (கொற்றவை): (1) Durgā of the forests. *Murugu* : 257; *Śilap* : XX : 36.

(2) The Goddess of victory. *Pari* : 11 : 100.

(3) Mahishāsūramardhani; the Goddess, destroyer of the buffalo-faced demon. *Śilap* : XII : 64, 88, XXIII : 111, 181.

(4) The Goddess of War. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 59 : 2.

Koṟṟavai Nilai (கொற்றவை நிலை): The situation of worship of Koṟṟavai with animal sacrifices, offerings etc. Vetchittiṭai in Puṟam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 59 : 2.

Korṟan (கொற்றன்): (1) Father of Korṟanār. *Naṟ* : 259.

(2) Poet and author of *Puṟam* : 168, 169, 170, 171, 172.

(3) Basic name of Piṭṭan Korṟan. *Puṟam* : 171 : 7.

(4) Basic name of Irundaiyūrkkorṟan Pulavanār. *Kuṟun* : 335.

Korṟanār (கொற்றனார்): (1) Basic name of Tangāl Muḍakkorṟanār. *Aham* : 48.

(2) of Seyalur Iḷampon Śāttan Korṟanār. *Aham* : 177.

(3) of Śēndan. *Aham* : 373.

(4) of Idaiyan Śēndan Korṟanār. *Aham* : 375.

(5) of Madurai Āśiriyar Kōḍan Korṟanār. *Kuṟun* : 144.

(6) of Kachchippēṭṭukkāñchikkorṟanār. *Kuṟun* : 213, 216.

(7) son of Kīran. *Kuṟun* : 218, 358.

(8) of Kōlikkorṟanār. *Kuṟun* : 276.

(9) of Śellūrkkorṟanār. *Kuṟun* : 363.

(10) of Mūśi Korṟanār. *Kuṟun* : 377.

(11) Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 30.

(12) Basic name of Kamahāran Korṟanār. *Naṟ* : 143.

(13) of Karmankorṟanār. *Naṟ* : 156.

(14) of Korṟankorṟanār. *Naṟ* : 259.

(15) of Maduraippālāśiriyān Śēndan Korṟanār. *Naṟ* : 300.

(16) Son of Paḍumarattu Mūśi. *Kuṟun* : 376.

Korṟi (கொற்றி): Korṟavai. *Kali* : 89 : 9.

Korṟuṟai (கொற்றுறை): Smithy. *Puṟam* : 95 : 5.

Korṟai (கொன்றை): The Indian Laburnum. (1) A plant and its flower; specially appropriate and sacred to Śiva. *Aintiṇai* (70) : 18 : 2, 22 : 1; *Aham Invōcation* : 1, 4 : 2, 15 : 15, 115 : 11, 398 : 3; *Aiṅṟuṟu* : 412 : 1, 420 : 1, 430 : 1, 432 : 2, 435 : 3, 436 : 3, 458 : 1, 462 : 2,

496 : 1, 499 : 1; *Kali Invocation* : 11, 102 : 3, 103 : 1, 150 : 1; *Kuṟiñjip* : 86; *Kuṟun* : 21 : 3, 66 : 1, 148 : 3, 183 : 1, 233 : 2; *Maṇi* : III : 160; *Naṟ* : 46 : 6, 99 : 9, 141 : 3, 221 : 4, 242 : 3, 246 : 8, 296 : 4, 302 : 2, 371 : 1; *Mullaip* : 94; *Padiṟṟu* : 67 : 13; *Pari* : 8 : 24, 14 : 10; *Perumbāṇ* : 328; *Porunar* : 201; *Puṟam Invocation* : 1 : 1, 2; *Śilap Padiham* : 40, XII : 113, XVII : *Koḷu* : 12, XXV : 17.

- (2) A kind of flute, was made out of the ripe fruit of Konṟai. *Aham* : 54 : 11; *Kali* : 106 : 3; *Naṟ* : 364 : 10; *Śilap* : XVII : *Pāṭṭu* : 3.

Konṟaiyavan (கொன்றையவன்) : Śivan. *Kali* : 142 : 28.

Kō (கோ) : (1) Cow (Go - Skt) *Kali* : 103 : 36, 107 : 3; *Śilap* : XVII : *Uḷvarivāḷṭṭu* : 4.

(2) King. *Kali* : 103 : 79.

(3) Śeṅguttuvan. *Śilap* : XXVII : 49, 140, 162, XXIX : *Vaṇḱi Mahaliṟ* śol : 7; V : 40; *Maṇi* : IV : 37, XIX : 129, XXII : 160, XXV : 99; *Nālaḍi* : 81 : 2; *Paḷa-moḷi* : 63 : 4, 320 : 2; *Puṟam* : 22 : 33, 141 : 11, 152 : 21; *Śiṟupaṇch* : 46 : 3.

(4) Vēṭko or potter. *Puṟam* : 228 : 1, 4, 256 : 1.

Kōkkuḷam (கோக்குளம்) : Place to which *Kōkkuḷa Muṟṟanār* belonged. *Kuṟun* : 98; *Naṟ* : 96. The name of this place could not be *Kōkkuḷamuṟṟam* (on the analogy of *Kachchi-muṟṟam* or *Vaṇḱimuṟṟam*) for if that were so the name of the poet hailing from there would be *Kōkkuḷa Muṟṟattār* and not *Muṟṟanār*.

Kōkkuḷamuṟṟanār (கோக்குளமுற்றனார்) : Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 98; *Naṟ* : 96.

Kōkulam (கோகுலம்) : Koel; corruption of *Kōkilam* (Skt). *Pari* : 9 : 65.

Kōṅgam (கோங்கம்) : Emblic myrobalan. A plant and its flower; called also *Kōṅgu* or *Kōṅgilavu*. *Aham* : 99 : 5; *Aiṅguṟu* : 343 : 2, 366 : 5, 367 : 1, 370 : 1; *Kali* : 33 : 12, 42 : 16; *Kuṟiṇ-jip* : 73; *Naṟ* : 202 : 11; *Paṟi* : 19 : 79. Some call it the *Kanna-kāram* tree. *Śilap* : XI : 207, XII : 85, XIII : 151, XXV : 17; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 63 : 3, 65 : 1, 70 : 2.

Kōṅgu (கோங்கு) : The red cotton tree; the ironwood of Malabar. The *Kōṅgam* plant. *Aham* : 25 : 10, 157 : 5, 240 : 11, 317 : 11, 341 : 2; *Kali* : 56 : 23, 117 : 2; *Kuṟun* : 254 : 2; *Murugu* : 34; *Nālaḍi* : 223 : 2; *Naṟ* : 48 : 3, 86 : 7; *Paḷa* : 341 : 4; *Puṟam* : 321 : 4, 336 : 9 *Śiṟupāṇ* : 25; *Śiṟupaṇch* : 45 : 3.

Kōchchēramān Yānaikkaṭṭēy Māndaram Chēral Irumpoṟai (கோச்சேரமான் யானைக்கட்டேய மாந்தரன் சேரல் இரும்பொறை) : The

Chēra king, also called Māndaram Chēral Irumpoṟai. *Aiṅṟu* col. *Puṟam* : 229 col.

Kōśar (கோசர்): They were brave warriors hailing from the Tuḷu Nāḍu; their viceroys ruled as Koṅḡiḷam Kōśar in Koṅḡu Nāḍu. They were called Iḷam (pal) Kōśar as they were Vice-roys - 'Iḷamai' indicating junior status. They were famous for truthfulness and keeping their plighted word. They have therefore been satisfactorily identified with the Sat(i)yaputras of Asoka's edicts (R. XV). If the identification of the Sat(i)yaputras with Adihaiman is accepted, it may be necessary to conclude that the Aḍihaimans were related to the Kōśars. Anni the father of Miñili (a warrior girl) allowed his cow to graze on the fields of the Kōśar; and he paid dearly for that; for he was mercilessly blinded by the Kōśars. (Anni) Miñili swore vengeance against the Kōśars and killed the whole lot of the offending group of Kōśars with the help of Titian and then only ate out of their vessels, wore new clothes and was pacified. *Aham* : 262 : 1 to 12. They fought and overpowered the chief of Mōhūr (and Paḷaiyan) with the help of the 'Vamba Mōriyar'. They lived in Niyamam to the east of Śellūr. *Aham* : 15 : 2, 90 : 11, 12, 113 : 5, 196 : 10, 205 : 9, 216 : 1, 251 : 7, 262 : 6; *Kuṟu* : 15 : 3, 73 : 4; *Puṟam* : 169 : 9, 283 : 6, 396 : 7; *Maduraik* : 508, 509, 773; (Koṅḡiḷam) Kōśar. *Śilap* : *Uraiperu* : 2.

Kōśanār (கோசனார்): Basic name of Karuvūrkkōśanār; probably a Kōśar poet settled in Karuvūr. *Naṟ* : 214.

Kōśāmbi (கோசாம்பி): The ancient town of Kausambi in Āryāvārtha. *Maṇi* : XV : 61.

Kōśihamāṇi (கோசகமாணி): The brahmin who was called Kōśihan. *Śilap* : XIII : 53, 56, 99.

Kōṭṭam (கோட்டம்): Temple; 'Puṟanilaikkōṭṭam' is one situated outside a town. *Puṟam* : 299 : 6.

(1) Kāman temple. *Kali* : 82 : 4, 109 : 20; *Maṇi* : VI : 53, 59, 137, 166, XVIII : 169.

(2) Kaṇṇahi temple. *Maṇi* : XXVI : 5; *Śilap Padiham* : 1, V : 145, 180, IX : 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 20, 35, 40, 60,

X : 10, XI : 216, XIV : 10, XXII : 27, XXIX : *Uraip-pāyiram*.

(3) Room or an apartment. *Maṇi* : XX : 2.

(4) Jail. *Maṇi* : V : 114, XIX : 48.

(5) An Aromatic spice. *Śilap* : XXII : 24.

Kōṭṭambalattuttuñjiya Chēramān (கோட்டம்பலத்துஞ்சிய சேரமான்) : A Chēra king who presumably died at Kōṭṭambalam ; he was author of *Aham* : 168.

Kōṭṭambalam (கோட்டம்பலம்) : Place where Chēramān Kōṭṭambalattuttuñjiya Mākkōdai died. *Puṇam* : 245 col. It was Kōṭṭu + Ambalam or a public place built under the branches of a tree ; this later stood for the name of the town. (Or was it a hall built of elephant tusks or ivory ?) *Aham* : 168.

Kōṭṭambalavanār (கோட்டம்பலவனார்) : Poet and author of *Nar* : 95. His basic name was perhaps 'Ambalavanār', one who was somehow connected with an Ambalam (or was it the original of the later 'Śirṇambalam' ?) The use of the word 'Kōṭṭu' in *Nar* : 95 : 6 earned for him the full name 'Kōṭṭambalavanār'.

Kōṭṭān (கோட்டான்) : The large horned owl ; also called Kūhai or Pērāndai. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 623 : 2.

Kōṭṭi (கோட்டி) : (1) Assembly. *Āchāra* : 81 : 1 ; *Innā* : 29 : 4 ; *Kuraḷ* : 401 : 2, 720 : 2 ; *Nālaḍi* : 255 : 1, 260 : 4, 311 : 1 ; *Pari* : 12 : 50.

(2) Entrance to a temple or palace. *Śilap* : XXX : 62.

Kōṭṭiyūr (கோட்டியூர்) : Place to which Kōṭṭiyūr Nallāndaiyār belonged. (Is it Tirukkōṭṭiyūr ?) *Nar* : 211.

Kōṭṭiyūr Nallāndaiyār (கோட்டியூர் நல்லாந்தையார்) : Poet and author of *Nar* : 211.

Kōṭṭinam (கோட்டினம்) : The horned species ; especially the bulls. *Kali* : 105 : 58.

Kōṭṭu (கோட்டு) : Granary ; from this 'Kōṭṭai'. *Paḷa* : 99 : 4.

Kōṭṭuppū (கோட்டுப்பூ): Flowers on branches of plants and trees contradistinguished from *Kayappū* or water flowers like lotus and lilies. *Nālaḍi* : 215 : 1.

Kōṭṭumā (கோட்டுமர): Bull buffalo, the hog or the elephant. *Nar* : 75 : 6; *Puṇam* : 69 : 10; *Śilap* : XV : 98.

Kōṭṭu Mīn (கோட்டு மீன்): The shark. *Kuṇun* : 304 : 4; *Nar* : 49 : 5.

Kōṭṭai (கோட்டை): Fort. *Puṇam* : 174 : 17.

Kōḍal (கோடல்): The white species of Malabar glory lily. The *Veṅkāṇḍal* flower peculiar to the Mullai tracts. *Aham* : 23 : 6, 154 : 7, 264 : 3; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 17 : 1; *Kali* : 7 : 15, 48 : 11, 101 : 4, 103 : 3, 121 : 13; *Kār* : 11 : 3; *Kuṇṇip* : 83; *Kuṇun* : 62 : 1; *Mullaip* : 95; *Nar* : 99 : 9; *Neḍunal* : 5; *Puṇam* : 157 : 7; *Tiṇaimōḷi* (50) : 21 : 3, 29 : 1; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 107 : 2, 111 : 1, 119 : 4.

Kōḍan (கோடன்): Father of Madurai Āśiriyar *Kōḍan Koṇṇan*; *Kōḍan* means 'malaiyan' or 'poṇaiyan' for *Kōḍu* is a mountain peak and is synonymous with *Malai* or *Poṇai*, eg., *Śeṅgōḍu* (*vide* *Śeṅgōḍan*). *Kuṇun* : 144.

Kōḍan Koṇṇanār (கோடன் கோற்றனார்): *Koṇṇanār*, son of *Kōḍan*. Author of *Kuṇun* : 144.

(*Tol Mudu*) *Kōḍi* [(தொல் முது) கோடி]: (1) *Kōḍikkarai*, called *Tiruvaṇaikkarai*; or *Dhanushkōḍi*. *Aham* : 70 : 13.

(2) New clothes. *Āchāra* : 44 : 2; *Aham* : 86 : 21; *Śilap* : XI : 45, XXI : 32.

(3) A large number. *Kuṇal* : 337.

(4) Ten millions. *Kuṇal* : 337 : 2, 377 : 1, 639 : 2, 617 : 2, 816 : 2, 817 : 2, 954 : 1, 1005 : 2, 1061 : 2; *Puṇam* : 18 : 5, 184 : 6; *Śilap* : VI : 121.

(5) *Kōḍi* (ppālai). A paṇ. *Śilap* : III : 88, 92.

Kōḍikkaliṅgam (கோடிக்கலிங்கம்): New clothes. *Aham* : 86 : 21; *Śilap* : XXI : 32.

Kōḍiyar (கோடியர்): Dancers. (Kōḍu+Iyar) That is those who played 'the bent or horned musical instruments'. *Aham* : 111 : 9, 301 : 23, 309 : 9, 352 : 4, 359 : 8; *Kuṟun* : 78 : 2; *Malaipaḍu* : 236; *Naṟ* : 212 : 3; *Paḍiṟru* : 56 : 2; *Paṭṭinap* : 253; *Porunar* : 57; *Puṟam* : 29 : 23, 368 : 16; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 109, 125.

Kōḍu (கோடு): (1) Conch; bangles are made of this. *Kuṟun* : 11 : 1, 365 : 1; *Naṟ* : 159 : 4, 172 : 8, 203 : 4; *Pari* : 3 : 88; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 43 : 1.

(2) Piston for spraying water. *Naṟ* : 6 : 34.

(3) The stem of the Yāḷ. *Maṇi* : IV : 56; *Naṟ* : 10 : 56; *Puṟam* : 316 : 7; *Śilap* : VIII : 27.

(4) Tusk of an elephant. (In Skt. the tusk is danta : tooth; in Tamil it is Kōḍu : horn). They are really the canine teeth of the elephant. Making thrones of ivory got from the tusk of an elephant. *Aham* : 245 : 11, 331 : 2; *Kali* : 105 : 35, 40, 68; *Kuṟaḷ* : 599 : 1; *Paḍiṟru* : 79 : 13, 14; *Śilap* : XIV : 176.

(5) Bugle. *Aham* : 318 : 15; *Malaipaḍu* : 5; *Murugu* : 209, 246; *Naṟ* : 225 : 2, 276 : 1, 324 : 4, 372 : 5; *Neḍunal* : 70; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 222; *Śilap* : VII : 1 : 3, XII : 41, XV : 50, XXIV : 17.

Kōḍu Pāidal (கோடு பாய்தல்): Committing suicide by falling from hilltop. *Nālaḍi* : 372 : 2.

Kōḍai (கோடை): (1) Westwind. (Was the Kōḍai hill so called because the west wind blew from there?) *Aham* : 101 : 14, 111 : 6, 143 : 4, 219 : 15, 225 : 6, 267 : 5, 287 : 8, 291 : 4, 315 : 11, 321 : 2, 333 : 8, 353 : 8, 397 : 15; *Kuṟun* : 388 : 2; *Naṟ* : 299 : 3; *Śilap* : XIV : 123.

(2) The summer season. *Aham* : 27 : 2, 348 : 3, 377 : 1; *Maṇi Padiham* : 24, XXV : 105; *Naṟ* : 162 : 10, 312 : 8; *Perumbāṇ* : 272; *Puṟam* : 137 : 7, 174 : 26, 237 : 3, 266 : 2, 381 : 17, 389 : 3, 393 : 22.

(3) The Kōḍai hills (Kōḍaikkānal) ruled over by Kōḍaipporunan. The anonymous commentator on

Aham thinks Kōḍai is Kōṭṭūr; Kōṭṭūr also means the Hill Town; (either Kōḍu + ūr = Kōṭṭūr; or Kōḍu + ai = Kōḍai). But Kōḍai seems to be the proper name of the town on the hill called Kōḍai Śilambu. The chief of Kōḍai was Paṇṇi. *Aham* : 13 : 10.

Kōḍai Śilambu (கோடைச் சிலம்பு) : The kōḍai hills. *Aham* : 249 : 14.

Kōḍaipporunan (கோடைப்பொருநன்) : (1) Chief of the Kōḍai hills; also called Kaḍiyaneḍu Vēṭṭuvan, *Puṇam* : 205 : 6.

(2) He was Tennavan Maṇavan (i.e., general of the Pāṇḍyan army) - Paṇṇi, by name *Aham* : 13 : 10.

Kōḍai Pāḍiya Perundēvanār (கோடை பாடிய பெருந்தேவனார்) : Author and poet of *Puṇam* : 259 col. who perhaps praised Kōḍai (the hills or the season or the westwind) somewhere in a memorable passage.

Kōṇmū (கோண்மூ) : (1) Elephant. *Aintinai* (70) : 39 : 3.

(2) Lion. *Kali* : 86 : 32.

Kōṇmū Neḍunkōṭṭanār (கோண்மூ நெடுங்கோட்டனார்) : A poet and author of *Naṇ* : 40. We do not know if he praised somewhere the 'long tusks of the elephant' and derived thus his name; or if he had himself long and pronounced teeth.]

Kōṇam (கோணம்) : The instrument called 'goad'. *Maṇi* : XVIII : 163.

Kōṇūi (கோணுயி) : Hunting dogs; hounds. *Kaḷavaḷi* : 34 : 4.

Gōttiram (கோத்திரம்) : Gotra; used largely to mean 'caste'. *Nālaḍi* : 242 : 4.

Kōttoḷil (கோத்தொழில்) : Rājakāryam; royal functions. *Śilap* : XXIII : 153.

Gōtamanār (கோதமனார்) : Pālai Gautamanār; a name derived from the Patronymic 'Gautama'. He was a Brahmin. *vide* Pālai Gautamanār. He has praised one

‘Dharmaputran’. *Puṇam* : 366; *Paḍiṇṇu* : III Paḍiham; author of *Paḍiṇṇu* : III Ten. *Tol*, *Poruḷ* : XXV (Nach.) It is possible to suppose that this Gōtamanār and Dharmaputra did not represent historical figures but were characters in the epic Bhāratam by Perundevanār, from which *Puṇam* : 366 was culled and included in the anthology.

Gōtamai (கோதமை): Gautami; a brahmin lady, the mother of Sarugalan. *Maṇi* : VII : 141, 188.

Kōdai (கோதை): (1) Chēra, a dynastic name; the Chēra’s capital was Vañji. *Aham* : 93 : 20, 263 : 12; *Śilap* : XXV : 3. Found in the expression ‘Kōdai Mārban’. *Aham* : 346 : 25. Kōkkōdai Mārban. *Puṇam* : 48 : 1 col. 49 : 3 col. Chēramān Kuṭṭuvān Kōdai. 54 : 8.

(2) Garland. *Kuṇun* : 326 : 1 found in the basic name of the Chēra Kōkkōdai Mārban. *Puṇam* : 48, 49 col.

Kōdaimārban (கோதைமார்பன்): (1) The Chēra. He was pleased when Killi Vaḷavan captured Kūḷal (Madurai); probably he supported the Chōḷa against the Pāṇḍyān. *Aham* : 346 : 25.

(2) Basic name of Chēramān Kōkkōdai Mārban. *Puṇam* : 48, 49 col.

Kōpperum Chēral Irumpoṇai (கோப்பெரும் சேரல் இரும்பொறை): Basic name of Chēramān Karuvūr Ēṇiya Kōpperum Chēral Irumpoṇai. *Puṇam* : 5 col.

Kōpperumdēvi (கோப்பெரும்தேவி): Pāṇḍyan Āryappaḍai kaḍanda Neḍumcheḷiyan’s wife. *Śilap Paḍiham* : 23, XVI : 121, 139, XX : 21, 79, XXVII : 251.

Kōpperum Chōḷan (கோப்பெரும் சோழன்): A Chōḷa king who ruled at Uṇaiyūr (Kōḷi). His friendship with Piśir Andaiyār was proverbial. He patronized Pottiyār. He quarrelled with his two sons and was appeased by Pullārṇūr Eyirṇiyanār. The disgusted king committed suicide by performing ‘Vaḍakkirutal’. He was a tolerable poet. He was also called Perumkōk-

- killi*. Author of *Kuṟun* : 20, 53, 129, 147; *Puṟam* 214, 215, 216; *Puṟam* : 67, 191, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223 col.
- Gōpam* (கோபம்): Indragōpam, a red coloured butterfly; also called Tambalappūchchi. *Aham* : 54 : 4; *Kār* : 5 : 3; *Murugu* : 15; *Śirupāṇ* : 168, 171.
- Kōmahal* (கோமகள்): Princess. *Naṟ* : 300 : 1. The mother of Śeṅguṭṭuvan; she was taken to the Ganges for a bath by her husband Imayavaramban. *Śilap* : XXV : 161.
- Kōmahan* (கோமகன்): (1) The Pāṇḍyan King. *Śilap* : XIV : 110, 129, XXIII : 27, XXIII : 27, XXVII : 75.
- (2) Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Śilap* : XXVII : 15, XXVIII : 111.
- (3) King. *Maṇi* : VII : 64, XIX : 48, 150; *Śilap* : XXII : 14.
- Kōmahan Piḍigai* (கோமகன் பிழகை): The Buddha Piḍikai. *Maṇi* : XI : 126.
- Kōmān* (கோமான்): King. *Puṟam* : 64 : 6, 95 : 9, 201 : 4; *Śilap* : V : 240, XXIX : *Uśalvari* : 13; *Śirupāṇ* : 160; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 76 : 5.
- Gōmuki* (கோமுகி): A tank situated on the Southwest of Maṇipallavam. *Maṇi* : XI sub hdg. XI : 56, XIV : 91, XXV : 156, XXVIII : 202.
- Kōmuṟai* (கோமுறை): Royal justice. *Śilap* : XXII : 103, XXIII : 101.
- Kōi* (கோய்): Tankard to drink toddy out of. *Aham* : 166 : 2; *Puṟam* : 300 : 6; *Śirupāṇ* : 17 : 3.
- Kōyil* (கோயில்): (1) Palace; temple. *Bhāratam* : 'Maṟamkeḷu' : 14; *Kali* : 94 : 39; *Maṇi* : V : 118, VII : 64, XX : 5, 96, XXII : 11, 12, XXIII : 38, XXVIII : 214; *Neḍunal* : 100; *Paṭṭinap* : 50, 286; *Pari Tiratṭu* : 7 : 4; *Porunar* : 90; *Puṟam* : 67 : 10, 127 : 6, 241 : 3, 378 : 5; *Śilap* : III : 118, XIII : 127, 137, 138, XIV :

7, XVI : 139, 145, XVII : 5, XVIII : 25,
XIX : 75, XXII : 10, 14, XXIX : *Uraip*.

(2) Indra's world. *Śilap* : *Śēngutṭuvaṛkku* : XXIX : 1

Kōyil Mākkal (கோயில் மரக்கள்) : Palace officials. *Śilap* : XXII : 10, XXVIII : 83.

Kōyilāl (கோயிலாளர்) : Mistress of the Palace; the Queen.
Padiṛṇu : VIII Ten *Padiham*.

Kōl (கோல்) : (1) A kind of worm. *Śirupañch* : 27 : 1.

(2) Arrow. *Aham* : 172 : 7, 327 : 18, 349 : 4; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 11 : 4; *Kali* : 8 : 2, 10 : 6, 39 : 18; 86 : 18
Maṇi : XXII : 15; *Nālaḍi* : 152 : 4; *Naṛ* : 48 : 6.

(3) Śēngōl or benign government. *Kuṛaḷ* : 542 : 2, 543 : 2, 544 : 1, 545 : 1, 546 : 2; *Paṭṭinap* : 301; *Śirupañch* : 7 : 3, 15 : 4. Koḍuṅgōl or bad government. *Kuṛaḷ* : 558 : 2, 570 : 1.

(4) sceptre. *Iniya* : 6 : 1; *Nānmaṇi* : 21 : 3, 29 : 1; *Puṛam* : 17 : 5, 55 : 11, 72 : 12, 217 : 10, 221 : 3; *Śilap* : V : 135, XV : 3, XX : 2, XXII : 4, XXV : 98, XXVI : 18, XXVII : 77, 168; *Tirikaḍu* : 33 : 1.

(5) The balance rod. *Kuṛaḷ* : 118 : 1.

(6) The punitive functions of a king. *Kuṛaḷ* : 552 : 2, 554 : 1.

(7) Measuring rod; Yard stick. *Kuṛaḷ* : 710 : 1, 796 : 2; *Śilap* : III : 100.

(8) The shepherd's staff. *Naṛ* : 69 : 8.

(9) The king's authority; feudatories must submit to this; if not they would be punished, as Adigaimān Neḍumān Añji was punished by Perum Chēral Irumporai. It seems from this that the main cause for the Tagaḍūr battle was Adigaimān's refusal to pay tribute to the Irumporai. The other two monarchs (Chōḷa and Pāṇḍya) who were perhaps interested in encouraging this disobedience supported Adigaimān but were defeated at Tagaḍūr. *Padiṛṇu* : 79 : 11, 89 : 9.

- (10) The drumstick. *Puṇam* : 382 : 19, 383 : 3.
 (11) Flag staff. *Aham* : 249 : 3, 278 : 4.
 (12) Weapon of war thrown down from the ramparts of a fort. *Śilap* : XV : 216.
 (13) The prod. *Śilap* : XXVI : 232.
 (14) Painting brush. *Kuṇḍaḷ* : 1285 : 1.
 (15) Key. *Tol. Eḷuttu* : 384 : 1.
 (16) The short stick used (instead of the fingers) to produce musical sound in the Yāḷ, *Kali* : 8 : 9.

Kōl Toḍi (கோல் தொடி) : The woman who wears the ornamented bracelets. *Kali* : 24 : 78.

Kōlam (கோலம்) : (1) Pig; the 'Varāha' avatar of Tirumāl. *Pari* : 2 : 16.

(2) Floral designs etc.; drawing them is a couresan's art; or an act of make-up. *Maṇi* : II : 28.

Kōlan (கோலன்) : The king who wields the sceptre. *Kuṇḍaḷ* : 563 : 1.

Kōleṇi (கோலெறி) : Lamp. *Pari* : 17 : 6.

Kōvattan (கோவத்தன்) : (rdg.) Kōvadattan; poet and author of *Kuṇḍaḷ* : 66, 194.

Kōval (கோவல்) : Tirukkōvalūr; its chief was Neḍum Tērkkāri. *Aham* : 35 : 14.

Kōvalar (கோவலர்) : Cowherds; they whistle and play on the flute and hold a staff; corruption of Gopālar. *Aham* : 14 : 7; 54 : 10, 74 : 16, 124 : 14, 155 : 8, 219 : 15, 253 : 12, 264 : 4, 293 : 11, 311 : 9, 321 : 7, 354 : 5, 399 : 11; *Aiṅḡuru* : 87 : 1, 304 : 1, 439 : 2, 476 : 3; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 22 : 1; *Kali* : 16 : 4, 118 : 13, 130 : 15; *Kuṇḍiṇḡip* : 221; *Kuṇḍaḷ* : 358 : 6; *Maṇi* : V : 136; *Mullaip* : 15; *Nar* : 264 : 7, 266 : 1, 289 : 7, 364 : 9, 371 : 8; *Neḍunal* : 3; *Padiṇḡu* : 21 : 120; *Perumbāṇ* : 166; *Puṇam* : 224 : 15, 265 : 4, 339 : 2; *Śilap* : IV : 15, XV : 121, 219, XVI : 4, 98, XVII : *Āḍunarppuhal* : 2, XXVII : 241.

Kōvalan (கோவலன்): (1) Sri Krishna. *Pari* : 3 : 83.

(2) Tirumāl. *Paḷa* : 152 : 2.

(3) The hero of *Śilappadikāram*; married Kaṇṇahi, forsook her and spent his days with the courtesan Mādavi who bore him a daughter Maṇimēkalai. Falling out with Mādavi he retired to Madurai with his faithful wife. At Madurai he was killed by the King's officers who were misinformed by a miscreant goldsmith that Kōvalan had stolen the queen's anklet. Kaṇṇahi proved her husband's innocence after seeing Madurai punished by the fire god, repaired to the Śeṅgunṇam hills where she became a guest of the divine ones. *Śilap* : *Padiham* : 14, 31; *Śilap* : I : 39, 51, II : 37, III : 171, IV : 33, 55, VI : 109, 173, VII : 1 : 18, 52 : 7, VIII : 15, 71, 73, IX : 49, 66, X : 64, XI : 33, 59, 163, 178, 196, 205, XIII : 48, 62, XIV : 15, 218, XV : 10, 19, 95, 114, XVI : 125, 157, 217, XX : 62, XXIII : 154, 198, XXVII : 75, XXIX : *Kāval Peṇḍaraṇṇu* : 1, V : 201.

(4) An ancestor of nine generations before Kōvalan (hero of *Śilap*). *Maṇi* : IV : 68, VII : 34, XVIII : 7 XXVI : 3, XXVIII : 124, 179.

Kōvalan Tantai (கோவலன் தந்தை): Kōvalan's father; i.e., Māśāttuvān. *Śilap* : XXVII : 90, XXVIII : 73.

Kōvalan Maṇḍandai (கோவலன் மடந்தை): Kōvalan's daughter i.e., Maṇimēkalai. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 179.

Kōvalan Manaivi (கோவலன் மனைவி): Kōvalan's wife; i.e., Kaṇṇahi. *Śilap* : XXVII : 63.

Kōvalūr (கோவலூர்): Tirukkōvalūr on the banks of the Peṇṇai river; it is also called Kōval. It was conquered by Aṇḍi. *Puṇam* : 99 col. Paraṇar praised this conquest. *Puṇam* : 99 : 13. It was ruled over by Malaiyamān Tirumuḍikkāri.

Kōvūr (கோவூர்): Place to which Kōvūr Kiḷār belonged. *Kuṇṇu* : 65; *Naṇ* : 393; *Puṇam* : 31, 32, 33, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 68, 70, 308, 373, 382, 386, 400.

Kōvūrkiḷār (கோவூர்கிழார்): Vellāḷa poet belonging to Kōvūr; he was a great and daring reconciler. *Kuṟun* : 65; *Nar* : 393; *Puṟam* : 31, 32, 33, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 68, 70, 308, 373, 382, 386, 400.

Kōvēngaip̄peruṅkadaḷvan (கோவேங்கைப்பெருங்கதழ்வன்): Poet who derived this name from an expression in his poem. *Kuṟun* : 134.

Kōvēndan (கோவேந்தன்): Here Āryappaḍai Kaḍanda Neḍuñ-
jeḷḷian. *Śilap* : XXI : 1, XXIX : *Vāḷttu* : 2.

Kōvēndu (கோவேந்து): A tautological expression, here, meaning the Pāṇḍyan. *Śilap* : XXIX : *Vaṇji Mahalir Śol* : 3.

Kōvēḷ (கோவேள்): Potter. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 34.

Kōvai (கோவை): A chain ornament; making this is a courtesan's art. *Maṇi* : II : 28; *Pari* : 6 : 15.

Kōḷi (கோழி): (1) Domestic fowl; cock; Murugan's flag. *Aham* : 122 : 16, 187 : 14, 277 : 15.

(2) Uṟaiyūr; the capital of the Chōḷas came to be called this because of the legend that once on the site where the city stood, a cock (called Kōḷi) fought and conquered an elephant (also called Kōḷi). *Śilap uraip̄erukaṭṭurai* : 4.

(3) Place to which Kōḷikkor̄ṇār belonged. Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 276; *Puṟam* : 212 : 8; Fowl, *Innā* : 3 : 1; *Kuṟun* : 139 : 1, 157 : 1, 234 : 4, 305 : 6, 393 : 3; *Nālaḍi* : 341 : 2; *Nānmaṇi* : 55 : 2; *Paṭṭinap* : 23, 75; *Perumbāṇ* : 299, 521; *Puṟam* : 67 : 8; *Tiṇai-mālai* (150) : 143 : 3; *Tol. Porul* : 610 : 1.

(4) On Murugan's flag. *Murugu* : 311, 381; *Pari* : 8 : 19; *Tiraṭṭu* : 7 : 10; *Śilap* : XIV : 10.

Kōḷikkor̄ṇār (கோழிக்கொற்றனார்): Poet and author belonging to Uṟaiyūr (Kōḷi). *Kuṟun* : 276.

Kōḷi Śēval (கோழிச் சேவல்): Cock. The male fowl. *Śilap* : XIV : 10.

Kōḷi Śēvaṛkoḷiyōn (கோழிச் சேவற்கொடியோன்): Murugan, whose emblem on the flag is the cock. *Śilap* : XIV : 10.

Kōḷippāhal (கோழிப்பாகல்): The jack fruit which bears fruit without flowering. Here *Pāhal* does not mean bitter gourd but only the jack. *Porunar* : 191 : 2; *Śilap* : XVI : 24.

Kōḷiyūr (கோழியூர்): The town to which *Kōḷiyūr Kiḷār* father of *Śeḷiyanār* belonged. *Naṛ* : 383.

Kōḷiyūr Kiḷār (கோழியூர் கிழார்): Father of *Śeḷiyanār*. *Naṛ* : 383.

Kōḷiyūrkiḷār mahanār Śeḷiyanār (கோழியூர்கிழார் மகனார் செழியனார்): Poet and author of *Naṛ* : 383.

Kōḷ (கோள்): (1) A planet. *Bhāratam* : *Ādiśānṛa* : 2; *Śiṛupāñch* : 44 : 2.

(2) The 'shadow planet' *Rāgu* which affects the sun or the moon. *Aham* : 86 : 6; *Perumbāṇ* : 384; *Śiṛupāṇ* : 242.

(3) Yama, the God of Death. *Aham* : 36 : 2.

(4) Of the nine planets, the shadow ones of *Rāgu*, and *Kētu*; if these are omitted we would have the seven which are representatives of week days. *Maṇi Padiham* : VI : 24, 182, VII : 8, 9; *Padiṛṇu* : 14 : 3.

Kōḷ Mīn (கோள் மீன்): 'The stars that are planets'. 'Mīn' was a common expression normally meaning star but occasionally used to refer to planet also. *Puṛam* : 392 : 17.

Kōḷi (கோளி): The tree which bears fruit without flowering. *Perumbāṇ* : 407.

Kōḷi Ālam (கோளி ஆலம்): Kind of the banyan tree which is 'Kōḷi' or bears fruit without flowering. *Perumbāṇ* : 407 : 8; *Puṛam* : 58 : 2, 254 : 7.

Kōn (கோன்): (1) Chief, king. *Maduraik* : 74; *Maṇi* : VII : 8; *Puṛam* : 34 : 16, 60 : 9, 217 : 7, 374 : 15 *Śilap* : V : 100, XV : 29, XXV : 128; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : *Nāḷum Puḷḷum* : 2.

(2) Brahmadharmam. *Maṇi* : IX : 31.

(3) Indra. *Bhāratam* : *Maṇankeḷu* : 19.

(4) God. *Puṇam* : 54 : 1.

Kōn Muṇai (கோன் முறை): (1) The path of Justice. *Maṇi* : XVIII : 111.

(2) The Dharma of the king. *Silap* : XXIII : 131.

Kōnaḍi Toḍal (கோனடி தொடல்): Swearing by touching the King's feet. *Kali* : 94 : 36.

Kōnāṭṭu Erichchilūr Māḍalan Maduraikkumaranār (கோனாட்டு எரிச்சிலூர் மாடலன் மதுரைக்குமரனார்): Poet and author of *Puṇam* : 54, 61, 167, 180, 197, 394.

Kōnāṭṭuppūñjārppārppān Kauṇiyan Viṇṇantāyan (கோனாட்டுப் பூஞ்சாற்றுப்பார்ப்பான் கவுனியன் விண்ணந்தாயன்): A Brahmin patron [of the Kauṇiya (Kauṇḍinya) Gotra]. *Puṇam* : 166.

Kōnāḍu (கோனாடு): The Nāḍu to which 'Kōnāṭṭuppūñjārppārppān Kauṇiyan Viṇṇantāyan' belonged. *Puṇam* : 54, 61, 167, 180, 197, 394 col.

Kauśikan (கௌசிகன்): (1) The Brahmin from Puhār who brought a message to Kōvalan from Mādavi.

Śilap : XIII : 47.

(2) A Brahmin from Śanbai; father of Śutamati. *Maṇi* : III : 29, VII : 102.

(3) A Brahmin belonging to Kauśika Gotra or one who assumed Kauśikan's name. *Aham* : 66.

(4) The Gotra name of Perum Kauśikan. *Naṭ* :

Kauśikanār (கௌசிகனார்): Basic name based on Gotra, of Madurai Iḷaṅkaṇṇikkauśikanār. *Puṇam* : 309 col.

Gautaman (கௌதமன்): Gotra name of poet Āmur Gautaman Śadēvanār. *Aham* : 159; *Pari* : 19 : 51.

Gautamanār (கௌதமனார்): Basic name of Pālai Gautamanār, deriving the name from Gautama, the sage. *Paḍiṇṇu* : III Ten.

Gauri (கௌரி): Durgha so named after her colour. *Śilap* : XII : 67.

Kauriyar (கௌரியர்): Pāṇḍyar. *Aham* : 70 : 13, 342 : 4. vide Kavuniyar.

Chakkarattān (சக்கரத்தான்) : Tirumāl, the wielder of the discus.
Innā : 1 : 3.

Chakkaram (சக்கரம்) : (1) Chakra ; the wheel, weapon in the hands of Durgha. *Śilap* : XII : 108.

(2) Sovereign power. *Nālaḍi* : 346 : 1 ; *Nānmaṇi* : *Invocation* : 2.

(3) The wheel-weapon of Tirumāl. *Maṇi* : XIII : 57
vide Innā : 1 : 3.

Chakkaravāḷakkōṭṭam (சக்கரவாளக்கோட்டம்) : The Temple in Puhār. *Maṇi* : VI canto hdg. and sub hdg. 24, 31, 202, VII : 91, XV : 31, 76.

Chakkaravāḷakkōṭṭam uraitta Kādai (சக்கரவாளக்கோட்டம் உரைத்த காதை) : The canto in which the Maṇimēkala Deivam the guardian deity informed Maṇimēkalai, the heroine, about the Temple in the burial ground. *Maṇi* : VI canto hdg.

Chakkaravāḷam (சக்கரவாளம்) : A mythological sphere which includes thirty-one worlds. *Maṇi* : VI : 183, XII : 72, XXII : 5, XXVI : 52.

(Māya) Śakaṭam [(மாயச்) சகடம்] : (1) Śakatāsura ; a demon destroyed by Kaṇṇan. *Śilap* : XII : 164 ; *Tirikaḍu* : *Invocation* : 3.

(2) Vehicle, military waggon. *Nālaḍi* : 2 : 4 ; *Pari* : 10 : 17 ; *Puṇam* : 102 : 2 ; *Śilap* : XXVI : 136.

(3) When the Rohiṇi asterism, is in conjunction with the moon, the day is auspicious for marriage. The 4th nakshatra ; Hyades ; and part of Taurus. *Aham* : 136 : 5, 301 : 7.

Śakaḍu (சகடு) : The Rohiṇi asterism ; *vide* Śakaṭam. *Śilap* : I : 50.

Śakōḍam (சகோடம்) : The son who is born of a mother who was pregnant at the time of her marriage but born soon afterwards. *Ēlādi* : 31 : 2.

Śaṅkadharuman (சங்கதருமன்): A Bauddha ascetic who preached to Sudamati and her father. *Maṇi* : V : 70.

Śaṅgam (சங்கம்): (1) An infinitely large number. *Pari* : 2 : 13.

(2) The Buddha Śaṅgam; the association of Buddhist monks, one of the three gems. *Maṇi* : XXX : 3.

(3) Oyster shell or conch. *Maṇi* : VII : 113; *Śilap* : IV : 78, VII : 7 : 1.

(4) The conch in the hands of Durgha. *Śilap* : 108.

(5) The conch in the hands of Tirumāl. *Śilap* : XI : 47.

Śaṅgaman (சங்கமன்): A merchant of Śiṅgapuram (Aripuram). The previous birth of Kōvalan and husband of Nīli. *Śilap* : Padiham : 48, XXIII : 151, 158; *Maṇi* : XXVI : 23.

Śaṅkaran (சங்கரன்): He that gives bliss. *Śilap* : X : 186.

Śaṅkari (சங்கரி): Durgha. *Śilap* : XII : 155.

Śaṅgavaruṇar (சங்கவருணர்): A name for Nāganār; a poet and author of Puṇam. [cf. this with Vaḷaivaṇan (an exact equivalent) a name in Maṇimēkalai]. *Puṇam* : 360.

Śaṅgili (சங்கிலி): A (gold) necklace. *Śilap* : VI : 99.

Śaṅgu (சங்கு): The Conch; the oystershell; blown at dawn by professional conch blowers. *Maṇi* : VIII : 3; *Śilap* : XIV : 13; *Tiṇṇaimālai* (150) 33 : 1, 49 : 2.

Śaṅchayan (சஞ்சயன்): The chief of Śeṅguṭṭuvan's envoys. *Śilap* : XXVI : 137, 143, 145, 166.

Śaḍai (சடை): The matted locks of hair; The Tiruvādirai star sacred to Śiva of the matted hair. This indicates Mitunam asterism. *Pari* : 11 : 2.

Śaṅbaham (சண்பகம்): also Śeṇbagam. An odoriferous flower; kind of jasmine. *Kali* : 150 : 21; *Kuṟiñjip* : 75; *Maṇi* : III : 165; *Murugu* : 27; *Pari* : 11 : 18, 12 : 77; *Śilap* : II : 18, VIII : 45, X : 69, XIII : 119, XXII : 40.

Ṣaṇbai (சண்மை) : A town identified with Śīkāli or a town in Aṅgadēśa on the Ganges. *Maṇi* : III : 29, VII : 102.

Sattam (சத்தம்) : (1) Grammar ; an aid to understand the Vēdas. *Ṣirupañch* : 86 : 1.

(2) Sound. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 69 ; *Nālaḍi* : 52 : 3.

Sattināganār (சத்திநாகனார்) : vide *Sattināthan*.

Sattināthan (சத்திநாதன்) : Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 119. *Sattināganār* (Rdg.)

Sattiyan (சத்தியன்) : Murugan ; the truthful one. *Innā* : 1 : 4.

Sadaṅgai (சதங்கை) : The jingling anklet. *Ṣilap* : VI : 84.

Chatukkattu Deivam (சதுக்கத்துத் தெய்வம்) : Chatukka Bhūdam in Puhār. *Maṇi* : I : 55.

Chatukka Bhūdar (சதுக்கப் பூதர்) : The Demoniac deity in Puhār which was settled in Vañji by Iḷam Chēral Irumporai. *Ṣilap* : XXVIII : 147.

Chatukkam (சதுக்கம்) : Square. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 59 ; *Murugu* : 225 ; *Naṟ* : 319 : 5 ; *Ṣilap* : XIV : 213.

Chaturmuhan (சதுர்முகன்) : Brahma with four faces. *Ṣilap* : X : 186.

Sandam (சந்தம்) : (1) Sandalwood tree ; this English word itself being a corruption of 'Sandam'. *Padiṟṟu* : 87 : 2.

(2) A branch (leg) of the Vēdās. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 100.

Sandanam (சந்தனம்) : Sandalwood tree, its paste. *Ṣilap* : IV : 38, XXII : 23, XXV : 39.

Sandhi (சந்தி) : (1) The Junction of three or five roads. *Murugu* : 225.

(2) The cross roads. *Maṇi* : VI : 61, XXVIII : 59.

- (3) In Buddhist logic, a Sandhi is a meeting place between any two Kaṇḍams. There are three Sandhis: The meeting of Seygai and Unarvu Śērdal (1st Sandhi), of Nuharchchi and Vēṭkai Śērdal (2nd Sandhi), of Bhāvam and Tōṟṟam Śērdal (3rd Sandhi). *Maṇi* : XXX : 26, 148, 150, 152.

Chandiraguru (சந்திரகுரு) : The white pearl. *Śilap* : XIV : 195.

Chandiradattan (சந்திரதத்தன்) : A merchant who traded across the seas; he brought Śāduvan back from the Nāgarmalai to Kāvrippūmpaṭṭinam in his vessel. *Maṇi* : XVI : 41, 124.

Chandirapāṇi (சந்திரபாணி) : A kind of earring. *Śilap* : VI : 104.

Chandiran (சந்திரன்) : Moon. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 163.

Sandinam (சந்தினம்) : Sandalwood; Sandanam. *Naṟ* : 7 : 9.

Sandu (சந்து) : Sandalwood. *Aham* : 13 : 4, 26 : 14, 36 : 18, 102 : 3; *Śilap* : VIII : 19, XIII : 19, XXVI : 168, XXIX : *Valḷaip-pāṭṭu* : 11.

Sabakkattoḍarchchi (சபக்கத்தோடர்ச்சி) : It is an argument proving a hypothesis; like saying 'all that is made is mortal (subject to destruction) like a pot'. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 73, 74.

Sabakkam (சபக்கம்) : Positive statement of the argument or a hypothesis. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 73, 82, 123, 124, 133.

Sambāti (சம்பாதி) : (1) The brother of Jaṭāyu. *Maṇi* : III : 54, VI : 138, 186, 190.

(2) An old name for Kāvrippūmpaṭṭinam. *Maṇi* : *Padiham* : 8, 13.

Sambātivanam (சம்பாதிவனம்) : Pullirukkuvēḷūr or Vaidyeśvaran Kōil. *Maṇi* : III : 54.

Sambiratham (சம்பிரதம்) : Sampratāyam; the consequence. *Paḷa* : 400 : 4.

Śambu (சம்பு) : (1) Jambu a kind of tree; a mythological island in which Jambu trees grew wildly was called 'Jambūdvīpa': A variety of plum. *Maṇi* : *Padiham* : 5.

(2) The name of a lady who resided in Puhār. *Maṇi* : *Padiham* : 8.

Śambuttīvu (சம்புத்திவு) : The Jambūdvīpa. The Hindu Pauranic sphere abounding in the variety of plum called Jambu ; this was much larger than the Bhāratavarsha of the ancient Hindus. *Maṇi* : XVII : 62.

Śammattī (சம்மட்டி) : Horsewhip. *Kali* : 96 : 12.

Śamaṇar (சமணர்) : The Sramaṇas or the Jinas. *Maṇi* : V : 52.

Samandam (சமந்தம்) : A hill, also called Śamanoli. Usually identified with Samantavan in central Ceylon. *Maṇi* : XI : 22, XXVIII : 107, 108.

Śamayakkaṇakkar (சமயக்கணக்கர்) : Men of religion ; or religious disputants. *Maṇi* : *Padiham* : 88 : 13, XXIII hdg. and sub hdg. to canto XXVII : 2.

Śamayakkaṇakkartamtiṛamkēṭṭakūḍai (சமயக்கணக்கர் தம் திறம் கேட்ட காடு) : which deals with Maṇimēkalai's learning religious truth from the religious teachers, on the outskirts of Vaṇji Hdg. to canto XXVII of *Maṇi*.

Śamayam (சமயம்) : religion. *Maṇi* : I : 60, X : 77, XXI : 101 ; *Śirupañch* : 86 : 1.

Śamari (சமரி) : Durgha ; i.e., one proficient in fighting. *Śilap* XII : 67.

Śaman (சமன்) : A central position ; impartial stand. *Kali* : 97 : 5.

Śamanoli (சமனோலி) : A hill in Laṅka. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 107.

Jayantan (சயந்தன்) : Indrakumaran, the Son of Indra. Ūrvaśi fell in love with him and he was cursed to become a bamboo stick. The dancer made her Talaikkōlam or 'ornament of the forehead' in the form of Jayantan. *Śilap* : III : 119, XXVIII : 100.

Śayambu (சயம்பு) : Svayambhu, He who created Himself. *Śilap* : X : 186.

Śayittam (சயித்தம்) : Corruption of 'Chaitya' a temple. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 131.

Śaram (சரம்): Arrow. *Maṇi* : V : 16.

Śaravaṇam (சரவணம்): The sacred lake of Darbha reeds in which 'Murugan' took shape as 'Āṇumugam'. *Maṇi* : XVIII : 92; *Śilap* : XXIV : 55.

Śallīyan (சல்லியன்): Parent of Kumaranār. *Kuṟun* : 309; *Naṟ* : 141.

Śallīyan Kumaranār (சல்லியன் குமரனார்): Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 309; *Naṟ* : 141 vide Uṟaiyūr Śallīyan Kumaranār.

Śaladhāri (சலதாரி): Jaladhāri. He who wears water (the Gaṅga) on his head; i.e., Śiva. *Pari* : 9 : 6.

Salam (சலம்): (1) Falsehood. *Nālaḍi* : 188 : 3.

(2) dispute. *Maduraik* : 112.

(3) Poverty. *Kuṟaḷ* : 956 : 1.

(4) Jalam : water. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 47.

Śalāhai (சலாகை): Iron pike. *Maṇi* : XII : 66.

Śavai (சவை): Sabhai. *Iniya* : 2 : 2.

Śanam (சனம்): Janam; people. *Paḷa* : 188 : 3.

Śanamittiran (சனமீத்திரன்): One of the ministers of Puṇyārājan. He went to Maṇipallavam and stood guard at the Bhudda Pīḍikai. *Maṇi* : XXV : 98.

Śākkāḍu (சாக்காடு): Death. *Maṇi* : XXX : 30, 102, 115, 131.

Śākalāsanār (சாகலாசனார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 16, 270.

Śākāṭṭāḷār (சாகாட்டாளர்): Drivers of vehicles. *Paṭṭu* : 27 : 14.

Śākāḍu (சாகாடு): Śakaṭam; vehicle. *Kuṇḍa* : 475 : 1; *Paḷa* : 308 : 3; *Puṇam* : 60 : 8, 90 : 7, 185 : 2, 256 : 2, 313 : 5.

Śāṅkhiyam (சாங்கியம்): One of the six systems of Hindu Philosophy. Kapilan was its founder. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 79, 202.

Śāṅkhiyan (சாங்கியன்): A philosopher who holds that Ānma (soul) has science i.e., 'Ānmavādi'. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 169, 175: 202.

Śāḍi (சாடி): (1) Jāḍi: Jar. *Aham* : 166 : 1; *Naṇ* : 295 : 7, *Perumbāṇ* : 280; *Puṇam* : 258 : 9, 297 : 6, 319 : 3.

(2) A large vessel to contain water. *Pari* : 20 : 54.

Śāḍu (சாடு): Sakatam; vehicle. *Perumbāṇ* : 188.

Śāṇ (சாண்): Span. *Paḷa* : 211 : 4, 386 : 4; *Śilap* : III : 98.

Śāṇḍiliyanār (சாண்டிலியனார்): Basic name of Kaḍambanūr Śāṇḍiliyanār. This name was based on that of a famous rishi. Poet and author of *Kuṇḍu* : 307.

Śāttandaiyār (சாத்தந்தையர்): Poet and author of *Naṇ* : 26; *Puṇam* : 80, 81, 82, 287. He was the father of Kaṇḍan Śāttanār author of *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50).

Śāttam (சாத்தம்): Śaṣṭram; the Āgamas. A logical norm of proof; i.e., sacred authority. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 83.

Śāttan (சாத்தன்): (1) Son of Kīran and basic name of Pāṇḍyan Kīran Śāttan. *Puṇam* : 178.

(2) Son of Anduvan. *Puṇam* : 71 : 13.

(3) Pāṇḍyan Kīran Śāttan. *Puṇam* : 178 : 5.

- (4) Father of Bhūdanār. *Aham* : 327.
- (5) Basic name of Kūlavāṇigan Śīttalai Śāttanār, author of *Maṇimēkalai*. *Maṇi* : *Padiham* : 96; *Veṇba* : 2 : 2; *Śilap* : *Padiham* : 10, XXV : 66, XXX : 87.
- (6) Pāśaṇḍa Śāttan. *Śilap* : IX : 15.
- (7) A God who had his temple outside Puhār; he was Mālati's husband. *Śilap* : IX : 23.
- (8) (Perum) Śāttan [(பெரும்) சாத்தன்] : Basic name of Vaḍamavaṇṇakkan Perum Śāttan. *Puṇam* : 125.
- (9) (Pēri) Śāttan [(பேரி) சாத்தன்] : Basic name of Vaḍamavaṇṇakkan Pēri Śāttan(ār). *Aham* : 38, 214, 268, 305; *Kuṇun* : 81, 159; *Naṇ* : 299, 323, 378; *Puṇam* : 198.

Śāttanār (சாத்தனார்) : (1) Basic name of Madurai Kūlavāṇigan Śīttalai Śāttanār. *Aham* : 229, 306, 320; *Kuṇun* : 154; *Naṇ* : 36; *Puṇam* : 59 col.

- (2) Basic name of Toṇḍi Āmūr Śāttanār. *Aham* : 169.
- (3) Basic name of Ālam Bēri Śāttanār. *Naṇ* : 255.
- (4) Basic name of Karuvūrkkadappillai Śāttanār. *Aham* : 309.
- (5) Basic name of Bhūdan Śāttanār. *Aham* : 50.
- (6) Son of Kadappilai and basic name of Karuvūrkkadappillai Śāttanār. *Naṇ* : 343; *Puṇam* : 168.
- (7) Basic name of Maiyur Mudukaṇṇan Śāttanār. *Puṇam* : 27, 28, 29, 30, 325.
- (8) Basic name of Peruntalai Śāttanār. *Puṇam* : 151, 164, 165, 205, 209, 294.
- (9) Basic name of Mūśi Śāttanār. *Puṇam* : 272 col.
- (10) Basic name of Karuvūr Chēramān Śāttanār. *Kuṇun* : 268.
- (11) Poet and author of *Kuṇun* : 349.

(12) Basic name of Madurai Ārulāviyanāṭṭu Ālambēri Śāttanār. *Naṟ* : 338.

(13) Basic name of Maiyūrkaduvāi Śāttanār. *Naṟ* : 370.

Śāttu (சாத்து): A caravan of merchants. *Aham* : 39 : 10, 167 : 7, 245 : 6, 291 : 15; *Kuṟun* : 390 : 3; *Śilap* : XI : 190.

Śāttuvadi (சாத்துவதி): A kind of Drama; its lesson is Aṟam (Dharma), and heroes either men or Gods. *Śilap* : XXIII : Kaṭṭurai : 10.

Sāttiya Dhanmam (சாத்திய தன்மம்): The same as Śāadhanmya Dhittānta. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 114, 120, 282, 286, 301.

Sāttiya Dhanma Vikalam (சாத்திய தன்ம விகலம்): One of the perverted forms of Śāadhanmya Dhittānta. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 331, 332, 349.

Sāttiyam (சாத்தியம்): The point to be logically proved. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 168, 172. The inferred conclusion in the logic of inference. *Maṇi* : XXVI : 29.

Sāttiya viyā virutti (சாத்திய வியாவிருத்தி): One of the perversions of vaidhanmya Dhittānta. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 336, 403.

Sātarūpam (சாதரூபம்): A variety of gold. *Śilap* : XIV : 201.

Sādanmya Dhittānta Ābāsam (சாதன்மிய திட்டாந்த ஆபாசம்): The logical perversion which is of 5 kinds. 1. Sādhana dharma vikalam, 2. Sadhiyadharma vikalam, 3. Upayadharma vikalam, 4. Ananvayam, 5. Vibharīta Anvayam. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 329.

Sāadhanmiyam (சாதன்மியம்): Positive statement of a fact and its cause. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 137, 138.

Sādanadhanma Vikalam (சாதனதன்ம விகலம்): One of the logical preversions of Sāadhanmya Dhittānta. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 331, 340.

Sādanam (சாதனம்): The cause in Anumāna Pramāṇam. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 29.

Śādana viyā virutti (சாதன வியா விருத்தி): One of the perversions of vaidhanmya Dhittāntam. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 337, 413.

Sādāri (சாதாரி) : A paṇ (raga) ; a variety of Mullaippaṇ. Muilai is identified with the Rāga Mōhanam now ; and Sādāri is satisfactorily identified as Pantuvarāḷi. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 95 : 4.

Jāti [சா(ஜா)தி] : (1) caste. *Paḷa* : 285 : 4.

(2) Species. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 23, XXIX : 50.

Sādu Chakkaran (சாது சக்கரன்) : Literally, one who is in the company of the great. A sage who could fly in the skies. Maṇimēkalai in her previous birth once fed him and that was the cause for her salvation as a Bauddha nun. *Maṇi* : X : 24, XI : 103, XXI : 183.

Śāduvan (சாதுவன்) : (1) The husband of Ādirai. He was shipwrecked on a savage island (probably one of the Nicobars whence he was rescued by some sailors. *Maṇi* : XVI : 4, 21.

(2) The humble one. *Śilap* : X : 182.

Śādēvanār (சாதேவனார்) : Basic name of Āvurkkaudaman Śādēvanār. Poet and author. *Aham* : 159 ; *Naṟ* : 264.

Śāndam (சாந்தம்) : Sandalwood ; the tree or the paste. *Aham* : 2 : 6, 172 : 13, 186 : 12, 242 : 20, 249 : 6, 282 : 9, 354 : 10 ; *Aintiṇai* (50) : 24 : 3 ; *Kainnilai* : *Kāñchi* : 2 : 2 ; *Kainnilai Marudam* : 12 : 1 ; *Kali* : 9 : 12, 73 : 13, 93 : 1 ; *Maṇi* : III : 108, VI : 116, XIX : 86 ; *Nālaḍi* : 180 : 3, 234 : 3, 397 : 4 ; *Naṟ* : 55 : 11, 64 : 5, 140 : 2, 250 : 4, 261 : 8, 384 : 8 ; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 67 : 18, 80 : 5, 86 : 12, 88 : 30 ; *Paḷa* : 271 : 3 ; *Pari* : 8 : 97, 12 : 13, 17 : 2, 22 : 17 ; *Puṟam* : 58 : 11, 168 : 11, 374 : 12, 380 : 2 ; *Śilap* : V : 13, XII : 36, XIII : 115, XXII : 71, 119 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 1 : 1, 3 : 1, 2, 28 : 1.

Sāndamaram (சாந்தமரம்) : Sandalwood tree. *Aiṅṟuṟu* : 212 : 1, 240 : 3, 253 : 1 ; *Kali* : 43 : 3.

Śāndu (சாந்து) : (1) Sandal wood ; tree and paste. *Aham* : 224 : 9, 236 : 11, 340 : 18, 388 : 16 ; *Kali* : 40 : 4, 52 : 7, 57 : 8, 79 : 10, 115 : 13 ; *Kuṟiñjip* : 120 ; *Kuṟun* : 150 : 3, 321 : 1 ; *Maṇi* : XX : 67, 100, XXVIII : 8 ; *Murugu* : 193 ; *Naṟ* :

1 : 4, 328 : 9, 350 : 8, 357 : 6; *Pari* : 4 : 11, 10 : 92, 11 : 67, 16 : 2; *Tiraṭṭu* : 2 : 84; *Puṇam* : 161 : 26, 239 : 3, 308 : 7, 394 : 1; *Śiṇṇupāṇ* : 98; *Śiṇṇupāṇch* : 87 : 2; *Śilap* : VI : 134, XIV : 100, 177, XVIII : 3, XXVIII : 57; *Tiṇṇaimālai* (150) : 143 : 1; *Tiṇṇaimoḷi* (50) : 1 : 1.

(2) Branches of a tree. *Puṇam* : 164 : 11, 246 : 7.

(3) A cosmetic preparation. *Nālaḍi* : 126 : 3.

Śābam (சாபம்) : (1) Bow. *Naṇ* : 228 : 7; *Padiṇṇu* : 24 : 12; *Pari* : 5 : 65; *Perumbāṇ* : 121; *Puṇam* : 7 : 4, 14 : 9, 77 : 4.

(2) Curse. *Ēlādi* : 60 : 4; *Maṇi* : V : 16, XVI : 84, XVII : 47, XX : 24, XXV : 200, XXVI : 31; *Śilap* : VI : 23, X : 233, XXIII : 169.

Śāmbūnatham (சாம்பூநதம்) : A variety of Gold. *Śilap* : XIV : 202.

Śāmarai (சாமரை) : (1) A kind of ear ring worn on the ears of a horse. *Kali* : 96 : 11.

(2) The whisk. *Maṇi* : XVIII : 49.

Sāmaraikkavari (சாமரைக்கவரி) : The deer with the hairy tail which provides whisks. *Śilap* : XIV : 128.

Śāman (சாமன்) : Brother of Kāman. *Kali* : 94 : 34.

Śāmānīyam (சாமானியம்) : A system of logical inference. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 52.

Śāmānīya Viśēḍam (சாமானிய விசேடம்) : A system of logical inference. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 315.

Śāi (சாய்) : A kind of reed, grass; sedge. *Aham* : 236 : 6, 356 : 6; *Nālaḍi* : 389 : 1; *Naṇ* : 60 : 9; *Perumbāṇ* : 209.

Śāikkāḍu (சாய்க்காடு) : vide Śāikkānam. A place called (Tiru) Śāikkānam. *Naṇ* : 73 : 9.

Śāikkānam (சாய்க்கானம்) : A 'beautiful' town also called Śāikkāḍu. vide Śāikkāḍu. *Aham* : 220 : 18.

Śāyalan (சாயலன்): Eṭṭi Śāyalan; a merchant in Puhār. *Śilap* : XV : 188.

Śār (சாரி): A kind of tree. *Tol. Eluttu* : 363 : 1, 364.

Śārngalan (சாரங்கலன்): The Son of Gotamai; he died of fear when he 'saw' a ghost dancing in the cremation ground. *Maṇi* : VI : 106.

(*Panniru*) *Śārpu* [(பன்னிரு) சார்பு]: Called Nidānam or Iyalpu. This is of two kinds. It is sambandam or the Link between cause and effect. 1. Pēdamai, 2. Śeygai, 3. Uṇarvu, 4. Aruvuru, 5. Vāyil, 6. Uru, 7. Nuharvu, 8. Vēṭkai, 9. Paṇṇu 10. Bāvam, 11. Tōṇṇam, 12. Vinaippayan. *Maṇi* : XXI : 163, XXV : 5, XXVI : 49, XXX : 17, 23, 32.

Śāraṇar (சாரணர்): (1) The wandering ascetics among the Jains. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 47; *Śilap* : V : 155, 161, 192, X : 163, 182, 192. XI : 7.

(2) The angels, the celestials. *Śilap* : X : 23.

Śāral (சாரல்): foot hills. *Aham* : 52 : 1, 328 : 14, 337 : 1; *Nar* : 168 : 11, 176 : 10, 204 : 4, 259 : 2, 6, 282 : 6, 344 : 7, 357 : 10.

Sāl (சால்): A unit of cultivation measured by amount of water irrigated by a śāl (a large vessel for drawing water). *Perumbāṇ* : 197.

Śāli (சாலி): (1) A superior kind of paddy; the red variety. *Porunar* : 246; *Śilap* : XVI : 27, XXII : 48.

(2) A brahmin lady, wife of Apaṇṇjigan and mother of Āputtiran. *Maṇi* : XIII : 51, 75, 98.

Śālihai (சாலிகை): An armour. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 51 : 3.

Śālini (சாலினி): (1) A Priestess. *Madur aik* : 610; *Śilap* : XII : 7.

(2) Arundadi, the chaste one. *Pari* : 5 : 44.

Śālēham (சாலேகம்): Window. *Neḍunal* : 125.

Śālai (சாலை): A charity house. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 66.

Śāvaha Nōnbi (சாவக நோன்பி): The lay Jains who did penance without renouncing. *Śilap* : XVI : 18.

Śāvaham (சாவகம்): Yava (Java) i.e., yava+Aham. *Maṇi* : XIV : 74, 103, XV : 3, 37, XXI : 89, XXVIII : 75.

Śāvahamannan (சாவகமன்னன்): (1) Āputtiran. *Maṇi* : XXI : 89.

(2) Puṇyārājan. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 75, 83.

Śāvahar (சாவகர்): (1) Lay disciples doing penances. *Śilap* : XV : 161, 190, 195.

(2) Jain Ascetics. *Maduraik* : 476.

Śāvam (சாவம்): Sabam, bow. *Śirupāṇ* : 98.

Śāvayavam (சாவயவம்): That which is attached to Avayava or features. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 300.

Śāvu (சாவு): (1) One of the results or 'Action' or 'Karma'. *Maṇi* : XXX : 173.

(2) One of the diseases of the soul. *Maṇi* : XXX : 167, 180.

(3) Part of the 4th Kaṇḍam. *Maṇi* : XXX : 146.

Śālaram (சாளரம்): window. *Maṇi* : IV : 53; *Śilap* : II : 23.

Śāru (சாறு): Religious or social festival; marriage. *Kali* : 102 : 14; *Kuṟiñjip* : 192; *Murugu* : 283; *Naṟ* : 200 : 4; *Padiṟru* : 65 : 17, 72 : 13, 81 : 20; *Pari* : 8 : 96, 19 : 6; *Porumar* : 1, 2; *Puṟam* : 22 : 16, 82 : 1; *Śilap* : VI : 162; *Śirupāṇ* : 201.

Śānṟāṇmai (சான்றான்மை): Righteous behaviour. *Kuṟaḷ* : 99 ch. hdg.

Śānṟōr (சான்றோர்): Warriors. *Padiṟru* : 14 : 12.

Śānṟōr Pakkam (சான்றோர் பக்கம்): The qualities of not being afraid of the might of the enemies. *Vāhaittiṇai* in *Puṟam. Tol. Poruḷ* : 76 : 15.

Śānṟōr Meymmaṟai (சான்றோர் மெய்ம்மறை): 'The shield of hls warriors'. Name of the 4th stanza. II Ten of *Padiṟru* : 14 : 12.

Śikkar (சிக்கர்): Those who suffer from chronic headache.
Śirupañch : 76 : 1.

Śikkarpaḷḷi (சிக்கற் பள்ளி): Place where Śelvakkaḍuṅḡ Vāḷi
Ādan died. *Puram* : 387.

Śikkai (சிக்கை): Siksha; This is the 'nose' of the Vēdās.
Maṇi : XXVII : 101.

Sikaḷikai (சிகழிகை): 1. Scissors. *Kali* : 96 : 9.

2. A mount for the forehead. *Kali* : 54 : 6.

Śiṅgapuram (சிங்கபுரம்): A town in Kāliṅga; ruled over by king
Vasu. Śaṅgaman lived with his wife there; Śaṅgaman was the
previous birth of Kōvalan (*Śilap.*) vide 'Aripuram'. *Maṇi* :
XXVI : 17; *Śilap* : *Padiham* : 47, XXIII : 140, 149.

Śiṅgan (சிங்கன்): An ally of Kanaka and Vijaya who opposed
Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Śilap* : XXVI : 183.

Śiṭṭan (சிட்டன்): Scholar. First rate scholars did grammar,
logic, religion etc. *Śirupañch* : 86 : 4. Second rate scholars
did arithmetic, music etc. *Śirupañch* : 87 : 4.

Chittam (சித்தம்): Prakriti. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 238.

Siddhan (சித்தன்): (1) He who has achieved his desired goals.
Śilap : X : 177.

(2) He who originated the eight types of Siddhas. *Śilap* :
X : 183.

(3) Murugan. *Murugu* : 175, 176. (in Nach. com.)

Chittāchittam (சித்தாசித்தம்): This is a fallacious argument in
logic. *Maṇi* XXIX : 203.

Chittirappaḍam (சித்திரப்படம்): The embroidered cloth cover of
a Yāl. *Śilap* : VII : 1 : 1.

Chittirappuṇarppu (சித்திரப்புணர்ப்பு): Fanciful rendering by
the flutist. *Śilap* : III : 56.

Chittirapuram (சித்திரபுரம்): A town ruled over by Srīdharan, father of Nīlapati. *Maṇi* : IX : 43.

Chittiram (சித்திரம்): painting; art design. *Maṇi* : III : 168, V : 11, XIX : 6.

Chittira Maṇḍapam (சித்திர மண்டபம்): Art gallery; decorated courtyard. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 87.

Chittira Māḍam (சித்திர மாடம்): Place where Pāṇḍyan Nanmāṇ died; perhaps a 'decorated house full of art exhibits' or a 'painter's workplace'. *Puṇam* : 59.

Chittira vidānam (சித்திர விதானம்): decorated canopy. *Śilap* : XXVII : 156, 203.

Chittiran (சித்திரன்): An ally of Kanaka and Vijaya who opposed Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Śilap* : XXVI : 183.

Chittirāpati (சித்திராபதி): Mādavi's mother. *Maṇi Padiham* : 35, II : 6, 71, IV : 79, V : 82, XVIII : sub hdg. canto 5, 86, XXII : 177, XXIV : 89, 149.

Chittirai (சித்திரை): The month of Chittirai (April-May) the first lunar month in the year; the 14th nakshatra. *Śilap* : V : 64.

Śidaḍar (சிதடர்): Lunatics. *Śiṇṇupāṇch* : 76 : 1.

Śidaḍi (சிதடி): (1) A kind of bee, called 'Śiḷ vīḍu'. *Padiṇṇu* : 23 : 2; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 83 : 4.

(2) Idiot. *Mudumolai* : 5.

Śidar (சிதர்): A kind of kingfisher perhaps the same as *Sidaḍi*; also 'Sichchili', the usual kingfisher. *Aham* : 25 : 9, 41 : 3, 99 : 3; *Naṇ* : 66 : 2, 297 : 7; *Śiṇṇupāṇ* : 254.

Śidal (சிதல்): (white) ant; these ants are said to have 3 senses only. *Śiṇṇupāṇ* : 133; *Śiṇṇupāṇch* : 76 : 1; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 585 : 1.

Śidalai (சிதலை): White ant. *Aham* : 81 : 3, 112 : 2, 149 : 1, 167 : 19, 377 : 9; *Nālaḍi* : 197 : 1; *Naṇ* : 325 : 9.

Śidaivu (சிதைவு): (1) Defect in literary composition; it is of 10 kinds. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 663 : 1.

(2) The confusion in the mind of the lady love in Aham. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 261 : 2.

Śidaivu Piṟarkkinmai (சிதைவு பிறர்க்கின்மை): A situation in clandestine love, wherein the lady love takes care to hide her confusion and her mental state from others. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 261 : 2.

Chintā Dēvi (சிந்தா தேவி): The Goddess of 'thought'; Sarasvati. Expression in explanatory passage beneath 14th canto hdg. *Maṇi Padiham* : 60, XIV : 17.

Chintā Viḷakku (சிந்தா விளக்கு): The 'light of thought' i.e., Sarasvati (Kalai) Dēvi. *Maṇi* : XIII : 106, XIV : 11.

Sinduram (சிந்துரம்): Vermilion; scarlet ixona. *Śilap* : XXIV : 25, XXV : 39.

Sindhuvāram (சிந்துவாரம்): The black nochchi flower; stalked leaflet chaste tree. *Kuṟiñjip* : 89.

Chintai Viḷakku (சிந்தை விளக்கு): The knowledge of one's previous birth; 'Trikālañānam'. *Śilap* : X : 167.

Śimili (சிமிலி): The hanger for holding vessels. *Maduraik* : 482, 483; *Maṇi* : III : 86.

Śimaiyam (சிமையம்): The Himālayās; it looks like a corruption of Imayam, caused by the resemblance of the two letters சி and இ in manuscript. *Murugu* : 253.

Śiraṅgu (சிரங்கு): Pimple, eruption. *Ēlādi* : 57 : 1.

Śirandai (சிரந்தை): The small drum. Perhaps originally it was Śirandai (சிறந்தை) indicating its smallness. *Paḍiṟṟu* : invocation : 7. [சிறு (Śirū : small)].

Śiral (சிரல்): The kingfisher; 'Sichchili'. *Aham* : 106 : 4, 286 : 6, 324 : 10; *Aiṅguṟu* : 447 : 2; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 5 : 3; *Kār* : 36 : 1; *Maṇi* : IV : 24; *Nālaḍi* : 395 : 2; *Naṟ* : 61 : 8, 169 : 4; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 42 : 3; *Perumbāṇ* : 313; *Śilap* : XV : 214; *Śirupāṇ* : 181; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 141 : 2.

Śtruṅgi (சிருங்கி): A sage, said to be born of a deer. *Maṇi* : XIII : 63.

Śillai (சில்லை): A variety of waterfowl; the cicada. *Maṇi* : VIII : 29.

Śilvalai Viṇali (சில்வலை விநலி): “ The wandering poet (the female bard) who wears the few bangles on her wrists ” name of the 7th stanza of VI Ten *Paḍiṟṟu*.

Śiladar (சிலதர்): labourers; blacksmiths. *Perumbāṇ* : 324.

Śiladiyar (சிலதியர்): Slave girls. *Śilap* : V : 51, XIV : 132, XVI : 138.

Śilappadikāram (சிலப்பதிகாரம்): An epic by Ilaṅgō in 3 Kāṇḍams and 30 Kādais. *Śilap* : *Padiham* : 59; *Nūrkaṭṭurai* : 18.

Śilambāṟu (சிலம்பாறு): A river which flows along the Aḷagar hills; called in Skt. ‘Nūpura Gaṅgai’ (evidently an erroneous translation under the notion that here Silambu=anklet; in fact it means ‘hill’.) *Pari* : 15 : 22; *Śilap* : XI : 108.

Śilambi (சிலம்பி): Spider; commonly called ‘Silandi’. It builds its cobweb by the secretion in its mouth. *Aham* : 111 : 5, 199 : 5, 224 : 8, 293 : 3; *Naṟ* : 189 : 9; *Neḷunal* : 59; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 39 : 13; *Perumbāṇ* : 236; *Śirupañch* : 11 : 1.

Śilambu (சிலம்பு): (1) anklet; it jingled as one walked; the virgin’s anklet was removed on the occasion of the marriage and a marital anklet substituted therefor; this removal was regular ritual celebrated as a festival called ‘Śilambukaḷinōnbu’; or ‘kaḷi Ayardal’; ‘Śilambikaḷi Śelvam’. *Aham* : 6 : 1, 49 : 17, 96 : 1, 117 : 9, 219 : 1, 257 : 3, 315 : 8, 321 : 15, 369 : 25, 383 : 12, 385 : 17; *Aiṅguṟu* : 389 : 5, 399 : 1; *Aiṇṭinai* (70) 42 : 2; *Kali* : 57 : 3, 59 : 7, 69 : 8, 125 : 16, 147 : 4; *Kuṟun* : 7 : 2, 369 : 2; *Maṇi* : V : 111; *Naṟ* : 12 : 5, 279 : 10, 363 : 10; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 53 : 6; *Pari* : 20 : 80, 22 : 49;

Perumbāṇ : 332; *Puṇam* : 36 : 3; *Padiham* : 18, 23, 25, 30, 58; *Śilap* : IV : 43, VIII : 90, IX : 73, 74, XII : 63, 117, XVI : 92, 116, 119, 121, 151, 153, 159, 160, XIX : 7, XIX : 2, 23, 42, 61, 67, XX : 27, 69, 72, 73, *Veṇba* : 2 : 1, 3 : 2; XXII : 145, XXIII : 10, XXV : 69, 72, 73, XXVII : 73, XXVIII : 67, XXIX : *Vaṇṇi Mahalir śol* : 4; *Seṅguṭṭuvan Kūrṇu* : 2.

(2) mountainside. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 108; *Pari* : 11 : 32.

(3) Occurring in 'Śilambāṇu'. *Pari* : 5 : 22; *Śilap* : XI : 108.

Śilātalam (சிலாதலம்) : rock seats. The 'Chandrakānta' stone or marble stone. *Śilap* : X : 25, 161, XV : 154.

Śilai (சிலை) : bow; the rainbow is 'Indra's bow'; it is bent and its twang is musical. *Aham* : 38 : 3, 52 : 8, 61 : 7, 69 : 15, 89 : 10, 119 : 9, 159 : 6, 175 : 1, 182 : 2, 281 : 5, 289 : 1, 295 : 14, 348 : 13, 371 : 1, 377 : 4; *Kainnilai* : *Pālai* : 11 : 1; *Kali* : 15 : 1, 39 : 22, 102 : 19, 143 : 34; *Kuṇṇiṇṇip* : 158; *Maṇi* : XIX : 53, 124, XXIV : 37, XXVIII : 104; *Naṇ* : 148 : 6, 285 : 3, 352 : 1; *Padiṇṇu* : 45 : 16; *Pari* : 15 : 60; *Perumbāṇ* : 145, 269; *Puṇam* : 10 : 10, 61 : 14, 157 : 6, 205 : 9, 257 : 10, 393 : 1; *Śilap* : VIII : 74, XII : 17, XXIII : 82, XXV : 188, XXVIII : 18, 136, XXX : 25; *Tahadūr Yāt* : 'Kalaiyena' : 3.

Śilai vil (சிலை வில்) : The 'bent' bow; (a repetitive qualification); it is also interpreted as 'a bow made of a kind of wood called Śilai'. *Aiṅṇuṇu* : 363 : 1; *Kali* : 15 : 1; Nach. *Kuṇṇu* : 297 : 1, 385 : 2.

Śivagati (சிவகதி) *Śiagati* : The Heaven of Śiva. *Śilap* : X : 180.

Nāyakan (சிவகதி நாயகன்) : The Lord of the Heaven (of Śiva); i.e., Śiva. *Śilap* : X : 180.

Śival (சிவல்) : A bird called 'Kaudāri'; the Indian Partridge *Nālaḍi* : 122 : 3; *Paṭṭinap* : 77.

Śivikai (சிவிதை) : Palanquin. *Kuṇṇal* : 37 : 1; *Pari* : 10 : 17; *Śilap* : XIV : 126.

Śiviri (சிவிற்): a siphon to eject water. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 10 ;
Pari : 6 : 34.

Śivētan (சிவேதன்): an ally of Kanaka and Vijaya who opposed him in the north. *Śilap* : XXVI : 183.

Śiḷ (சிள்): A kind of bee ; also *Śiḷ Viḷu* ; cricket. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 92 : 1.

Śiḷ viḷu (சிள் விடு): A kind of be ; vide *Śiḷ*. *Aham* : 89 : 6, 145 : 2, 303 : 17 ; *Naṟ* : 252 : 2.

Śiṟṟaraiyam (சிற்றரையம்): A division of the large city called Araiyaṁ ; vide 'Araiyaṁ' ; contrast with *Pēraraiyaṁ*. *Puṟaṁ* : 202 : 8.

Śiṟṟiḍaittīvu (சிற்றிடைத்தீவு): It was a belief that there are 2000 islets ; and 500 of them surround each one major island. *Maṇi* : VI : 196.

Śiṟṟiyāru (சிற்றியாறு): A river, like *Pēriyāru*. *Maṇi* : XV : 82.

Śiṟṟil (சிற்றில்): (1) The small toy house built for fun by girls as a game. *Aham* : 110 : 7 ; *Kali* : 51 : 2, 114 : 15 ; *Naṟ* : 123 : 8.

(2) A small house, especially dog's kennel. *Aham* : 167 : 17.

(3) A house of an ordinary person. *Aham* : 394 : 9.

Śiṟṟinam Śērāmai (சிற்றினம் சேரமை): 'On avoiding low company'. *Kuṟaḷ* : 46 ch. hdg.

Śiṟṟeṇ (சிற்றென்): One of the features of the Paripāḍal verse. *Pari* : 1 : 60.

Śiṟandōr (சிந்தேரர்): The superior ones. The *Dēvas*. *Pari* : 14 : 26, 19 : 11.

Śiṟappinōn (சிற்பிடுஞன்): Dakṣiṇāmūṛthy (who stays under the Tillai tree with his sacred water flask). *Kali* : 133 : 3.

Śiṟappu (சிற்ப்பு): (1) Virtue ; similes are based on 'virtues'. *Kuṟaḷ* : 74 : 2 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 279 : 1.

- (2) Royal decoration for deserving subjects. *Śilap* : XVI : 109.
- (3) Viḍu or Mokshā. *Kuṟaḷ* : 31 : 1, 75 : 2, 358 : 1.
- (4) Special or occasional religious rituals performed to rectify possible omissions in the daily rituals. *Kuṟaḷ* : 18 : 1; *Maṇi* : X : 72, XXVIII : 215.
- (5) Yoga. *Kuṟaḷ* : 311 : 1.

Śiṟu Kandanār (சிறு கந்தனார்): Basic name of Uṟaiyūr Śiṟu Kandanār; poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 257.

Śiṟukarumtumbiyār (சிறுகருத்தும்பியார்): Basic name of Śōṇāṭṭu Muhaiyalūr Śiṟukarumtumbiyār. *Puṟam* : 181, 265.

Śiṟukuḍi (சிறுகுடி): (1) A small hamlet. *Muruḡu* : 196.

(2) Vāṇan's capital; a forest rivulet flowed along the northern skirts of the town. *Aham* : 117 : 18, 204 : 12, 269 : 22; *Nar* : 340 : 9.

(3) The capital of Paṇṇan; N. M. V. says it is situated on the northbanks of the Kāviri. *Aham* : 54 : 14. (vide *Śiṟukuḍikiḷān Paṇṇan*) *Puṟam* : 70 : 13, 173, 188 cols.

(4) Town belonging to Aruman. *Nar* : 367 : 6.

Śiṟukuḍikiḷān (சிறுகுடிகிழார்): Father of Paṇṇan. *Puṟam* : 388 col.

Śiṟukuḍi Kiḷān Paṇṇan (சிறுகுடி கிழார் பண்ணார்): Paṇṇan son of Śiṟukuḍikiḷān, a patron; he was a generous philanthropist. *Aham* : 54; *Puṟam* : 173, 388.

Śiṟuśeṅkurali (சிறு செங்குரலி): A kind of flower, a mountain creeper. *Kuṟiñji* : 82.

'*Śiṟuśeṅkuvalai*' (சிறுசெங்குவலை): 'The tiny red bell-flower': Name of the 2nd stanza of VI Ten of *Paḍiṟru*.

Śiṟuśōṟṟu Viḷā (சிறுசோற்று விழா): The festival of the light entertainment. *Aham* : 110 : 7; *Puṟam* : 33, 235.

Śiṟu tēr (சிறு தேர்): The toy cart dragged about by children as a game. *Aiṅḡuru* : 403 : 5; *Maṇi* : VII : 55.

Śirupañchamūlam (சிறுபஞ்சமூலம்): Name of one of the 18 Kīkkaṇakku works. *Śirupañch* : 2 : 4; *Pāyiram* : 4.

Śiru paśumañjaḷ (சிறுபசுமஞ்சள்): A variety of turmeric. *Murugu* : 235.

Śirupaṇai (சிறுபறை): The toy drum; on its leather sides pictures of birds etc. were drawn to amuse the children. *Naṟ* : 58 : 2; *Śilap* : XXIV : 16.

Śirupāṇṟruppaḍai (சிறுபாணற்றுப்படை): One of the ten poems (Pattuppāṭṭu). An Āśiriyappa 269 lines by Iḍaikkaḷināṭṭu Nallūr Nattattanār on Ōymanāṭṭu Nalliyakkōḍan. *Śirupāṇ* : col.

Śirumalai (சிறுமலை): A hill belonging to the Pāṇḍyas; now famous for a good variety of the plantain fruit. *Aham* : 47 : 16; *Śilap* : XI : 85, XIV : 88.

Śirumanai (சிறுமனை): A toy house built and demolished by children as a game. *Naṟ* : 378 : 9.

Śirumārōḍam (சிறுமாரோடம்): A kind of flower also called 'Śeṅkaruṅgālippū'; the red catechu. *Kuṟiñjip* : 78.

Śirumēdāviyār (சிறுமேதாவியார்): basic name of Nanbalūr-śirumēdāviyār. *Aham* : 94, 394. *vide* śirumēdaiyār (as in Kaṇimēdāviyār and Kaṇimēdaiyār) *Naṟ* : 282. (Mēdāvi = Mēdai = learned or wise man).

Śirumai (சிறுமை): A sub division of 'Maruṭkai' (or 'ignorance') *Tol. Poruḷ* : 255 : 1.

Śirumōlihanār (சிறுமோலிகனார்): Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 61.

Śiruveṇṭēraiyaṛ (சிறுவெண்டேரையார்): Poet and author of *Puṟam* : 362.

Śirai (சிறை): (1) dam to harness flow of stream. *Aham* : 76 : 11, 200 : 9, 208 : 19, 346 : 9.

(2) Fort. *Kuṟaḷ* : 499 : 1, 569 : 1; *Puṟam* : 51 : 1.

(3) Prison. *Aiṅguṟu* : 78 : 3; *Kuṟaḷ* : 57 : 1; *Maṇi Paḍiham* : 80, V : 19, XX : 2, XXI : 76, canto hdg. XXII, XXIII, canto sub hdg. XXIII; *Śilap* : XIII : 41, XXVIII : 195, XXX : 157, 158; *Śirupañch* : 71 : 1.

(4) Control. *Naṟ* : 74 : 4.

Śīraikkūḍi (சிறைக்குடி): Place to which Āndaiyār belonged. *Kurun* : 56, 57, 62, 132, 168, 222, 273, 300; *Naṟ* : 16.

Śīraikkūḍi Āndaiyār (சிறைக்குடியாந்தையார்): Poet and author of *Kurun* : 56, 57, 62, 132, 168, 222, 273, 300; *Naṟ* : 16.

Śīraikkōṭṭam (சிறைக்கோட்டம்): Prison house. *Maṇi Padiham* : 71, XIX canto hdg. sub hdg. 43, 133; *Śilap* : XXIII : 103, 176, XXVIII : 203.

Śīraikkōṭṭam Aṟakkōṭṭamākkiya Kāḍai (சிறைக்கோட்டம் அறக்கோட்டம் ஆக்கிய காதை): The canto in which the story of how the prison was converted into a charitable house is narrated. *Maṇi* : XIX canto hdg.

Śīraiṣeykāḍai (சிறைசெய்காதை): The canto in which the story of the imprisonment of Maṇimēkalai is recounted. *Maṇi* canto XXII hdg.

Śīraiyoṛ kōṭṭam (சிறையோர் கோட்டம்): Prison cells, *Maṇi* : XIX : 157, XX : 11.

Śīrai viḍu kāḍai (சிறை விடு காதை): The canto in which the release of Maṇimēkalai from the prison is related. *Maṇi* canto XXIII hdg

Śīrai Viḍu (சிறை விடு): Release from prison; gaol delivery. *Maṇi* : XIX canto sub hdg.

Chinnam (சின்னம்): The bugle or the horn known as a musical instrument. *Śilap* : XII : 40.

Sinavarān (சினவரன்): One who has conquered anger; Aruhan. *Śilap* : X : 180.

Śinan (சினன்): Jinan; used to refer here to the Buddha. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 81.

Śinēndiran (சினேந்திரன்): Jinēndran; one who has conquered the eight varieties of Karma. *Śilap* : X : 177. The Buddha. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 47.

Śīttalai (சீத்தலை): Town to which Śāttanār belonged. *Aham* : 53, 134, 229, 306, 320; *Kuṟun* : 154; *Nar* : 36, 127, 339; *Puṟam* : 59.

Śīttalai Śāttanār (சீத்தலைச் சாத்தனார்): *Vide* Maduraikkūlavāṇigan Śīttalai Śāttanār. *Aham* : 53, 134, 229, 306, 320; *Kuṟun* : 154; *Nar* : 36, 127, 339; *Puṟam* : 59.

Śīdaran (சீதரன்): King of Chitrapuram. *Maṇi* : IX : 43.

Śītai (சீதை): Śīta of the Rāmāyaṇa. *Puṟam* : 378 : 18.

Śīppu (சீப்பு): The bolt which fastens the door inside. *Puṟam* : 305 : 5; *Śilap* : XV : 215.

Śīyam (சீயம்): Lion. *Āchāra* : 84 : 2.

Śīr (சீர்): (1) Tāḷa; musical beat of time; the end foot of a tāḷa. (Pāṇi is the starting point and Tūkku is the duration of a tāḷa). *Kali* : 131 : 24, 34; *Maduraik* : 26: 160, *Maṇi* : XIX : 26, 83; *Nar* : 138 : 10; *Pari* : 8 : 109, 10 : 117, 12 : 42, 17 : 19; *Perumbāṇ*; 493, *Puṟam* : 24 : 6; *Śilap* : XII : 131, XVII : *Kūttuḷ Paḍudal* : 2 :

(2) A dance technique. *Kali Invocation* : 15.

(3) Kāvaḍi : a long timber log used as balance and carried on the shoulder. *Malaipaḍu* : 154.

Śīr Śālvēḷi (சீர் சால்வெள்ளி): The vēḷi (śukran) planet which was supposed to cause the rains; name of the 4th stanza of III Ten of *Padiṟṟu*.

Śīrtti (சீர்த்தி): Another name for Rājamādēvi wife of Neḍumuḍikkilḷi and mother of Udayakumaran; she was the daughter of a descendant of Māvali (usually identified with the Bāṇas). *Maṇi* : XIX : 55.

Śīrai (சீரை): (1) Balance (weighing). *Puṟam* : 43 : 7.

(2) garment of bark of trees. *Murugu* : 126.

Śīla upāsakar (சீல உபாசகர்): The upasikas or followers who observe the Pañchaśīla. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 12.

Śīlam (சீலம்): The Pañcha śīla, Ashta śīla or Daśa śīla. Here it is Daśa śīla for Maṇimēkalai was a Bikkunī (i.e., a Buddhist nun). *Maṇi* : II : 68, XXI : 57, XXIV : 137, XXX : 1.

Śīvan (சீவன்): Jīvan; life. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 174, 195.

Śīriyāl (சீரியால்): The diminutive type of yāl which was played upon in the dawn to wake up kings; also called karuṇ-kēṭṭu yāl. *Aham* : 279 : 11, 331 : 10; *Neḍunal* : 70; *Śilap* : XXVIII : 31.

Śīrūr (சீரூர்): hamlet; different from 'town' (ūr). *Aham* : 9 : 10, 225 : 13; *Naṟ* : 77 : 8; *Puṟam* : 197 : 13, 299 : 1; *Śilap* : VII : 11 : 3, 12 : 3.

Sukadan (சுகதன்): The Buddha; a corruption of 'svāghatan' i.e., one who welcomes with a pleasing countenance. *Maṇi*: XXVIII : 95, 130.

Suhir (சுகிர்): making the strings of the yāl̥ taut; tuning. *Puṇam*; 109 : 15.

Śuṭṭikkāṇā uvamam (சுட்டிக்காணு உவமம்): Metaphor. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 282 : 1.

Śuṭṭuṇṇarvu (சுட்டுணர்வு): The feeling of realising the substantial nature of a thing. A perversion in logical proof. *Maṇi*: XXVII : 61, XXIX : 49, XXVII : 58.

Śuḍar (சுடர்): (1) The Sun. *Aham* : 48 : 23, 213 : 12, 336 : 18
Kali : 119 : 2, 120 : 3, 121 : 1, 126 : 1, 130 : 18,
142 : 41, 143 : 43; *Maṇi* : X : 10; *Nar* : 128 :
1, 146 : 6, 202 : 10, 261 : 3, 283 : 7, 321 : 5,
369 : 1; *Pari* : 3 : 67; *Puṇam* : 43 : 3, 55 : 5,
Śilap : IX : 79; *Veṇba* : 4.

(2) A common term for the sun and the moon. *Maṇi* :
VI : 178, XXVII : 89; *Nānmaṇi* : 60 : 1; *Pari* : 19 :
46; *Puṇam* : 365 : 2.

(3) Lamp. *Kali* : 132 : 10; *Kuṟiṇṇip* : 224; *Nar* : 128 : 1,
202 : 10; *Puṇam* : 37 : 9.

(4) The lamps lit during Kārttikai festival. *Aham* : 11 : 5.

'*Śuḍar vī vēṅgai*' (சுடர் வீ வேங்கை): "The vēṅgai tree which was bright with flowers". Name of 1st stanza of V Ten. *Paḍiṟṟu*.

Suḍalai (சுடலை): cremation ground. *Āchāra* : 32 : 1; *Maṇi* : VI :
101, 129, 189; *Puṇam* : 356 : 6.

Śuḍalai nōnbi (சுடலை நோன்பி): The Kāpālikas who do penance in the cremation ground. *Maṇi* : VI : 86.

Śuḍukāṭṭukkōṭṭam (சுடுகாட்டுக்கோட்டம்): The temple in the cremation ground outside Puhār; another name for *Chakra-vāḷakkōṭṭam*. *Maṇi* : VI : 30, 204; *Śilap* : IX : 20.

Śudūkāḍu (சுடுகாடு) : cremation ground. *Āchāra* : 57 : 1 ; *Nālaḍi* : 121 : 2 ; *Puṟam* : 363 : 4, 5 ; *Śilap* : IX : 20.

Śudupunam (சுடுபுனம்) : cremation ground. *Kuṟun* : 291 : 1.

Śuduman (சுடுமண்) : (1) Tiles. *Śilap* : XIV : 146.

(2) Bricks. *Maṇi* : XVIII : 33 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 405 ; *Śilap* : VI : 59, XIV : 146.

Suṇṇam (சுண்ணம்) : (1) *Śudai* ; plaster or stucco. *Śilap* : VI : 134, XX : 15, XXVII : 232, XXVIII : 59 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 312 : 1.

(2) Medicinal powder used to alleviate fever. *Aiṅguṟu* : 245 : 2, 247 : 2.

(3) Scented bathing powder. *Maduraik* : 399 ; *Maṇi* : II : 23 ; *Śilap* : V : 13, 155.

Suṇṇu (சுண்ணு) : The pale patches spreading on the skin, supposed by Tamil poets to add to feminine beauty especially if noticed on the breasts. *Paḷa* : 266 : 3.

Śudamati (சுதமதி) : The Brahmin woman who was a friend and associate of Mādavi. *Maṇi Padiham* : 46, III : 17, 85, 170, IV : 25, 86, 106, V : 10, 18, 93, VI : 14, 209, VII : 16, 105, 134, VIII : 23, X : 73, XII : 17, XXIV : 85.

Śudai (சுதை) : Chunam ; stucco ; plaster. *Aham* : 211 : 2, 346 : 2 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 714 : 2 ; *Maṇi* : III : 160, VI : 43 ; *Neḍumal* : 110 ; *Puṟam* : 378 : 6.

Śudaimāḍam (சுதைமாடம்) : The white washed hall. *Kali* : 96 : 19.

Śubāvam (சுபாவம்) : Svabhāva ; nature ; Iyalpu ; Natural characteristic. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 68.

Śumaḷu (சுமடு) : A load rest on the head. *Perumbāṇ* : 159.

Śurapunnai (சுரபுன்னை) : The long leaved gamboge. *Pari* : 11 : 17, 12 : 80.

Śuram (சுரம்) : Desert and arid tracts ; hilly and forest tracts usually associated with the north-eastern part of Tamiḷaham. It lay beyond the land of Pulli who ruled over Vēṅkaṭam ; toll was collected from persons desirous of leaving the Tamil country for places beyond the Śuram. *Aham* : 53 : 12, 145 : 10,

169 : 8, 179 : 10, 191 : 6, 193 : 11, 195 : 1, 197 : 15, 203 : 11, 212 : 11, 213 : 10, 225 : 9, 239 : 6, 247 : 9, 257 : 2, 261 : 12, 263 : 8, 265 : 22, 269 : 13, 271 : 5, 275 : 13, 293 : 9, 301 : 9, 303 : 18, 311 : 13, 325 : 10, 327 : 5, 331 : 14, 335 : 8, 359 : 8, 361 : 15, 363 : 15, 365 : 9, 369 : 20, 373 : 5, 375 : 16, 381 : 13, 395 : 12, 400 : 18; *Innā* : 13 : 1, 19 : 3; *Kainnilai* : *Pālai* : 6 : 3, 12 : 1, 12 : 13; *Kali* : 5 : 3, 6 : 2, 18 : 6, 19 : 5, 20 : 6, 23 : 3, 24 : 11, 25 : 11, 145 : 14; 150 : 6; *Kār* : 29 : 4, *Maduraik* : 58; *Malaipaḍu* : 20, 398; *Nar* : 43 : 5, 46 : 9, 84 : 9, 99 : 3, 105 : 6, 126 : 4, 135 : 6, 137 : 8, 148 : 11, 171 : 6, 177 : 3, 179 : 9, 184 : 3, 192 : 5, 224 : 10, 246 : 5, 277 : 11, 279 : 5, 298 : 5, 352 : 3, 387 : 5, 394 : 7; *Paḷa* : 60 : 3, 169 : 4; *Puṛam* : 47 : 2, 60 : 4, 136 : 18, 141 : 14, 152 : 30, 161 : 11, 254 : 3, 256 : 3; *Tiṇai-mālai* (150) : 68 : 1, 87 : 4; *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50) 11 : 4, 20 : 1; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 37 : 1, 41 : 1, 3, 79 : 24, 194 : 2, 216, 506 : 1.

Śuran (சுரன்) : Desert. *vide* *Śuram*. *Aham* : 39 : 14, 68 : 21, 187 : 24, 205 : 24, 289 : 4, 349 : 14, 353 : 15; *Nar* : 3 : 6, 41 : 3, 92 : 9, 333 : 5; *Puṛam* : 103 : 4, 143 : 8, 395 : 22.

Śurihaḥ (சுரிகை) : Knife. *Perumbāṇ* : 73.

Śuridaham (சுரிதகம்) : (1) An ornament; jewelled disc-like screw worn above the knot of hair at the back of the head. *Nar* : 86 : 1.

(2) One of the features of *Paripattū*. *Pari* : 1 : 54, 65.

Śurukkuvalai (சுருக்குவலை) : Knotted net. *Maṇi* : XVIII : 106.

Śuruṅgai (சுருங்கை) : A subterranean passage; underground sewage. *Maṇi* : XII : 79, XXVIII : 5; *Śilap* : XIV : 65.

Śurudi (சுருதி) : Listening to words of wisdom. Corresponds to *kēlvi* (கேள்வி) in Tamil. *Maṇi* : XXX : 258.

Śurumbu (சுரும்பு) : bee; it is the symbolic chord of Kāman's (Cupid's) bow. P. A. Narayanasvami Aiyar says (in his com. on *Narṇinai*) *Śurumbu* is male bee while *vaṇḍu* is female. *Aham* : 131 : 4, 136 : 28, 152 : 16, 161 : 10, 180 : 6, 184 : 6, 242 : 2, 290 : 14, 304 : 11, 319 : 10, 345 : 12, 381 : 18; *Aiṅḡuru* : 65 : 2, 342 : 2, 383 : 1; *Aiṇṭinai* (70) : 12 : 3, 28 : 1; *Kali* : 28 : 16, 34 : 6, 16, 36 : 3, 45 : 16, 64 : 12, 85 : 14, 16, 106 : 48, 119 : 8, 123 : 2; *Kuṛiṇjip* : 148; *Kuṛun* : 321 : 2; *Maṇi* : III : 68, XVIII : 105;

Murugu : 43, 203; *Nānmaṇi* : 50 : 2; *Naṟ* : 112 : 3, 168 : 1, 214 : 4, 245 : 1, 366 : 6; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 81 : 24; *Pari* : 7 : 62, 10 : 36, 11 : 127, 16 : 14; *Perumbāṇ* : 385; *Śilap* : II : 15, 21, 28, X : 83; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 24, 87.

Śurai (சுரை): (1) Water gourd. *Aham* : 287 : 5; *Nālaḍi* : 315 : 1; *Paḍiṟṟu* : II : 5 : 9; *Paḷa* : 125 : 4; *Puṟam* : 116 : 6.

(2) udder. *Aham* : 54 : 7, 321 : 6.

(3) Pipe for feeding oil into lamps. *Mullaip* : 48.

Śuraiyambu (சுரையம்பு): arrows with screw points. *Kali* : 16 : 3.

Śuraiyāl (சுரையாழ்): The yāl provided with a single string; its rest was a ripe gourd scooped out and made hollow. *Paḷa* : 228 : 4.

Suvachana Viruttam (சுவசன விருத்தம்): A self contradictory statement like ' my mother is barren '. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 160.

Śuvarkkam (சுவர்க்கம்): Heaven. *Ēlādi* : 76 : 3; *Nālaḍi* : 243 : 2; *Paḍiṟṟu* : III *Padiham*; *Śiṟupāṇch* : 36 : 3, 66 : 4, 92 : 1; *Tiṇai-mālai* (150) 62 : 4.

Śuval (சுவல்): plateaus or highlands. *Aham* : 88 : 1, 359 : 14, 367 : 6; *Perumbāṇ* : 131; *Puṟam* : 120 : 1.

Śulal maram (சுழல் மரம்): Tirimaram; the primitive machine. *Aham* : 393 : 10.

Śulḷi (சுள்ளி): (1) A river in the Chēra country. *Aham* : 149 : 8.

(2) It is either the Marāmaram or the anichcham, *Kuṟiñjip* : 66; *Naṟ* : 314 : 10; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 2 : 1.

Śuḷahu (சுளகு): The winnowing fan. *Aham* : 393 : 10; *Puṟam* : 249 : 12, 321 : 3.

Śuṟṟam (சுற்றம்): Ministers, royal advisers (lit. Relatives). *Nālaḍi* : 21 chap. hdg.; *Perumbāṇ* : 447; *Puṟam* : 2 : 19,

Śuṟṟamtaḷāl (சுற்றத்தழால்): On 'accommodating one's relatives.' *Kuṟaḷ* ch. 53 hdg.

Śura (சுற): Shark; a jewelled ornament with a headpiece resembling a shark. *Kaḷavaḷi* : 9 : 3; *Maduraik* : 112; *Porunar* : 203; *Perumbāṇ* : 385.

Śuraṇam (சுறவம்): Shark. *Naṟ* : 132 : 2.

Śuraṇu (சுறவு): Shark; 'vālvāyśuraṇu' was perhaps a sword fish, though it could also mean 'the shining fins'. *Aham* : 187 : 21, 300 : 16; *Kali* : 123 : 9; *Naṟ* : 19 : 2, 27 : 8, 111 : 7, 135 : 5, 199 : 6, 223 : 7; *Puṟam* : 13 : 7; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 595 : 1.

Śurā (சுரு): Shark; *vide* Śuraṇam, Śura, Śuraṇam. *Aham* : 120 : 10, 190 : 12, 340 : 21, 350 : 10; *Aiṇṭiṇai* (70) : 65 : 1; *Kainnilai* : *Neydal* : 10 : 1; *Kali* : 84 : 23, 92 : 38, 131 : 7; *Kuṟun* : 269 : 3, 318 : 1, *Naṟ* : 45 : 6, 67 : 7, 78 : 1, 207 : 8, 215 : 11, 303 : 11, 392 : 1; *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50) 43 : 1,

Śurākkōḍiyān (சுருக்கோடியான்): Kāman, the Hindu cupid. *Kali* : 147 : 42.

Sunai (சுனை): Pond; deep stagnant water used for bathing. *Aham* : 1 : 12, 2 : 4, 38 : 11, 59 : 13, 71 : 4, 78 : 23, 91 : 4, 119 : 19, 128 : 9, 129 : 13, 132 : 9, 143 : 14, 149 : 7, 169 : 7, 178 : 3, 198 : 16, 228 : 5, 295 : 1, 301 : 5, 315 : 9, 321 : 2, 324 : 6, 329 : 13, 358 : 7, 368 : 10, 371 : 12, 393 : 13; *Kainnilai* : *Kuṟiñji* : 3 : 1; *Naṟ* : 5 : 2, 147 : 9, 151 : 10, 161 : 2, 173 : 1, 273 : 7, 301 : 2, 317 : 8, 334 : 4, 339 : 11, 357 : 7; *Puṟam* : 132 : 5; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 2 : 1, 10 : 2, 78 : 2.

Śūttu (சூட்டு): (1) The top of a vehicle. *Perumbāṇ* : 46.

(2) The comb on a fowl's head. *Paḷa* : 329 : 4.

Śūḍaham (சூடகம்): bracelet. *Śilap* : VI : 92, XII : 117, XXVII : 184, XXVIII : 71.

Sūttiram (சூத்திரம்): (1) deceit. *Mudumoli* : *Aṇivu* : 7.

(2) Sūtram form of grammatical writing; brief and terse; each Sūtram deals with but one theme. From the Skt. Sūtra : string. *Nālaḍi* : 314 : 2; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 480 : 1, 481 : 1, 653 : 1, 655 : 8, 656 : 1, 657 : 2, 658 : 1.

Śūdar (சூதர்): 1. Gamblers. *Āchāra* : 98 : 1; *Kuṇaḷ* : 932 : 1.

2. Court flatterers, who have a right only to stand down and ply their profession. *Maduraik* : 670; *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 50; *Mudumoli* : *Aṇivu* : 7; *Śilap* : V : 48; XXVI : 75; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 91 : 2.

Śūdan (சூதன்): Gamester, *Tirikaḍu* : 81 : 2.

Śūdu (சூது): Gamble; game of dice. *Āchāra* : 37 : 1; *Ēlādi* : 12 : 1, 18 : 2; *Innā* : 26 : 4; *Kuṇaḷ* : 94 chap. hdg. 931 : 1, 932 : 1, 934 : 1, 936 : 1, 938 : 2, 940 : 1; *Maṇi* : XIV : 63, XVI : 7; *Paḷa* : 26 : 1; *Śiṇupañch* : 21 : 1, 28 : 3; *Tirikaḍu* : 39 : 3.

Śūr (சூர்): The God that terrorises and kills people. Murugan killed Śūr when it took refuge in the sea. It is said that a Mango tree protected the Asura, but Muruga killed him by destroying the mango tree. This reminds one of the tradition of tutelary trees of Chieftain being destroyed by enemies. It is probable that Śūrapanmā was derived from this primitive Śūr. *Aham* : 32 : 7, 59 : 10, 91 : 4, 98 : 5, 158 : 8, 162 : 25, 198 : 17, 297 : 11, 303 : 5, 304 : 3, 359 : 11; *Aiṇḡuṇu* : 71 : 1, 275 : 2; *Bhāratam* : 'Nanmaruppu' : 10; *Kuṇun* : 52 : 2, 105 : 5, 376 : 2; *Nar* : 7 : 1, 34 : 4, 268 : 1, 359 : 9, 367 : 4, 373 : 5; *Paḍiṇṇu* : 11 : 5, 31 : 35; *Pari* : 5 : 40, 7 : 62, 9 : 70, 14 : 18, 18 : 4, 19 : 23; *Puṇam* : 23 : 4; *Śilap* : VI : 51, XII : 157, XIII : 7, XX : 38.

Śūrppu (சூர்ப்பு): An ornament also called 'Kaḍaham'. *Puṇam* : 153 : 3.

Śūrmalai (சூர்மலை): The hill which frightens people, or on which the frightful God resides. *Aiṅguṟu* : 249 : 4.

Śūrmā (சூர்மா): The mango tree which was Śūran, the demon, destroyed by Murugan. *Śilap* : XXIV : 50.

Śūrmudal (சூர்முதல்): The demon who was chief and called Śūran. *Murugu* : 46.

Śūrara mahāḷir (சூராமகலிர்): Gods that reside on hills; they were frightful. (Śūr : fearsome). *Kuṟun* : 53 : 7; *Murugu* : 41.

Śūral (சூர்ல்): Cave. *Aham* : 1 : 7, 228 : 9, 357 : 1; *Aiṅṭiṇai* (70) : 35 : 1; *Kuṟiñjip* : 42, 71.

Śūriya Kuṇḍam (சூரிய குண்டம்): A sacred bathing place near Neydalankānal (the Kāviri estuary). *Vide* Sōmakunḍam. It is said that the Sūryatīrttam and the Sōmatīrttam one hears of at Tiruveṅkāḍu (near Kāvirippūmpaṭṭinam) might correspond to the Sūryakuṇḍam and Sōmakunḍam mentioned in the *Śilap*. *Śilap* : IX : 59.

Śūrai (சூரை): A kind of tree; oblique leaved jujube. *Maṇi* : VI : 81.

Śūl (சூல்): pregnancy. *Śiṟupañch* : 72 : 12, 75 : 1.

Śūlam (சூலம்): Triśūlam; the weapon that Śiva wields. *Maṇi* : VI : 46; *Padiṟṟu* invocation : 11; *Śilap* : XI : 73, XII : 60.

Śūli (சூலி): Durgha. i.e., she who holds a Śūlam. *Kuṟun* : 218 : 1; *Neḍunal* : 141, 142; *Śilap* : XII : 68.

Śūlchchi (சூல்ச்சி): (1) Diplomacy. *Puṟam* : 2 : 7.

(2) Confusion, bewilderment. *Tol*, *Poruḷ* : 260 : 4.

Śūḷi (சூழி): The embroidered veil for the elephant. *Maduraik* : 43; *Malaipaḍu* : 228.

Śūḷ (சூள்): A solemn assurance. *Aham* : 256 : 18, 266 : 21, 320 : 14; *Kali* : 71 : 14, 75 : 21, 27, 85 : 26, 91 : 9, 108 : 56; *Kuṟiñjip* : 211.

Śūlai (சூலை): Kiln. *Puṟam* : 228 : 3.

Šekku (செக்கு): A primitive type of oil crushing machine. The oilmonger was a bad omen if he crossed one's way. *Nālaḍi* : 374 : 3.

Šeṅgaṇṇanār (செங்கண்ணனார்): (1) Basic name of Iruṅkōṇ Ollaiyāyan *Šeṅgaṇṇanār*. *Aham* : 279.

(2) of Kāviriṇṇampattinattu *Šeṅgaṇṇanār*. *Aham* : 103, 271 ; *Nar* : 389.

(3) of Madurai *Šeṅgaṇṇanār*. *Aham* : 39.

(4) of Taṅgāl Āttirēyan *Šeṅgaṇṇanār*. *Nar* : 386. Poet and author of *Nar* : 122.

Šeṅgaṇmā (செங்கண்மா): The Kōṭṭam ruled over by Nannan the Vēḷir chieftain. *Malaipaḍu* col.

Šeṅgaṇmāl (செங்கண்மால்): Kōchcheṅgaṭ Chōḷan i.e., Chōḷan *Šeṅganār*. *Kaḷavaḷi* : 4 : 3, 5 : 3, 11 : 5, 15 : 3, 4, 21 : 4, 5, 29 : 3, 4, 30 : 3, 40 : 3.

Šeṅgaṇṇan (செங்கண்ணன்): Basic name of Chōḷan *Šeṅgaṇṇan*. *Puṇam* : 74.

Šeṅgadir (செங்கதிர்): Sun. *Aintiṇai* (70) 15 : 1.

Šeṅgadirḱkaḍavul (செங்கதிர்க்கடவுள்): The Sun. *Šilap* : XXVII : 137.

Šeṅgadir Šelvan (செங்கதிர்ச் செல்வன்): The Sun. *Maṇi* : *Padiham* : 9.

Šeṅgadir maṇḍilam (செங்கதிர் மண்டிலம்): The Sun. *Maṇi* : XII : 63.

Šeṅgadirōṇ (செங்கதிரோன்): The Sun. *Šilap* : XIX : 32.

Šeṅgaḷunīr (செங்கழுநீர்): Purple Indian water lily. *Aham* : 48 : 8, 269 : 24 ; *Kainnilai* : *Marudam* : 11 : 1 ; *Šilap* IV : 64, V : 192, VIII : 47, XIV : 79, 140.

Šeṅgāntal (செங்காந்தள்): *Šeṅkōḍarpū*; red species of glory lily. *Kuṇṇip* : 62.

Śeṅguṭṭuvan (செங்குட்டுவர்): A famous Chēra king, known as Chēran Śeṅguṭṭuvan, Kaḍalpiṟakkōṭṭiya Śeṅguṭṭuvan etc. He is the hero of *Vaṇjikkāṇḍam* of Śilappadikāram. His brother Ilaṅgo was the author of that epic. He was the son of Imaya-varamban Neḍuñjēral Ādan. He patronised Paraṇar and was the hero of the V Ten of *Paḍiṟṟu*. He built a temple for Kaṇṇahi and Gajabāhu I of Ceylon was his contemporary. His name means not 'Red Kuṭṭuvan' but 'just Kuṭṭuvan'. *Aham* : 46 : 11 to 13; *Maṇi* : XXVI : 77; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 46 : 11 to 13; *Puṟam* : 126 : 14 to 16, XXVI : 224, XXVII : 13, 256; *Śilap* : XXIX : *Valḷaippāṭṭu* : 19; *Vaṇjikkāṇḍam* : *Kaṭṭurai* : 14 Śeṅguṭṭuvan Kūṟṟu hdg. Śeṅguṭṭuvaṟkkukkaṇṇahi kaḍavuḷ Nalam Kāṭṭiyadu *uraip*. XXX : 178.

Śeṅkūtaḷam (செங்குதளம்): A kind of red flowered plant. *Śilap* : XIV : 88.

'*Śeṅgai Maṟavar*' (செங்கை மறவர்): Name of the 9th stanza of V Ten of *Paḍiṟṟu*.

Śeṅgoḍivalli (செங்கோடிவல்லி): Corals. *Śilap* : XIV : 198.

Śeṅgoḍuvēri (செங்கோடுவேரி): A kind of rose flower; a kind of wort. *Kuṟiñjip* : 64.

Śeṅgōṭṭu Yāl (செங்கோட்டு யாழ்): also called 'Ambaṇavar' Yāl; one of the four kinds of Yāl; This is a kind of harp provided with seven strings; this is tuned to Pālai and so is called the Pālai Yāl. *Śilap* : XIII : 106.

Śeṅgōḍu (செங்கோடு): (1) Tirucheṅgōḍu; also Tirucheṅgunṟam. *Śilap* : XXIV : 47, XXX : 54.

(2) A flower called Śeṅgoduvēri; i.e., a kind of wort. *Śilap* : XIV : 91.

Śeṅkōl (செங்கோல்): The sceptre, indicating righteous rule. *Aham* : 338 : 3; *Ēlādi* : 10 : 1; *Iniya* : 6 : 2; *Kalī* : 99 : 11; *Kuṟaḷ* : 55 ch. hdg. 390 : 1; *Maṇi* : *Paḍiham* : 23, XIX : 10, XXII : 167, XXVI : 77, XXVIII : 188; *Paḍiṟṟu* : IX Ten, *Paḍiham* : 16; *Perumbāṇ* : 35, 36; *Porunar* : 230; *Puṟam* : 20 : 17, 35 : 14, 42 : 11, 230 : 4; *Śilap* : VII : 2 : 1; 3 : 1; 25 : 4, VIII : 51, XIII : 9, XVI : 216, XIX : 18, XXII : 5, 57, XXIII : 52, 57, 74, XXV : 99, XXVI : 139, 144, 245, XXVII : 80, 161, XXVIII : 157, 212, XXIX : *Vaṇji maḥalir* *Śol* : 6; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 626 : 4.

- Śeṅgōlan* (செங்கோலன்): A just king. *Kali* : 130 : 19; *Śilap* : XX : 73.
- Śeṅkōnmai* (செங்கோன்மை): benevolent and good government. *Kuraḷ* ch. 55 hdg. 556 : 1.
- Sechchai* (செச்சை): Vetchi flower; the scarlet ixora. *Aham* : 48 : 10; *Murugu* : 208.
- Śeśśāndu* (செஞ்சாந்து): The red sandalwood paste. *Aham* : 48 : 11.
- Chetti* (செட்டி): One of the merchant commuunity. Here Sāduvan. *Maṇi* : XVI : 107, XXV : 165.
- Śeṇḍuveli* (செண்டுவெளி): The open courtyard where soldiers practised throwing the Śeṇḍu, a weapon resembling the javelin. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 67.
- Śeṇbaham* (சென்பகம்): A flower; the nuichchelia chempaka. *Śilap* : XIII : 153.
- Śediḷ* (செதிள்): Part of a tree; bark. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 643 : 1.
- Śentamil* (செந்தமிழ்): Polished and literary Tamil; classical Tamil distinguished from popular dialects spoken in borderlands. *Aintinai* (50) : *Pāyiram* : 4; *Śilap Nūrkkatṭurai* : XIV : 3; *Tol. Śirap* : 6; *Tol. Śol* : 398 : 3, 400 : 1.
- Śendil* (செந்தில்): Tiruchendūr; Murugan has a shore temple there; known as (Tiru)Śīralaivāi in *Murugāṟṟuppaḍai*. *Puṟam* : 55 : 18; *Śilap* : XXIV : 47.
- Śentiṟam* (செந்திறம்): A Secondary melody type of the Kuriṇṇi class. *Śilap* : XIII : 106.
- Śentī* (செந்தி): The sacrificial fire. *Puṟam* : 251 : 6.
- Śentī Mudalvar* (செந்தி முதல்வர்): The Andavar or the Brahmins, who tend the sacrificial fire. *Tirikaḍu* : 96 : 1.
- Śenduṟaippāḍāṇ Pāṭṭu* (செந்துறைப்பாடாண் பாட்டு): A Metricaḷ Tuṟai in versification. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, 27, 31, 32, 37, 38, 42, 44, 45, 45, 47, 53, 55, 58, 59, 62, 63, 66, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 79, 85, 86, 88.

Śendūkku (செந்தூக்கு) : A kind of Tūkku (metre) in versification.

Padiṟṟu : 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90.

Śennāi (செந்தைய்) : The wild dog; its eyes were greenish; it was used for hunting. *Aham* : 21 : 18, 53 : 6, 111 : 11, 199 : 9, 219 : 13, 237 : 13, 285 : 6; *Aiṅguṟu* : 323 : 1, 354 : 1, 397 : 1; *Kuṟun* : 56 : 1, 141 : 6; *Naṟ* : 43 : 3, 103 : 6.

Śennel (செந்தெல்) : A superior variety of paddy; Śāli. *Aham* : 303 : 12; *Kuṟun* : 53 : 4; *Nālaḍi* : 269 : 1, 367 : 1, 2; *Padiṟṟu* : 75 : 12; *Paṭṭinap* : 13, 240.

Śennūl (செந்தூல்) : The sacred red string wound round the wrist. *Murugu* : 231.

Śeppu (செப்பு) : Śembu; copper. *Aham* : 9 : 4, 315 : 2; *Kuṟaḷ* : 887 : 1; *Kuṟun* : 9; *Maṇi* : IV : 65; *Naṟ* : 337 : 6; *Śilap* : XXII : 121.

Śempahai (செம்பகை) : The striking of certain strings in the Yāl which do not, however lead to melody. *Śilap* : VIII : 29.

Śempālai (செம்பாலை) : 'Vambuṟumarapil' shows that it was an innovation in Tamil music. This raga is of an auspicious nature. *Śilap* : III : 81, 88.

Śembiyan (செம்பியன்) : The Chōḷa; the derivation of this word from Sibi seems to be unsatisfactory. *Aham* : 36 : 15; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 6 : 5, 23 : 4, 33 : 4, 38 : 3; *Maṇi* : I : 4; *Naṟ* : 234 : 7; *Paḷa* : 49 : 1; *Puṟam* : 37 : 6, 228 : 9; *Śilap* : I : 67, VII : 52 : 13, XXVII : 87, XXVIII : 95; XXIX : *Valḷaippātṭu* : 3. *Śiṟupāṇ* : 79 - 82.

Śembiyan Mūdūr (செம்பியன் மூதூர்) : The capital of the Chōḷās. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 85.

Śembiyanār (செம்பியனார்) : Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 102. It is not known if he was a member of the Chōḷa family.

Śembu (செம்பு): Copper; the Kammār made vessels of this; copper vessels came to be called Śembu. *Aham* : 9 : 4, 315 : 2; *Aiṅḡuru* : 43 : 2; *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 35; *Naṟ* : 153 : 3; *Neḍunal* : 112; *Puṟam* : 201 : 9; *Śilap* : V : 28, XIV : 174.

Śempulapēyalnīrār (செம்புலப்பெயல்தீரார்): Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 40. He derived his name from an expression in the poem.

Śempūl (செம்பூழ்): The reddish variety of quail, a kind of bird. *Aham* : 63 : 7.

Śemporul (செம்பொருள்): Aram. *Kuṟaḷ* : 91 : 2; *Maṇi* : XXI : 168.

Śempoṟi (செம்பொறி): Three red lines across the shoulder deemed to indicate perfect physiognomy. *Kuṟiñjip* : 123; *Murugu* : 105.

Śembon (செம்பொன்): pure gold. *Kuṟun* : 356 : 6.

Śemmal (செம்மல்): (1) Chief of all deities. *Śilap* : X : 183.

(2) A kind of flower. *Kuṟinjip* : 52, 83.

Śemmīn (செம்மீன்): (1) Arundadi; Alcor of the Great Bear; typical of the chaste woman; she is depicted as a fixed star; also Tiruvādirai, the 6th nakshatra. *Paḍiṟṟu* : IV : 1 : 28; IX : 9 : 19, 20; *Perumbāṇ* : 302-4.

(2) Mars; the red planet; (here Mīn which usually means a star, stands for a planet). But as it is said to twinkle, perhaps it does not refer to a planet but only to a star - here Tiru Adirai. *Puṟam* : 60.

Śemmai (செம்மை): Salvation; the condition of renunciation; Vīḍu (Moksha). *Śilap* : XI : 114.

Śey (செய்): The cultivated land. *Nālaḍi* : 218 : 3.

Śeykunṟam (செய்குன்றம்): An artificial mound. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 62.

- Śeyhai* (செய்கை): action; Karma; one of the Śārpas; it is associated with ignorance and feeling. It is one of the 12 Iyalpus. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 105, XXX : 45, 49, 104, 105, 120, 135, 184.
- Śeydivaḷḷuvan* (செய்திவள்ளுவன்): An official who proclaimed royal commands by beat of drum. Perum Śāttanār the poet was one such. *Kuṟun* : 228.
- Śeydivaḷḷuvan Perum Śāttanār* (செய்திவள்ளுவன் பெரும் சாத்தனார்): i.e., The poet called Perum Śāttanār who was employed as a Vaḷḷuvan for proclaiming royal commands; author of *Kuṟun* : 228.
- Śeynmanṟi Aṟidal* (செய்நதன்றி அறிதல்): 'On gratitude'. *Kuṟaḷ* ch. 11 hdg.
- Śeyyavaḷ* (செய்யவள்): (1) Ilakkumi; the Goddess of wealth and prosperity - the Red Goddess. *Kuṟaḷ* : 167 : 1.
(2) Durgha. *Śilap* : XII : 69.
- Śeyyāḷ* (செய்யார்): Tirumahaḷ; the Goddess of wealth and prosperity. vide *Śeyyavaḷ*. *Kuṟaḷ* : 84 : 1; *Nānmaṇi* : 67 : 3; *Pari Tiraṭṭu* : 9 : 1.
- Śeyyuḷ* (செய்யுள்): Poetry; verse. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 483 : 1.
- Śeyyuḷiyal* (செய்யுளியல்): The chapter on Poetics. VIII chap. of *Tol. Poruḷ*.
- Śeyyōḷ* (செய்யோள்): Ilakkumi. *Aham* : 316 : 13; *Maṇi* : V : 4, XVI : 34; *Pari* : 2 : 31.
- Śeyyōn* (செய்யோன்): Murugan. *Puṟam* : 56 : 8.
- Śeyvān* (செய்வான்): Kartā, the nominative, the doer. *Maṇi* : XXX : 231.
- Śeyal* (செயல்): Action; vinai. *Maṇi* : XXX : 171.
- Śeyalūr* (செயலூர்): Town to which Iḷampon Śāttan Koṟṟanār belonged. *Aham* : 177.

Śeyalai (செயலை): The tree *Aśōhu*. The Indian mast tree; its flower is one of the five floral arrows of *Kāman*. *Aham* : 7 : 19, 38 : 6, 68 : 5, 188 : 12; *Aiṅguṟu* : 211 : 3, 273 : 1; *Kali* : 15 : 12; *Kār* : 16 : 3; *Kuṟiñjip* : 105; *Kuṟun* : 214 : 5; *Maṇi* : XXIV : 38; *Murugu* : 207; *Naṟ* : 244 : 10, 376 : 7; *Pari* : 15 : 31; *Śilap* : XXIV : 81; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 2 : 1.

Śeruttal (செருத்தல்): Cows. *Kuṟun* : 344 : 4.

Seṟundi (செருந்தி): a kind of sedge; a flowering plant; its flower; also the kind of reed called *Netṭikkōrai*, *Pañjāikkōrai* or *Vāṭkōrai*. *Aham* : 150 : 9, 240 : 13, 280 : 1; *Aiṅguṟu* : 18 : 1, 141 : 1, 182 : 1; *Kali* : 26 : 2, 127 : 2; *Kuṟiñjip* : 75; *Maduraik* : 172; *Maṇi* : III : 165, XIX : 93; *Paḷa* : 170 : 2; *Paṭṭinap* : 243; *Puṟam* : 390 : 3; *Śilap* : XIII : 153; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 147.

Śeruppāḷi (செருப்பாழி): Place conquered by 'Chōḷan Śeruppāḷi eṟinda Iḷaṇjēṭṣenni'. *Puṟam* : 370, 378.

Śeruppu (செருப்பு): (1) Sandals; the warriors wore them. *Āchāra* : 12 : 2, 60 : 1; *Aham* : 129 : 13; *Nālaḍi* : 347 : 2; *Puṟam* : 257 : 1.

(2) A hill. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 21 : 23.

Śerumalaidal (செருமலைதல்): Engaging in battle. A *Puṟam* *Tuṟai*. *Puṟam* : 259 col.

Śeruviḍai vīḷdal (செருவிடை வீழ்தல்): Falling in battle. A *Puṟam* *Tuṟai*. *Puṟam* : 271, 272.

Śeruvīlai (செருவிளை): *Veṇkākkaṇam* flower; the white flowering mussel shell creeper. *Kuṟiñjip* : 68.

Śel (செல்): Thunder. *Aham* : 342 : 9; *Pari* : 13 : 44.

Śelmaram (செல்மரம்): Boat. *Pari* : 6 : 79.

Śelli (செல்லி): *Śellūr*; the chieftain *Śelli* was *Ādan Eḷini*; the *Kōśars* lived there. *Aham* : 216 : 12.

Śellūr (செல்லூர்): (1) Town to which *Korṇanār* author of *Kuṟun* : 363 belonged. There were many temples in that town; to the east of this place was situated *Niyamam* of the *Kōśars*; it was famous for the Vedic sacrifices which the Brahmins performed there. *Aham* : 90 : 9, 220 : 3.

(2) place to which *Śellūr Kiḷār mahanār Perum Bhūdam Korṇanār* belonged. *Aham* : 250.

(3) to which *Śellūr Kauśikan Korṇanār* belonged. *Aham* : 66.

Śellūrkkorṇanār (செல்லூர்க்கொற்றனார்): Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 363.

Śellūrkkauśikan Kaṇṇanār (செல்லூர்க் கௌசிகன் கண்ணனார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 66.

Śellūr Kiḷār (செல்லூர் கிழார்): Father of *Perum Bhūdam Korṇanār*. *Aham* : 250.

Śellūr Kiḷār mahanār Perum Bhūdam Korṇanār (செல்லூர் கிழார் மகனார் பெருந் பூதங் கொற்றனார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 250.

Śelvakkaḍuṅgō (செல்வக்கடுங்கோ): *Śelvakkaḍuṅgō Vāḷi Ādan*. *Padiṟṟu* : VIII Ten; *Padiham* : 1.

Śelvakkaḍuṅgō Vāḷi Ādan (செல்வக்கடுங்கோ வரலி ஆதன்): The *Chēra* king praised by *Kapilar* in *Padiṟṟu* : VII Ten. He ruled for 25 years; he ruled over *Pūḷi Nāḍu* and was called *Pūḷiyar-perumān*. *Padiṟṟu* : VI Ten; *Padiham* : 12; *Puṟam* : 387 : 30, 387 col.

Śelvakkō (செல்வக்கோ): *vide* *Śelvakkaḍuṅgō Vāḷi Ādan*. *Padiṟṟu* : 63 : 16.

Śelvakkōmān (செல்வக்கோமான்): *vide* *Śelvakkaḍuṅgō Vāḷi Ādan*. *Padiṟṟu* : 67 : 23.

Śelvam (செல்வம்) : (1) The eight spiritual possessions like Aṇimā, Mahimā etc., *Kuṟaḷ* : 311 : 1.

(2) Svargham ; Tuṟakkam. *Kuṟaḷ* : 31 : 1.

(3) enjoyment of property - a source of pleasure.
Tol. Poruḷ : 259 : 1.

Śelvan (செல்வன்) : Tirumāl : *Aham* : 175 : 15 ; *Kali* : 108 : 55.
The Tirumāl of Tiru Anantapuram. *Paḍiṟṟu* : IV : 1 : 9. (*vide Śilap* : XXVI : 62, in which Arumpada. says Āḍakamāḍam is Tiru Ananta Puram).

Śelavu (செலை) : 1, The (sun's) orbit ; the Surya's path is spoken of as if the Sun moves in an orbit. *Puṟam* : 30 : 1.

2. Variety of fingering in the Yāḷ. *Śilap* : VII : 1 : 6,

Śevvarakku (செவ்வர்க்கு) : Vermilion ; red lac. *Neḍunal* : 80.

Śevvaḷi (செவ்வழி) : (1) A sad tune ; also called Mullaippaṇ (N. M. V.) ; also Marudappaṇ. Śevvaḷip-pālai was a specialised type of this tune. Currently it is deemed to be the same as Tōdi. *Aham* : 14 : 15, 212 : 6, 314 : 12 ; *Maduraik* : 604 ; *Puṟam* : 144 : 2, 146 : 3, 147 : 2, 149 : 3 ; *Śilap* : III : 84, VII : 47 : 3, XI : 88 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 124 : 1

(2) *Śevvaḷi* (செவ்வழி) : Paṇ, narambu ; kind of Yāḷ. The droning of the bees is said to be Śevvaḷippaṇ, *Kali* : 118 : 15, 143 : 38.

Śevvēḷ (செவ்வேள்) : Murugan ; 'the Red and beloved One'. Hero of Paripāḍal poems 5, 8, 9, 14, 17, 18, 19, 21 ; *Pari* : 5 : 13 ; *Śilap* : I : 38, XXV : 25.

Śeviḍu (செவிடு) : The deaf ; one of the eight deformities enpērechcham. *Maṇi* : XII : 97.

Śeviyaṟi (செவியறி) : *vide* Śeviyaṟiurū. *Tol. Popuḷ* : 472 : 2.

Ševiyaṟiurū (செவியறிவுறு) : The Puṟam situation of a poet or a insena advising the king to rule gently and wisely. Pāḍāṇ Tiṇai in Puṟam ; also called Ševiyaṟi or Ševiyuṟai. *Puṟam* : 2, 3, 5, 6, 35, 40, 55, 184 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 90 : 8, 423 : 2, 426 : 1, 440 : 2, 472 : 2, 473 : 1.

Ševili (செவிளி) : Nurse. *Kuraḷ* : 757 : 2 ; *Šilap* : XXVII : 211.

Šeḷḷiyan (செழியன்) : A Pāṇḍya title ; Pāṇḍyan once defeated the Chēra, and the Chōḷas at Kūḍaṟ Paṟantalai ; he was 'Maṟappōr' Šeḷḷiyan. *Aham* : 116 : 13. Talaiyālaṅgānattu Neḍuñjeḷḷiyan was 'Iyal Tēr Šeḷḷiyan'. *Aham* : 36 : 3, 46 : 3, 209 : 4 ; *Puṟam* : 76 : 9. A Šeḷḷiyan once besieged Musiṟi successfully and captured an idol from there. *Aham* : 57 : 14, 149 : 13. The Šeḷḷiyan was chief of Korḱai and Kūḍal. *Aham* : 296 : 11 ; *Naṟ* : 278 : 9. There was a Kaḍuntēr Šeḷḷiyan in whose name a dam near Vaigai was built and was called Periyakuḷam (Periakūḷam) (probably in the place where we now have a dam). *Naṟ* : 340 : 2. Šeḷḷiyan is often used as an equivalent of Pāṇḍyan. *Maṇi* : XIII : 84 ; *Naṟ* : 39 : 9, 387 : 8 ; *Puṟam* : 18 : 27, 19 : 4, 24 : 23, 25 : 9, 26 : 11, 79 : 4, 17, 18, 19, 23, 24, 25, 26, 72, 76, 77, 78, 79, 371, 372 ; *Šiṟupāṇ* : 65. Āriyappaḍai kaḍanda Neḍuñjeḷḷiyan was called Aḍupōr Šeḷḷiyan. *Šilap* : XX : 32, XXII : 3, XXVIII : 107. There was a Korṟa Šeḷḷiyan (the conquering Pāṇḍya) *Aham* : 106 : 10 ; and a Neḍuntērkkaiyaṇ Šeḷḷiyan (the Pāṇḍya of the tall chariot) *Aham* : 47 : 15 ; and a Tiṇ tēr Šeḷḷiyan (the Pāṇḍya of the strong chariot) *Aham* : 137 : 14.

Šeḷḷiyanār (செழியனார்) : Basic name of Kōḷiyūr Kiḷḷār mahanār Šeḷḷiyanār. Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 383.

Šeḷḷai (செள்ளை) : Basic name of Anduvan Šeḷḷai, Anduvan being her father's name. Her father was Anduvan (Maiyūr Kiḷḷān) *vide* Anduvan Šeḷḷai.

Šeṟivan (செறிவன்) : He who observes ritual fasts and bathes ceremonially. *Šilap* : : 177.

Šeṟu (செறு) : Cultivating field. *Pari* : 16 : 11 ; *Paṭṭiṇap* : 244 ; *Puṟam* : 61 : 3.

Śenni (சென்னி) : A Chōḷa title meaning 'head' 'chief' 'leader' etc. (lit. Śenni is 'head'). *Nar* : 265 : 6; *Puṟam* : 4 col. 10 col. 27 : 10, 61 : 13, 91 : 5, 203, 266, 370, 378; *Śilap* : I : 2, VII : 2 : 1, XXVIII : 211. Suffixes in such names as Perumpūt Śenni (*Aham* : 44 : 14) and Iḷamperum Śenni (*Aham* : 375).

Śenniyar (சென்னியர்) : The Pāṇar who went about with a begging bowl called 'Maṇḍai' or 'Śenni' (originally perhaps a polished skull). *Nar* : 189 : 2.

Śenniyar Perumān (சென்னியர் பெருமான்) : The Chōḷa. A Chōḷa was defeated by Iḷam Chēral Irumporai. *Paṇṇiru* : 85 : 3.

Śē (சே): (1) Bull; a general masculine term. *Aham* : 63 : 18;
Kali : 103 : 16, 51; *Puṇam* : 171 : 8; *Tol. Poruḷ* :
587 : 2.

(2) Tree; Uḷiññil or Uḷiññil. *Śilap* : XII : 78; *Tol. Eluttu* :
282 : 2.

Śēham Būdanār (சேகம் பூதனார்): Poet and author of *Nar* : 69.

Śēṭ Śenni (சேட் சேன்னி): (1) A Chōḷa title borne by Chōḷan
Ilavandikaippallittuñjiya Nalaṅkiḷḷi Śēṭ Śenni.
Puṇam : 61 : 13.

(2) A title for Nalaṅkiḷḷi. *Puṇam* : 27 : 10, 225 : 9,

Śēṭ Śenni Nalaṅkiḷḷi (சேட் சேன்னி நலங்கிள்ளி): The Chōḷa king
contemporary of Neḍunkilḷi. *Puṇam* : 225 : 9.

Śēḍakkuḍumbi (சேடக்குடும்பி): An Archaka in the temple at
Āḍakāmāḍam. *Śilap* : XXX : 52.

Śēḍam (சேடம்): The remains of the offerings made to the God,
Śilap : XXVI : 63.

Śēḍal (சேடல்): A variety of jasmine called Pavalakkāl mallikai,
flowering in the night. *Kuṇṇip* : 82; *Śilap* : XIII : 153.

Śēḍi (சேடி): A Vidyādhara town. *Maṇi* : XVII : 21; *Śilap* :
VI : 1.

Śēṇ (சேன்): Attic. *Aham* : 73 : 14.

Śēṇōn (சேனோன்): (1) The Kuravan (of the gypsy tribe) who
resided on hill tops; so called perhaps
because he resided at a distance from the
plains slope. *Kuṇun* : 150 : 1.

(2) The hunter who sits on the artificial restplace put
upon tree tops (*Paran*) *Śilap* : XXV : 30.

Śēdam (சேதம்): Koṭṭi Śēdam; a kind of dance. *Śilap* : Nūr-
kaṭṭurai : 13.

Chētanam (சேதனம்): Chaitanyam; knowledge. *Nālaḍi* : 106 : 3.

Śēda (சேதா): (Śemmai+ā). Red cow. *Aham* : 79 : 7; *Maṇi* : V : 130; *Naṟ* : 213 : 4, 359 : 1; *Perumbāṇ* : 306.

Śēdān (சேதான்): Semmai+Ān; Red cow. *Aham* : 394 : 6.

Śēdiyam (சேதியம்): Chaitya; A Buddhist temple. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 175.

Śēndan (சேந்தன்): (1) His father was Aḷiśi. *Naṟ* : 190 : 3.

(2) Father of Śēndan Bhūdanār. (*Kuṟun* : 247), 311; *Naṟ* : 261.

(3) Father of Kīranār. *Kuṟun* : 311,

(4) Father of Madurai Eḷuttāḷan Śēndan Bhūdanār. *Aham* : 207; (*Kuṟun* : 90, 226).

(5) Father of Kaṇṇanār. *Aham* : 350; *Naṟ* : 54.

(6) Father of Koṟṟanār in Maduraippālāśiriyar Śēndan Koṟṟanār. *Naṟ* : 322.

(7) Father of Madurai Iḷampālāśiriyar Śēndan Kūttanār. *Aham* : 348; *Naṟ* : 273.

(8) Father of Kumaranār. *Naṟ* : 289.

(9) Father of Iḷaiyan Śēndan Koṟṟanār. *Aham* : 375.

(10) Father of Koṟṟanār. *Aham* : 373.

Śēndan Kaṇṇanār (சேந்தன் கண்ணனார்): Kaṇṇanār son of Śēndan. Poet and author of *Aham* : 350; *Naṟ* : 54.

Śēndan Kūttanār (சேந்தன் கூத்தனார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 102, 348.

Śēndan Koṟṟanār (சேந்தன் கொற்றனார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 375,

Śēndan Bhūdanār (சேந்தன் பூதனார்): i.e., Bhūdanār son of Śēndan. Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 247, 311; *Naṟ* : 261.

Śēndanār (சேந்தனார்): (1) Basic name of Kāppiam Śēndanār. *Naṟ* : 246.

(2) Basic name of Naṟ Śēndanār. *Naṟ* : 128.

Śēmbu (சேம்பு): Yam, a tuber. *Aham* : 178 : 4, 336 : 1; *Kali* : 41 : 2; *Kuṟun* : 76 : 3; *Padiṟṟu* : 24 : 20; *Paḷa* : 294 : 4; *Paṭṭinap* : 19; *Perumbāṇ* : 361; *Porunar* : 205.

Śēmā (சேமா): Bull, perhaps the red one. *Nālaḍi* : 377 : 2.

Śēy (சேய்): (1) Murugan, the red God. *Śēyōn* : the red one; like *Māyōn* : the dark one; so this *Śēy* does not mean child; it is a name older than, perhaps, when Murugan was given the parentage of Śiva. *Aham* : 266 : 21; *Kuṟiñjip* : 51; *Kuṟun* : 1 : 3, 209 : 19; *Murugu* : 61, 271; *Pari* : 5 : 2, 13, 54, 6 : 69, 21 : 53; *Puṟam* : 125 : 20, 14 : 9.

(2) *Kōchcheṅgaṭ Chōḷan* i.e., *Seṅganān*. *Kaḷavaḷi* : 13 : 4, 18 : 3, 34 : 5.

(3) *Tērvan* Malaiyan, *Chōḷa*. *Puṟam* : 125 : 20.

(4) Occurs in the name of *Irumporai*. *Puṟam* : 17, 20, 22 : 29.

(5) The Red bull with white legs. *Kali* : 104 : 14, 25, 105 : 18.

Śēy Kuṟam (சேய் குன்றம்): *Tirupparaṅkunṟam*, near Madurai. *Pari* : 6 : 69.

Śēyōn (சேயோன்): Murugan lit. means 'the Red one' and not the 'son'. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 5 : 2.

Chērakulam (சேரகுலம்): The Chēra family. *Śilap. Vañjikkāṇḍam Kaṭṭurai* : 3.

Chēramān (சேரமான்): A Chēra title meaning the descendant or a member of the Chēra family; and found in such names as *Kōṭṭambalattuttuñjiya Chēramān* or *Chēramān Ilaṅkuṭṭuvan*, *Karuvūr Chēramān Śāttanār*, *Chēramān Perumchōṟru udiyan Chēral Ādan*, *Chēramān Anduvan Chēral Irumporai*; *Chēramān Kaḍuṅgō Vāḷi Ādan*. *Aham* : 153, 168; *Kuṟun* : 268; *Puṟam* : 2, 5, 8, 13, 48, 49, 50, 53, 54, 60, 65, 74, 175, 203, 210, 211, 229, 245, 367, 368, 369, 387.

Chēramān Anduvan Chēral Irumpōrai (சேரமான் அந்துவன் சேரல் இரும்பொறை): A Chēra king of the Irumpōrai clan. *Puṟam* : 13 col.

Chēramān Iḷankuṭṭuvan (சேரமான் இளங்குட்டுவன்): A Chēra prince; poet and author of *Aham* : 153.

Chēramān Endai (சேரமான் எந்தை): He was a scion of the Chēra family. Poet and author of *Aham* ; 41; *Kuṟun* : 22.

Chēramān Kaḍalōṭṭiya Vēlkelu Kuṭṭuvan (சேரமான் கடலோட்டிய வேல்கெழு குட்டுவன்): The famous Chēran Śeṅguṭṭuvan of Śilap. Vaṇjikkāṇḍam; son of Imayavaramban Neḍuñjēral Ādan. Paraṇar the poet was greatly attached to him. Paraṇar did *Paḍiṟru*. V Ten in praise of Śeṅguṭṭuvan. Śeṅguṭṭuvan fought a famous naval battle in which he worsted some seapirates. Hence, known as Kaḍal Piṟakkōṭṭiya Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Aham* : 212; *Paḍiṟru* : V Ten 46; *Puṟam* : 369; *Śilap* : XXVIII : 119, XXX :

Chēramān Kaṇaikkāl Irumpōrai (சேரமான் கணைக்கால் இரும் பொறை): A Chēra king of the Irumpōrai clan who was taken prisoner by Chōḷan Śeṅgaṇan in the battle of Kaḷumalam and unable to secure even water to drink from his jail warden he swooned away. He was rescued from prison by his friend Poygaiyār who wrote *Kaḷavaḷi* (40) to please Śeṅgaṇan so that the latter might release him. *Kaḷavaḷi* col. author of *Puṟam* : 74.

Chēramān Karuvūr ēriya Oḻvāl Kōpperuñjēral Irumpaṟai (சேரமான் கருவூர் ஏரிய ஒள்வார் கோப்பெருஞ் சேரல் இரும்பொறை): One of the earlier Chēra kings of the Tamil Śaṅgam age. *Puṟam* : 5 col.

Chēramān Kuṭṭuvan Kōḍai (சேரமான் குட்டுவன் கோதை): A Chēra prince. *Puṟam* : 54 col.

Chēramān Kuḍakkō Chēral Irumpōrai (சேரமான் குடக்கோச் சேரலிரும்பொறை): A Chēra king of the Irumpōrai clan. He was also called Iḷamchēral Irumpōrai. *Paḍiṟru* : IX Ten : *Paḍiham* ; *Puṟam* : 210, 211.

Chēramān Kuḍakkō Neḍuñjēral Ādan (சேரமான் குடக்கோ நெடுஞ் சேரல் ஆதன்): The son of Udiyan Chēral; also called Imaya-varamban. Father of Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Puṟam* : 62, 63, 368; *vide Paḍiṟru* : II Ten *Paḍiham* ; III Ten *Paḍiham*.

Chēramān Kōkkōdaimārban (சேரமான் கோக்கோதை மார்பன்): The Chēra king to whom Toṇḍi belonged. *Puṇam* : 48, 49, 172.

Chēramān Kōṭṭambalattuttuñjiya Mākkōdai (சேரமான் கோட்டம் பலத்துத்துஞ்சிய மாக்கோதை): A Chēra king who died at Kōṭṭambalam. *Puṇam* : 245.

Chēramān Śikkarpallittuñjiya Śelvakkaḍuṅḡō Vāḷi Ādan (சேரமான் சிக்கற்பள்ளித்துஞ்சிய செல்வக்கடுங்கோ வாழி ஆதன்): The Chēra king who died at Śikkarpalli; he patronised Kapilar who did *Paḍiṇṇu* VII Ten on him. Perhaps he is the same as Chēramān Kaḍuṅḡō Vāḷi Ādan. *Puṇam* : 8, 14, 387.

Chēramān Tagaḍūr Eṇinda Peruñjēral Irumpoṇai (சேரமான் தகடூர் ஏறித்த பெருஞ்சேரல் இரும்பொறை): He defeated Adigaimān Neḍumān Añji at Tagaḍūr and is praised in Tagaḍūr Yāttirai by Ariśil Kiḷār and Ponmuḍiyār; he was praised by Ariśil Kiḷār in *Paḍiṇṇu* : VIII Ten. Once the poet Mūsi Kīran went to sleep on the bedstead of the drum unintentionally; but the king instead of chastising him stood fanning him to good sleep; an act of generosity praised by that poet. *Puṇam* : 50.

Chēramān Pāmulūr eṇinda Neydalaṅkānal Iḷaṅjēt Senni (சேரமான் பாமுலூர் ஏறித்த நெய்தலங்கானல் இளஞ்சேட் சென்னி): The Chōḷa king Iḷam chēt Senni who conquered Pāmulūr belonging to the Chēramān. It is difficult to differentiate him from Uruvappahṇēr Iḷaṅjēt Senni (father of Karikālan) in view of the expression 'Iyaltēr aṇṇal' in *Puṇam* : 10, 203.

Chēramān Pālaipāḍiya Peruṅkaḍuṅḡō (சேரமான் பாலைபாடிய பெருங்கடுங்கோ): The Chēra king who was distinguished from Iḷaṅkaḍuṅḡō and who wrote the Pālaikkali. *Kali. Pālaikkali Puṇam* : 11 col.

Chēramān Peruñjēral Ādan (சேரமான் பெருஞ்சேரல் ஆதன்): The Chēra king who fought Karikāla and received wounds on his back; and ashamed of this ignominy committed suicide by fasting (Vaḍakkiruttal). *Puṇam* : 65.

Chēramān Peruñjōṟṟu udiyan Chēral Āḷan (சேரமான் பெருஞ் சேற்று உதியன் சேரல் ஆதன்): One of the earliest of known Śaṅgam rulers of the Chērāland *Puṟam*: 2 by Murañjiyūr Muḍināgarāyar is interpreted to mean that this king fed both the armies during the famous Bhāratha battle; but the interpretation seems to be wrong. (*vide* Śilap Vēḷttukkāḍai Śeyyul also). *Puṟam* : 2.

Chēramān Mārivenkō (சேரமான் மாரிவென்கோ): A Chēra prince, contemporary of Kānappēreyil kaḍanda uggirapperu-vaḷudi and Chūḷan Rājusūyam vēṭṭa Perunarkilli. *Puṟam* : 367.

Chēramān Yānaikkaṭ Ṣēy Māndaran Chēral Irumpaṟai (சேரமான் யானைக்கடசேய் மாந்தரன் சேரல் இரும்பொறை): A Chēra king of the Irumpaṟai clan; his eyes were like those of an elephant. He was taken prisoner by Talaiyālañkānattu Neḍuñjeliyan. *Puṟam* : 20, 22, 125, 153.

Chēramān Vañjan (சேரமான் வஞ்சன்): A patron among the Chēra princes. *Puṟam* : 398.

Chēral (சேரல்): The Chēra king; a variant of Chēra; a dynastic title occurring in names like Kaḷaṅkāikkaṇṇi Nārmuḍi Chēral, Udiyan Chēral, Māntaran Chēral. *Aham* : 36 : 15, 199, 233; Māntaran chēral ordered the compilation of *Aiṅṅuru*. *Padiṟṟu* : IV Ten, IV : 8 : 8, 45 : 6; *Puṟam* : 5, 13, 17, 22, 22 : 34, 50, 53, 81, 125, 210, 211, 229, 368.

Chēralan (சேரலன்): Variant of Chēran or Chēral. This was corrupted into Kēraḷan. *Anam* : 149 : 8, 209 : 14; *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 104; *Śilap* : XXIX : *Uraip*.

Chēralādan (சேரலாதன்): The Chēra title like Chēralan; it is not merely Chēral Ādan but also a mere title. This occurs in names, like Imayavaramban Neḍuñjēral Ādan, Āḍukūṭpāṭṭu Chēral Ādan etc. *Aham* : 55 : 11, 127 : 3; *Padiṟṟu* : II : 1 : 16, 5 : 23, 8 : 12; IV : *Padiham* : 1; *Puṟam* ; 2, 20, 62, 8 : 5.

Chēran (சேரன்): The family or dynastic title of one of the three crowned monarchs of Tamiḷaham, the other two being Chōḷa and Pāṇḍya. This occurs in names like Chēran Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Aham* : 65; *Maṇi* : XXVI : 90, *Śilap* : XVII : *Uḷvari Vāḷttu* : 10, 11, XXIX : *Vaḷḷaipāṭṭu* : 13; *Uṣalvari* : 8.

Chēri (சேரி): Suburb; so called because it was a 'cluster' of houses (வீடுகள் சேர்ந்தது 'சேரி'). Even in the Śaṅgam age 'புறச்சேரி' (Puṛa Chēri) meant the suburbs intended for 'lower caste' persons. *Aham* : 15 : 7, 65 : 4, 76 : 2, 110 : 2, 115 : 4, 140 : 8, 216 : 16, 220 : 1, 276 : 7, 347 : 6, 383 : 2, 386 : 11; *Aiṅṅuru* : 279 : 5; *Aintiṇai* (70) 45 : 2, 48 : 3, 54 : 3; *Kali* : 44 : 12, 65 : 8; *Kainnilai*, *Marudam* : 4 : 2; *Kuṟun* : 262 : 1; *Naṟ* : 63 : 3, 77 : 8, 145 : 9, 150 : 7, 171 : 4, 175 : 7, 249 : 9, 331 : 12, 342 : 4; *Pari* : 6 : 38, 7 : 32; *Śilap* : VI : 133, VII : 10 : 1, 38 : 2, XXII : 114, XXIII : 161; *Śiṟupañch* : 88 : 3; *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50) : 33 : 3, 34 : 3; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 125 : 3; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 37 : 1, 503 : 1.

Śērimoḷi (சேரி மொழி): Cockney. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 553 : 1.

Śēvakar (சேவகர்): (1) Warriors; lit. servants. *Śiṟupañch* : 7 : 3, 41 : 4, 96 : 1.

(2) Servants. *Śiṟupañch* : 88 : 2, 89 : 2.

Śēval (சேவல்): Male fowl; also a stallion in ancient usage; this was on the flag of Murugan and Tirumāl. *Aham* : 33 : 5, 47 : 11, 87 : 5, 103 : 4, 122 : 15, 277 : 15, 290 : 4, 367 : 12; *Aintiṇai* (50) 41 : 3; *Aintiṇai* (70) 33 : 1, 35 : 2; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 26 : 2; *Kuṟun* Invocation : 5, 85 : 2, 107 : 2, 154 : 3, 174 : 143, 242 : 1; *Maṇi* : V : 128; *Murugu* : 210; *Nālaḍi* : 48 : 3; *Naṟ* : 118 : 3, 181, 218 : 3, 352 : 4; *Padiṟṟu* : IV : 6 : 9; *Pari* : 3 : 18, 60, 4 : 36, 37, 13 : 41; *Puṛam* : 28 : 8, 43 : 6, 238 : 2, 318 : 4, 321 : 1, 326 : 6, 383 : 1; *Śiṟupañ* : 184; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 74 : 1, 142 : 1; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 557 : 2; 603 : 1, 623 : 5.

Śēvalaṅkoḍiyōn (சேவலங்கொடியோன்); Murugan; He of the 'fowl flag'. *Kuṟun* : invocation, 5.

Śēvalūrdi (சேவலூர்தி): Tirumāl whose mount is the fowl – Garudan : the Brahmany kite. *Pari* : 3 : 60.

Śēvalōn (சேவலோன்); Tirumāl: He of the fowl flag. *Pari* : 3 : 18.

Śēnāpati (சேனாபதி): Army chief. *Nānmaṇi* : 55 : 4.

Śēnāmukham (சேனாமுகம்): The king's army which is deemed to be his body. *Śilap* : XXV : 192.

Śēnai (சேனை): army. *Kali* : 108 : 1; *Kār* : 20 : 4; *Maṇi* : VIII : 59, XIX : 123; *Nālaḍi* : 3 : 2; *Nānmaṇi* : 52 : 4, 55 : 3; *Śilap* : XXI : *Veṇba* : 2, XXV : 147, XXVI : 80, 172.

Chaitanyavān (சைதன்யவான்): That which has sense and intelligence. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 176.

Ś(J)aimini [சை(ஜை)மினி]: One of the logicians who accept 6 of the Ten logical systems of proof. The founder of the Mīmamsā system. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 82.

Śaiyam (சையம்): Saiyādri; the hill called the 'Mēnmalai' or the western hill. *Pari* : 11 : 14.

Śaiva Vādi (சைவவாதி): The philosopher who says that Īśan i.e., Śiva is Īraivan or the supreme God. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 87.

Šohuttanār (சோகுத்தனார்): (1) Basic name of Maduraippalli-marudaṅkiḷār mahanār Šohuttanār. Poet and author of *Nar* : 352.

(2) Basic name of Madurai Marudaṅkiḷār mahanār Šohuttanār. Poet and author of *Nar* : 329.

Šorišurai (சோரிசுரை): Oilpipe feeding the wicker lamp. *Mullaip* : 48, 49; *Padiṟru* : 47 : 5.

Šorumaruṅkumaranār (சோரமருங்குமரனார்): Basic name of Vaṇṇakkan Šorumaruṅkumaranār; poet and author of *Nar* : 257.

Šol (*Kuṟi*) [சோல் (குறி)]: Svāra; musical notation. *Paḷa* : 270 : 2.

Šolladikāram (சொல்லதிகாரம்): Study of words, semantics etc. II major division of *Tolkāppiam*.

Šollinechcham Šolliyāṅguṇarttal (சொல்லினெச்சம் சொல்லியாங்குணர்த்தல்): A literary practice. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 665 : 22.

‘*Šollēruḷavar*’ (சொல்லேருழவர்): Scholars. *Kuṟaḷ* : 872 : 2.

‘*Šolvanmai*’ (சொல்வன்மை): Power of persuasive speech. *Kuṟaḷ* : 65 ch. hdg.

Šorśīr Vaṇṇam (சொற்சீர் வண்ணம்): A kind of vaṇṇam (or jingle) in Tamil poetry. *Padiṟru* : 14, 19, 20, 22, 25, 26, 50, 69, 71, 82, 90.

Šonṟi (சொன்றி): Food. *Kuṟiñjip* : 201; *Perumbāṇ* : 131.

Śō (சோ): The fortress of Bāṇāsura; Kaṇṇan destroyed it.
Nānmaṇi invoc : 2, 2 : 3; *Śilap* : XVII : *Paḍarkkaipparaval* : 3.

Śōkīraṇār (சோகிரனார்): Basic name of Viṇaittolir Śōkīraṇār.
Nar : 319.

Śōhōvanār (சோகோவனார்): Basic name of Killimaṅgalam Kilār
mahanār Śōhōvanār. *Nar* : 365.

Śōḍu (சோடு): Sandals. *Kaḷavaḷi* : 9 : 2.

Śōṇāṭṭuppūñjārṇṇūrpārppān Kaṇṇiyan Viṇṇantāyan (சோனாட்டுப்
பூஞ்சாற்றுர்ப் பார்ப்பான் கண்ணியன் விண்ணந்தாயன்): A
Brahmin of the Kauṇḍinya gotra belonging to the village of
Pūñjārṇṇūr on the Mudikoṇḍān river. He performed the vedic
sacrifice. *Puṇam* : 166,

Śōṇāṭṭu Muhaiyalūr Śīṇkaruntumbiyār (சோனாட்டு முகையலூர்
சிறுகருந்தும்பியார்): Poet and author of *Puṇam* : 181, 265.

Śōṇḍu (சோனாடு): The Chōḷa country. *Paṭṭinap* : 28; *Puṇam* :
166, 181, 265. 337 : 1; *Śilap* : XXIX : *Dēvandi Śol* : 5.

Śōṇai (சோனை): The River Śōṇ; a name adopted by women in
the Tamil country; e.g., Śēṇguṭṭuvan's mother was Nar Śōṇai.
Kuṇun : 75 : 3.

Śōḍiḍam (சோதிடம்): Astrology; The Jain author of a poem in
Nālaḍiyār rejects this as useless. *Nālaḍi* : 52 : 3.

Śōmakunḍam (சோமகுண்டம்): A sacred bathing place near
Neydalaṅkāṇal (the Kāviri estuary). Those who bathed there
and worshipped Kāman would get the prospect of living with
their husbands in happiness. *Śilap* : IX : 59.

Śōlai (சோலை): Grove, *Maṇi* : IV : 93; *Nar* : 232 : 3; *Śilap* :
X : 94.

Chōḷa Nāṭṭuppiḍavūr Kilār mahan Perumśāttan (சோழநாட்டுப்
பிடிபூர் கிழார் மகன் பெரும்சாத்தன்): A great Vēlāḷa patron,
who had right of intermarriage with the royal families.
Puṇam : 395.

Chōḷa Nāḍu (சோழ நாடு): The Chōḷa country. *Puṇam* : 67 : 8,
382 : 3.

Chōḷar (சோழர்): The dynasty of Tamil rulers who traditionally
ruled over the eastern part of the Tamil country. Their
capital was Uṇḍai from ancient days; they wore the Ātti
garland as a totemic symbol. They defeated the Āryar who
invaded Vallam. The Chōḷa flag waved in the streets of Ārcot.
Aham ; 60 : 13, 93 : 4, 96 : 13, 123 : 10, 137 : 5, 231 : 12, 213 :
22, 336 : 20, 338 : 19, 356 : 12, 369 : 13, 375 : 11, 385 : 3 ; *Kuṇu* :
116 : 2 ; *Maṇi Padihām* : 23 ; *Nar* : 10 : 6, 87 : 3, 227 : 5. 281 :
3, 379 : 7, 400 : 7 ; *Puṇam* , 39 : 8 ; *Śilap* : X : *Kaṭṭurai* : 2.

Chōḷar Kuḷi (சோழர் குடி): The Chōḷa family. Nine members
of this family were defeated by Śeṅguṭṭuvan at Nōrivāyil.
Padiṇṇu : V Ten ; *Padiham* : 19.

Chōḷar Pākkam (சோழர் பாக்கம்): A sea port town in Chōḷa
territory. *Aham* : 338 : 19.

Chōḷan (சோழன்): Member of the Chōḷa family. The Chōḷa
army chief was called Chōḷan Maṇavan. *Aham* : 326 : 9 ;
Aiṅguṇu : 56 : 2 ; *Paḷa* : 21 : 3, 105 : 1 ; *Porunar* : 148, 187,
188 ; *Puṇam* : 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34,
35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 58, 60, 61,
62, 65, 67, 68, 70, 73, 74, 75, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 125, 173,
190, 191, 197, 216 : 9, 224, 226, 227, 228, 266, 367, 368, 370,
373, 377, 378, 378 : 5, 382, 386, 393, 397, 400 ; *Śilap* : XXIX :
Ammānai vari : 5.

Chōḷan Rājasūyam vēṭṭa Perunaṅkilḷi (சோழன் இராசசூயம்
வேட்ட பெருநங்கிள்ளி): A Chōḷa king. He got the assistance
of Tērvanmalaiyan and fought and defeated Māntaran Chēral
Iṟumporai. *Puṇam* : 16, 125, 377.

Chōḷan Ilavantihaippaḷlittuñjiya Nalaṅkilḷi (சோழன் இலவந்திகைப்
பள்ளித்துஞ்சிய நலங்கிள்ளி): A Chōḷa king who presumably
died at a place called Ilavandihaippaḷli. *Puṇam* : 61.

Chōḷan Karikāl Peruvaḷattān (சோழன் கரிகாற் பெருவளத்தான்): The greatest of the Chōḷa rulers of the Śaṅgam age. He was the son of Uruvappahr̥ēr Ilamchēṭṭē Senni. (*Parunar* : 130). His leg was charred at an early age while escaping from fire and hence was called Karikālan (*Paḷa* : 62). He was a famous judge who judged wisely though he was young but to satisfy his nobles wore a grey wig to look old (*Paḷa* : 21). His uncle was Irum-piḍarttalaiyār (*Paḷa* : 105). He was the hero of Porunar-āṇruppaḍai and of Paṭṭinappālai, though in Paṭṭinappālai he is called Tirumāvaḷavan. At Veṇṇi, at an early age, he defeated the combined hordes of the Chēra Peruñjēral Irumpoṇai, the Pāṇḍyan and the 11 vēḷir (*Aham* : 246; *Porunar* : 143, 148). He ruled from Puhār; he reclaimed Toṇḍamaṇḍalam; perhaps he built an embankment for the Kāviri. He performed vedic sacrifices. Śilap. tells us about his Himalayan adventures. *Aham* : 125, 246; *Puṇam* : 7, 65, 66, 224; *Maṇi* : IV : 107, 108; *Śilap* : V : 90, VI : 159, XXI : 11,

Chōḷan Kurāppaḷḷittuñjiya Kiḷḷi Vaḷavan (சோழன் குராப்பள்ளித் துஞ்சிய கிள்ளிவளவன்): A Chōḷa king. *Puṇam* : 373.

Chōḷan Kurāppaḷḷittuñjiya Perumtirumāvaḷavan (சோழன் குராப் பள்ளித்துஞ்சிய பெருத்திருமாவளவன்): *Puṇam* : 58, 60, 197.

Chōḷan Kuḷamuṇṇattuttuñjiya Kiḷḷi Vaḷavan (சோழன் குளமுற்றத் துத்துஞ்சிய கிள்ளிவளவன்): A Chōḷa king who once besieged Karuvūr and defeated the Chēra. He once paid tribute in song to Paṇḍan, a great farmer. When he died young, he was mourned by Āḷuturai Māsāttanār. *Puṇam* : 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 46, 69, 70, 226, 227, 228, 386, 393, 397. He was author of *Puṇam* : 173.

Chōḷan Śeṅgaṇān (சோழன் செங்கணன்): The Chōḷa king who fought the Chēra Kaṇaikkāl Irumpoṇai, at Kaḷumalam defeated, captured and imprisoned him. He was the hero of the *Kaḷavaḷi* (40) by Poygaiyār which gives an account of his great victory at Kaḷumalam. *Puṇam* : 74.

Chōḷan Śeruppāḷi eṇḍa Ilamśēṭṭē Senni (சோழன் செருப்பாழி எறிந்த இளஞ்சேட் சென்னி): A Chōḷa king who captured Śeruppāḷi once. *Puṇam* : 370, 378.

Chōḷan Nalluruttiran (சோழன் நல்லுருத்திரன்): A member of the Chōḷa family; he was a poet and author of *Puṇam* : 190.

Chōḷan Nalaṅkiḷḷi (சோழன் நலங்கிள்ளி): He was a Chōḷa ruler of Puhār. He once besieged Āvūr and Maiyūr under the Maiyūr Chōḷan. His younger brother was Māvaḷattān. He was himself a tolerable poet. He once captured seven forts in the Pāṇḍyan kingdom. He was also called Ścṭṭ Śenni, Puṭ-pahai and Tērvaiṇ Killi. He was an inveterate foe of Neḷuṅkiḷḷi a member of another branch of the Chōḷa family. He gave up the life of warfare and chose a life of peace and goodness on the advice of Mudukaṇṇan Śāttanār. Kōvūrkiḷḷār, the eminent Vōḷḷa poet had immense influence with him. *Puṇam* : 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 68, 73, 75, 225, 382, 400. He was author of *Puṇam* : 73, 75.

Chōḷan Neidalaiṅkūnal Iḷaiṇcōḷśenni (சோழன் நெய்தலங்குளம் இளஞ்சேட் சேன்னை): Chōḷa king; in all probability the same as Uruvappahūr Iḷam Chōḷśenni author of *Puṇam* : 10.

Chōḷan Pōr(a)vaikkōpperunaṅkiḷḷi (சோழன் போர்வைக் கோப்பெருநங்கிள்ளி): Son of Tittan of Uṇaiyūr; he defeated and killed Mallan of Āvūr. One Nakkaiṇai a poet who has praised him in many songs seems to have been in love with him, though it appears that the love was not reciprocated. *Puṇam* : 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85.

Chōḷan Mahal (சோழன் மகன்): The daughter of the Chōḷa; Nārśai; wife of Imayavaramban Neḷuṅjēral Ādan and mother of Śēṅguṭṭuvan. *Śilap* : *Uraip* : XXIX.

Chōḷan Maṇavan (சோழன் மறவன்): The general of Chōḷa's armies; Paḷaiyan, the chief of Pūr. *Aham* : 326 : 9.

Chōḷan Muḍittalaikkōpperunaṅkiḷḷi (சோழன் முடித்தலைக் கோப்பெருநங்கிள்ளி): A Chōḷa king; he was an enemy of Chōra-mān Anduvan Chēral Irumporai. *Puṇam* : 13, 62, 63, 368.

Chōḷan Vērpahṇaḷakkaipperuṇaṅkiḷḷi (சோழன் வேற்பஹ்டக்கைப் பெருவிறங்கிள்ளி): Also Perunaṅkiḷḷi. He fought Kuḍakkō Neḷuṅjēral Ādan and died. *Puṇam* : 62, 63, 368.

Chōḷik(y)a Ēnādi [சோழிக(ய) ஏனாதி]: The Chōḷa's general and minister who took Maṇimēkalai prisoner. *Maṇi* : XXII chap. hdg. XXII : 205.

Chōlik(y)a Ēnādi Tirukkuṭṭuvan [சேரநீகய ஏனுதி திருக்குட்டுவன்]:
A patron and a general of the Chōḷa. *Puṇam* : 394.

Chōḷia Ēnādi Tirukkaṇṇan (சேரநீய ஏனுதி திருக்கண்ணன்): also
Tirukkiḷḷi; a Chōḷa general. *Puṇam* : 174.

Chōḷia Ēnādi Tirukkiḷḷi (சேரநீய ஏனுதி திருக்கிள்ளி): A Chōḷa
general; also Tirukkaṇṇan. *Puṇam* : 167.

Chōḷia Ēnādi Tirukkuṭṭuvan (சேரநீய ஏனுதி திருக்குட்டுவன்): A
Chōḷa general. *Puṇam* : 394.

Śōṟu (சேறு): Cooked rice; superior food. *Maduraik* : 35;
Paṭṭinap : 44; *Tirikaḍu* : 48 : 2.

Ūnamali (ஊமலி) : Dog. *Aham* : 140 : 9, 388 : 14; *Kuṟiñjip* : 131 :
Kuṟun : 179 : 2; *Nar* : 285 : 5; *Paṭṭinap* : 140; *Perumbāṇ* ;
112, 132, 299; *Puṟam* : 74 : 3.

Ūnaman (ஊமன்) : (1) Yaman; the God of Death. *Puṟam* : 3 : 21,
5 : 61.

(2) The central needle of the balance. *Puṟam* : 6 : 9.

Ñāṭpu (ஞாட்டி) : battle. *Kuṟaḷ* : 1088 : 1.

Ñāṇ (ஞாண்) : (1) The chord of the bow. *Aham* : 61 : 7; *Kali* : 7 : 6; *Paṭiṟṟu* : 90 : 33.

(2) The sacred thread. *Murugu* : 183.

Ñāpaham Kūṟaḷ (ஞாபகம் கூறல்) : A literary practice. *Tōl, Poruḷ* : 665 : 22.

Ñāyil (ஞாயில்) : The small tower set upon the ramparts of a fort. *Aham* : 124 : 16, 373 : 17; *Maduraik* : 66; *Maṇi* : V : 112; *Paṭiṟṟu* : 10 : 18, 71 : 12; *Paṭṭiṇap* : 288; *Puṟam* : 21 : 4, 350 : 1, 355 : 1; *Śilap* : XV : 217; (*Tol. Puṟat* : 12, 25 Nach. com. quotation).

Ñāyiṟu (ஞாயிறு) : The Sun; Sungod. *Āchāra* : 6 : 1, 15 : 1; *Aham* : 9 : 15, 89 : 1, 91 : 1, 101 : 13, 114 : 4, 120 : 5, 156 : 10, 164 : 1, 181 : 7, 184 : 15, 208 : 10, 298 : 1, 378 : 14; *Bhāratam* : 'Ādisāṇṇa' : 3; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 1 : 1; *Kali* : 8 : 2, 20 : 2, 42 : 31, 108 : 13, 118 : 4, 121 : 17, 134 : 4, 142 : 37, 143 : 22, 144 : 40, 145 : 26, 65, 146 : 29, 147 : 27, 31, 35, 148 : 1; *Kuṟun* : 71 : 5, 322 : 2, 378 : 1; *Maduraik* : 7; *Maṇi* : *Padiham* : 1, VIII : 18, IX : 45, X : 11, XII : 86, 87, XIV : 100; *Murugu* : 4; *Nālaḍi* : 71, 89 : 1; *Nānmaṇi* : *Invocatian* : 2; *Naṟ* : 163 : 9, 218 : 1, 219 : 8, 239 : 1, 241 : 7, 258 : 3, 338 : 1, 398 : 2; *Paṭiṟṟu* : 14 : 3; 22 : 34, 52 : 29, 59 : 6, 62 : 6, 64 : 13, 72 : 12, 88 : 38 *Paḷa* : 34 : 4; *Paṟi* : 3 : 5, 22, 4 : 25, 5 : 12, 13 : 1, 11 : 76, 18 : 26; *Puṟam* : 2 : 9, 4 : 16, 6 : 28, 16 : 8, 20 : 8, 24 : 2, 25 : 3, 30 : 1, 35 : 17, 38 : 7, 55 : 13, 59 : 6, 65 : 12, 82 : 2, 90 : 5, 160 : 1, 174 : 12, 228 : 8, 231 : 6, 362 : 1, 366 : 11, 374 : 17, 376 : 1; *Śilap* : I : 4, XI : 2, 43, XV : 203; XXIX : *Uraip*; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 94 : 1, 97 : 2; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 512 : 1, 513 : 1.

Ñālm (ஞாலம்) : The world. *Kuṟaḷ* : 102 : 2, 245 : 2, 484 : 1, 485 : 2, 557 : 1, 648 : 1; *Paṭiṟṟu* : 18 : 9.

Ñāḷal (ஞாழல்) : A kind of flower, also called *Pulinahakkonrai*; Orange cup-calyxed *brasiletto* climber. *Aham* : 20 : 5, 70 : 9, 180 : 12, 216 : 8, 240 : 1, 270 : 3, 370 : 9; *Aiṅṅuru* : 103 : 2.

141 : 1, 142 : 1, 143 : 1, 144 : 1, 145 : 1, 146 : 1, 147 : 1, 148 : 1, 149 : 1, 150 : 1, 169 : 2, 191 : 3; *Kali* : 26 : 4, 56 : 2, 127 : 1, 131 : 19; *Kuṟiñjip* : 81; *Kuṟun* : 50 : 1, 81 : 2, 106 : 6, 7, 150 : 1, 267 : 4, 5, 328 : 1, 397 : 1; *Maṇi* : VIII : 6; *Nar* : 54 : 9, 74 : 5, 96 : 1, 106 : 7, 167 : 8, 191 : 1, 267 : 4, 311 : 7, 315 : 7; *Paḍiṟru* : 20 : 1, 51 : 5; *Pari* : 12 : 6; *Porunar* : 197; *Śilap* : VII : 9 : 2; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 39 : 4, 44 : 3, 58 : 3; *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50) : 49 : 3.

Ñāḷi (ஞாளி): Dog. *Aham* : 122 : 8.

Ñānakkoḷundu (ஞானக்கொழுந்து): Durgha, 'the torch of knowledge'. *Śilap* : XII : 103.

Ñānam (ஞானம்): (1) II Subdivision of Tuṟavaṟa Iyal, *Kuṟaḷ*.

(2) The *ñāna* margha or the path of 'knowledge' for attainment of salvation. *Śiṟupañch* : 36 : 4.

Ñimili (நிமிலி) : vide *Miñili*. *Aham* : 142, 148, 181, 208, 396.

Ñimiṟu (நிமிற்று) : bee. *Aham* : 59 : 9, 78 : 3, 102 : 10 ; *Kali* : 127 : 3 ; *Padiṟu* : 12 : 13, 50 : 18 ; *Puṟam* : 93 : 12 ; *Śilap* : XXV : 20.

Ñehiḷam (நெகிழம்): Anklet; *Śilambu*. *Śilap* : XVIII : 25.

Ñehiḷi (நெகிழி): The firestick thrown at wild animals to scare them away. *Kali* : 52 : 13; *Kuṟiñjip* : 226; *Kuṟun* : 357 : 6; *Naṟ* : 55 : 11, 393 : 5; *Perumbāṇ* : 178.

Ñeṇḍu (நெண்டு): crab. *Aham* : 20 : 4, 176 : 8; *Kuṟun* : 117 : 2, 401 : 3; *Naṟ* : 267 : 2; *Perumbāṇ* : 167; *Śirupañch* : 11 : 3.

Ñeman Kōl (நெமன் கோல்): Balance (weighing). *Aham* : 349 : 3, 4; *Maduraik* : 491.

Ñemai (நெமை): A kind of tree. *Aham* : 111 : 5, 145 : 5, 171 : 7, 187 : 11, 353 : 8, 395 : 13; *Kuṟun* : 285 : 6; *Naṟ* : 369 : 7, 394 : 2; *Pari* : 12 : 5; *Tol. Eluttu* : 282 : 1.

Ñeli (நெலி): The fire stick; vide *ñelikōl*. *Aham* : 239 : 4; *Puṟam* : 247 : 2.

Ñeli Kōl (நெலி கோல்): The fire stick. *Naṟ* : 142 : 3; *Perumbāṇ* : 178; *Puṟam* : 315 : 4.

Takkaṇappērūr (தக்கணப்பேரூர்): The great city of the South Madurai. *Maṇi* : XIII : 108.

Takkaṇam (தக்கணம்): The South; Dakṣiṇa. *Maṇi* : XIII : 105.

Takkaṇai (தக்கணை): Dakṣiṇai; fee for priests. *Āchāra* : 3 : 1.

Takkiṇan (தக்கிணன்): Dakṣiṇāmūrthy son of Vārttikan, a Brahmin. *Śilap* : XXIII : 95.

Takkōlam (தக்கோலம்): the long pepper; one of the five spices along with Ilavaṅgam (cloves), Kunkumappū (saffron flower) Karpūram (camphor), Jāti (nutmeg). *Nālaḍi* : 43 : 1.

Tahaḍūr (தகடூர்): Dharmapuri of modern times; capital of Adigaimān Neḍumān Añji. Captured by Peruñjēral Irumpoṇai. Main theme in 'Tahaḍūr Yāttirai'. *Paḍiṇṇu* : VIII Ten *Padiham* : 9, 78 : 9; *Puṇam* : 50 col. 230.

Tahar (தகர்): Goat. *Aham* : 101 : 4; *Kuṇal* : 486 : 1; *Murugu* : 210; *Nālaḍi* : 376 : 3, 378 : 2; *Paḷa* : 156 : 4; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : *Tākkaṇku* : 1; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 557 : 3, 602 : 1.

Taharam (தகரம்): (1) hair oil. *Aham* : 117 : 11, 141 : 13, 385 : 6, 393 : 23; *Kali* : 93 : 21; *Kuṇiñjip* : 108; *Maṇi* : IV : 55; *Nar* : 170 : 1; *Neḍunal* : 55; *Tiṇaimālai* : (150) : 77 : 3.

(2) A kind of tree. *Pari* : 2 : 96, 12 : 6; *Puṇam* : 132 : 6; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 24 : 1.

'*Tahai Aṇaṅgu uṟuttal*' (தகையணங் குறுத்தல்): The situation in love, of a lover being fascinated by the beauty of the lady love whom he meets for the first time. *Kuṇal* : 109 chap. hdg.

Taṅgāl (தங்கால்): Taṅgāl; place to which

(1) Taṅgāl Poṇkollanār belonged. *Aham* : 355; *Puṇam* : 326; *Śilap* : XXIII : 75, 118.

(2) Taṅgāl Muḍakkorṇanār belonged. *Aham* : 48; *Kuṇun* : 217.

(3) *Āttirēyan Śeṅgaṇṇanār* belonged. *Nar* : 386.

(4) *Porṭkollan Veṇṇāṇanār* belonged. *Nar* : 313.

Taṅgāl Āttirēyan Śeṅgaṇṇanār (தங்கால் ஆத்திரேயன் செங்கண்ணனார்): Poet belonging to *Taṅgāl* and of the *Āttirēya Gōtra*. *Nar* : 386.

Taṅgāl Porṭkollan Veṇ Nāṇanār (தங்கால் பொற்கோல்லன் வெண்நாகனார்): Poet of the goldsmith community and belonging to *Taṅgāl* and author of *Nar* : 313.

Taṅgāl Porṭkollanār (தங்கால் பொற்கோல்லனார்): Poet of the goldsmith community and belonging to *Taṅgāl* and author of *Aham* : 108, 355.

Taṅgāl Muḍakkollanār (தங்கால் முடக்கோல்லனார்): also *Taṅgāl Muḍakkorṇanār*. A lame Poet and author of *Aham* : 48; *Kuṟuṇ* : 217.

Taṅgāl Muḍakkorṇanār (தங்கால் முடக்கொற்றனார்): *vide* *Taṅgāl Muḍakkollanār*.

Tachcha Śiṟūr (தச்சச் சிறுர்): Children of the carpenters. *Perumbāṇ* : 248.

Tachchar (தச்சர்): Carpenter. *Maṇi* : XIX : 108, XXVIII : 37; *Śilap* : V : 29.

Tachchan (தச்சன்); Carpenter. *Kaḷavaḷi* : 15 : 2; *Puṟam* : 206 : 11, 290 : 4.

Tachchanār (*Iḷam*) [தச்சனார் (இளம்)]: Basic name of *Kachchippūṭṭu Iḷamtachchanār*. *Nar* : 266.

Tachchanār [தச்சனார் (பெரும்)]: Basic name of *Kachchippūṭṭuperumtachchanār*. *Nar* : 144, 213.

Taśam (தசம்): Ten. *Neḷunal* : 115.

Taśumbu (தசம்பு): (1) Pot of toddy. *Puṟam* : 224 : 2.

(2) Pot of curd; the pot was made of burnt clay
Nar : 84 : 6.

‘*Taśumbu tuḷaṅgirukkai*’ (தசம்பு துளங்கிருக்கை): ‘The excessively fermented toddy which shakes the pot which contains it’. Name of the 2nd stanza of *Paḍiṟṟu* : V Ten.

Tatṭam (தட்டம்): waistband. *Neḍunal* : 126.

Tatṭai (தட்டை): A device made of a few bamboo strips for frightening away the birds which steal the grains from the standing crop in the field. *Aham* : 32 : 6, 188 : 11, 388 : 2 ; *Aiṅṅuru* : 215 : 3, 340 : 4 ; *Kuṟiñjip* : 43 ; *Kuṟun* : 193 : 3, 223 : 4 ; *Nar* : 134 : 5, 147 : 8, 206 : 5 ; *Puṟam* : 49 : 4.

Taḍavu (தடவு): The sacrificial pot. *Nar* : 227 : 7 ; *Neḍunal* : 66 ; *Pari* : 5 : 42 ; *Puṟam* : *Śilap* : XIV : 99, XXVI : 249.

Taḍaru (தடறு): The sheath or the scabbard. *Kaḷavaḷi* : 18 : 3.

Taḍū (தடூ): A tree. *Kuṟun* : 160 : 3.

Taḍūri (தடூரி): A kind of drum. *Pari* : 12 : 41 ; *Porunar* : 70 ; *Puṟam* : 249 : 4, 368 : 15, 369 : 21, 370 : 8, 372 : 1, 374 : 17, 376 : 4, 381 : 12, 385 : 4, 390 : 8, 395 : 25, 398 : 12.

Taṅkāl (தன்கால்): A town to which Pūṭṭkollanār belonged ; the same as Taṅkāl ; now known as Tiruttaṅkāl, one of the 108 shrines of Tirumāl. *Kuṟun* : 217 ; *Puṟam* : 326.

Taṅkāl Pūṭṭkollanār (தன்கால் பூட்டுகோல்லனார்): He was a goldsmith. Poet and author of *Puṟam* : 326.

Daṇḍam (தண்டம்): (1) Punishment to offenders. *Kuṟaḷ* : 567 : 1.

(2) army. *Pari* : 10 : 60.

(3) Tribute paid to king. *Pari* : 20 : 64.

Daṇḍalai (தண்டலை): Grove ; garden. *Aham* : 204 : 13 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 33.

Daṇḍāraṇyam (தண்டாரண்யம்): The Daṇḍaka Āraṇya in the Deccan ; the old com. on the Padiṟru says 'it is region in the Aryanland'. *Padiṟru* : VI Ten ; *Padiham* : 3.

Daṇḍu (தண்டு): Tridaṇḍam or Ēkadaṇḍam ; a signum of the Brahmin. *Maṇi* : VI : 62 ; *Śilap* : XXII : 31, XXIII : 77.

Taṇṇam (தண்ணம்): A corruption of Taṇṇumai the funeral drum. *Nālaḍi* : 6 : 4.

Taṇṇumai (தண்ணுமை): Drum, Mṛtaṅgam ; Muḷavu (some treat this as different from Muḷavam *Śilap* : XXII : 140). This is of 31 varieties from Beriḥai to Perumpaṟai ; this was tuned to the Yāḷ. *Aham* : 40 : 14, 63 : 18, 87 : 8, 174 : 4, 204 : 10, 297 :

16; *Aiṅṅuṟu* : 215 : 3; *Kuṟun* : 390 : 5; *Maṇi* : II : 21, XIX : 82; *Naṟ* : 130 : 2, 260 : 3, 298 : 3, 310 : 10, 347 : 6, 350 : 1; *Padiṟṟu* : 51 : 33, 84 : 15, 90 : 41; *Pari* : 12 : 41; *Perumbāṇ* : 144; *Puṟam* : 89 : 7, 270 : 8, 289 : 10, 293 : 2, 348 : 1; *Śilap* : III : 27, 140, XXII : 140; *Tahaḷḷūr Yāt* : 'Maṟanuḷai' : 14.

Taṇṇumai Mudalvan (தண்ணுமை முதல்வர்): The Drummer in a musical concert; or the teacher who coaches students in a course of *Taṇṇumai* playing. *Śilap* : III : 55, 62.

Taṇakkam (தணக்கம்): A flower. *Kuṟiṇṇip* : 85.

Tattan (தத்தன்): (1) Parent of Kaṇṇanār. *Aham* : 335.

(2) An adoptee. *Ēlādi* : 31 : 2.

Tattanār (தத்தனார்): (1) Basic name of Kuḷal Tattanār. *Kuṟun* : 242.

(2) of Neydal Tattanār. *Naṟ* : 49.

(3) of Viṟṟūṟṟu Vaṇṇakkaṇ Tattanār. *Naṟ* : 298.

(4) of Kaṇṇakāyan Tattanār. *Kuṟun* : 304.

(5) of Vaḷaneḷum Tattanār. *Puṟam* : 179.

Tattuvam (தத்துவம்): Philosophy. *Nānmaṇi* : 30 : 3.

Tattuwan (தத்துவன்): A Philosopher. *Śilap* : X : 182.

Tattai (தத்தை): Parrot. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 73 : 3; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 623 : 3.

'*Tadainda Kūñchi*' (தைத்த காஞ்சி): 'The faded flowers of the Kāñchi tree'. Name of the third stanza in *Padiṟṟu* : Ten.

Tantār (தந்தார்): Parents. *Pari* : 15 : 46.

Tantittī (தந்தித்தி): The disease called Yānaittī i.e., unquenchable hunger. *Maṇi* : XVII : 44.

Tantiram (தந்திரம்): Work; or tricks used by robbers. *Āchāra* : 34 : 4; *Iniya* : 19 : 2; *Śilap* : XVI : 167, 180.

Tantira Vinaiṇar (தந்திர வினைஞர்): An executive officer. *Śilap* : XXVI : 41.

Tantirikaram (தந்திரகரம்): A part of the Śeṅḡṭṭu Yāl. *Śilap* : XIII : 107.

Tantuniṇai (தந்து நிறை): The Puṇam situation of the cattle lifters setting the lifted cattle on the outskirts of their village. Vetchitinaṇai in Puṇam. *Tol. Paruḷ* : 58 : 7.

Tantupūṇarnduraittal (தந்துபுணர்ந்துரைத்தல்): A literary practice of referring to things by mentioning other things similar to them. *Tol. Pōruḷ* : 665 : 22.

Tantu Māṇan (தந்து மாறன்): He was taught the great truth of 'unstability' by Śaṅga varuṇar. Perhaps he was a scion of the Pāṇḍyan family. *Puṇam* : 360.

Tantai (தந்தை): Here Droṇar, the father of Asvattāma. *Bhāratam* : 'Marankeḷu' : 10.

(*Kādali iḷanda*) *Taputāra Nilai* [(காதலியிழுந்த) தபுதார நிலை]: Kanchittiṇai. The situation of a man being 'widowed'. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 79 : 28.

Tambalam (தம்பலம்): betel leaves and arecanut, used for chewing. *Kali* : 65 : 13.

Tambi (தம்பி): (1) younger brother; Ilakkuvan. *Śilap* : *Paḍark-kaipparaval* : 2.

(2) Arjunan. *Bhāratam* : 'Embiyai' : 2.

Tambiyar (தம்பியர்): younger brothers; three of them are mentioned, perhaps from Bhīma downwards. *Bhāratam* : 'Marankeḷu' : 15.

Tamaniyappodiyal (தமனியப்பொதியல்): Ponnambalam. Its connection with the later Ponnambalam at Chidambaram is not known. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 66.

Tamaniyam (தமனியம்): *Maṇi* : XIX : 114; *Pari* : 8 : 114; *Perumbāṇ* : 332; *Śilap* : XIV : 128, XV : 157, XXVII : 207, XXVIII : 1, 50; *Śirupūṇ* : 147.

Tamālam (தமாலை): A kind of creeper, flower. *Naṇ* : 292 : 2; *Śilap* : VIII : 45.

Tamiḷ (தமிழ்): (1) The language spoken by the Tamils. *Puṇam* : 50 : 19, 58 : 13; *Tiṇaimālai* (150); *Pāyiram* : 3; *Tol. Śirappu* : 3; *Eḷuttu* : 385.

- (2) The Tamil literature. *Maṇi Padiham* : 97; *Pari* : 6 : 60, 9 : 25; *Śilap* : III : 38, 45, XXV : 60, XXVIII : 209; *Śirupāṇ* : 66.
- (3) The Tamil country. *Aham* : 227 : 14; *Maṇi* : XIX : 109; *Puṇam* : 51 : 5, 198 : 12; *Śilap* : VIII : 2.
- (4) Tamil warriors or armies, *Pediṟṟu* : 63 : 9; *Puṇam* : 19 : 2; *Śilap* : XXV : 158, XXVI : 161, XXVII : 189.
- (5) The Tamil Kings esp. the crowned monarchs; they guarded the northern boundaries of Tamiḷaḥam. *Śilap* : XXVI : 161, XXVII : 189.
- (6) The Tamils. *Śilap* : XXIII : 63, XXVII : 5.

Tamiḷkkiḷavar (தமிழ்க்கிழவர்): The Tamil Kings. *Puṇam* : 35 : 2.

Tamiḷkkūttanār (தமிழ்க்குத்தனார்): (1) Basic name of the parent of Maduraittamiḷkkūttanār Kaḷuvan Maḷḷanār. *Aham* : 256, 354; *Puṇam* : 334.

- (2) of Maduraittamiḷkkūttan Nāgan Dēvanār. This name is derived from the profession of specialising in the Tamiḷkkūttu. *Aham* : 164.

Tamiḷkkūttu (தமிழ்க்குத்து): A variety of dance indigeneous to the Tamil country; many Tamil poets were Tamiḷkkūttar like Maduraittamiḷkkūttanār (*Aham* : 256, 354), Maduraittamiḷkkūttan Nāgan Dēvanār (*Aham* : 164). This seems to be different from Āryakkūttu which is mentioned as Vinōdak-kūttu or comic dance.

Tamiḷnāḍu (தமிழ் நாடு): The Tamil country. *Pari* : *Tirattu* : 8 : 1; *Śilap* : X : 58, XXIII : *Kaṭṭurai* : 15; *Uraip* : XXIX : XXV : 165, 171.

Tamiḷppāvai (தமிழ்ப்பாவை): the River Kāviri. *Maṇi Padiham* : 25, XXV : 139.

Tamiḷ. Varaippu (தமிழ் வரைப்பு): Tamiḷ Nāḍu. *Śilap* : *Nūṟkaṭṭurai* : 2.

Tamiḷ. vēli (தமிழ் வேலி): The boundaries of the Tamil country. *Pari Tiratṭu* : 8 : 1.

Tamiḻ Vaiyai (தமிழ் வையை): The River Vaiyai famous in Tamil. *Pari* : 6 : 60.

Tamiḻakam (தமிழகம்): Tamil Nāḍu (enclosed within Vñḥkaṭam, Kumari and the ocean), A part of the Nāvalam Tivu, a mythological area. *Maṇi* : XVII : 62; *Paḍiṟṟu* : II : *Paḍiham* : 5; *Puṟam* : 168 : 18; *Śilap* : III : 37.

Taravu (தரவு): One of the parts of Paripāḍal composition. *Pari* : 1 to 5; *Tiraṭṭu* : 1 : 1 to 6.

Taraḷam (தரளம்): pearl. *Śilap* : VII : 38 : 1.

Tarāi (தராய்): Plateau. *Malaipaḍu* : 460.

Tarukkam (தருக்கம்): logic. *Śiṟupañch* : 86 : 1.

Taraṇṭai (தருந்தை): The temple for the celestial tree Karpakam in Puhār. *Maṇi* : V : 114.

Taruppai (தருப்பை): A kind of grass; Kuśai. The Piṇḍam (ball of rice for the manes) was placed on this. Bodies of kings who did not die a heroic death were placed on this and quartered. *Maṇi* : XXIII : 13; *Perumbūṇ* : 264; *Puṟam* : 93; *Śilap* : XXII : 32.

Dharumachakkaram (தருமசக்கரம்): Aṟa Āli, the wheel of Dharma. *Maṇi* : X : 26.

Dharuma Śūraṇar (தருமசூரணர்): Itinerant missionaries of Buddhism. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 109.

Dharumaśūvakān (தருமசூவகன்): Lit., one who listens to the Dharma. Here a rishi who did penance in a garden near Nāgapuri, the capital of Puṇṇyarājan. *Maṇi* : XXV : 2.

Dharumadattan (தருமதத்தன்): A merchant of Puhār; he went to Madurai, made much money and earned the title 'Eṭṭi'; he remained a bachelor throughout his life. *Maṇi* : XXII : 82, 101, 107, 139.

Dharuma talaivan (தருமதலைவர்): The Buddha. *Maṇi* : XI : 30, XII : 57.

Dharumata vachanam (தருமதவசனம்): Statements which spell out the Dharma. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 182.

Dharuma Piḍḍihai (தரும பிடிசை): The sacred altar Maṇimūkalai found at Maṇipallavam. *Maṇi* : VIII : 63, XXV : 133.

Dharumaputtiran (தருமபுத்திரன்): A patron who is praised by Gōtamanār in *Puṇam* : 366. U. V. S. and Auvai S. Doraisvami Pillai consider this Gōtamanār as the same as Pālai Gautamanār; it is probable. Dharumaputtiran is perhaps a translation of Aṇavōn mahan (அறவோன் மகன்) which occurs in the text of that poem. This chieftain has been equated with Palyānai Śelkeḷu Kuṭṭuvan, because Pālai Gautamanār has praised him in Paḍiṇruppattu. *Puṇam* : 366 col.

Dharumam (தருமம்): Here Jaina Dharma. *Śilap* : X : 163, XV : 155.

Dharuma mudalvan (தரும முதல்வன்): The upholder of the Dharma. *Śilap* : X : 178.

Dharuma Vinaiñar (தரும வினைஞர்): Perhaps the Dharumāśanattukkaruttākkaḷ; i.e., the judges in a law Court. *Śilap* : XXVI : 41.

Dharuman (தருமன்): (1) Personification of Dharma. *Śilap* : X : 178.

(2) Yaman; different from 'maḍaṅgal'. *Pari* : 3 ; 8.

Talaikkōl (தலைக்கோல்): The most important emblem of the dancer; the sacred measuring yardstick. (Talaiyāya Kōl). *Śilap* : III : 120, 161.

Talaikkōl arivai (தலைக்கோல் அரிவை): The Dancing girl. *Śilap* : XIV : 154.

Talaikkōl Āśān (தலைக்கோல் ஆசான்): Naṭṭuvan; the ballet master. *Śilap* : XXX : 20.

Talaikkōl Tānam (தலைக்கோல் தானம்): The stage on which dance is performed. *Śilap* : III : 3.

Talaippāṭṭukkūtti (தலைப்பாட்டுக்கூத்தி): The dancer who sings the chief song. *Śilap* : XIV : 156.

Talaikkīḍu (தலைக்கீடு): Arumbada. says it was 'a kind of hairdo'; but probably it was a sort of turban or wig. *Śilap* : XXVI : 137.

Talaiśeṅkānam (தலைச்செங்கானம்): Talai Śeṅgāḍu; a place. *Śilap* : XV : 11.

Talaittār (தலைத்தார்): The advance guard of the army. *Śilap* : XXVII : 36.

Talaittōṟṟam (தலைத்தோற்றம்): The situation of a returning hero being welcomed by his kinsmen. *Puṟam* : 262 col.

Talaināl (தலை நால்): Uttaram star. *Puṟam* : 229 : 6.

(*Tāi*) *Talaipeyalnilai* [(தாய்) தலைப்பெயல் நிலை]: The situation of a (bereaved) mother going out to the battlefield to die with her son. *Kāñchittinai* in *Puṟam*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 79 : 33.

Talaiyālaṅkānattu Śeruveṇṇa Pāṇḍyan Neḷum Cheḷiyan (தலையாலங்கானத்துச் செருவென்ற பாண்டியன் நெடுஞ்செழியன்): The most famous among the historical Śaṅgam Pāṇḍyas. In youth he encountered at *Talaiyālaṅkānam* the Chēra, Chōḷa, Titian, Eḷini, Erumaiyūram, Irunkō Vēṇmān and Porunan; and defeated them. He annexed the *Miḷalaikkūṟṟam* and the *Muttūrukūṟṟam* to his kingdom; he was himself a poet and he patronised poets. *Māṅguḍi Marudanār* was his great friend and admirer, his *Maduraikkāñchi* being in praise of this king. He was also the hero of *Neḷunalvāḍai*; he captured and imprisoned *Māntaran Chēral Irumporai*, the Chēra ruler who however escaped and regained his throne. Author of *Puṟam* : 72; Referred to in *Puṟam* : 371, 372; *Maduraik* col., *Neḷunal* col.

Talaiyālaṅgūnam (தலையாலங்கானம்): also *Talaiyālaṅgāḍu* place where *Neḷuncheḷiyan* won the famous battle. *Maduraik* col. *Neḷunal* col. *Puṟam* : 17, 18, 19, 23, 24, 25, 26, 72, 76, 77, 78, 79, 371, 19 : 2.

Talaiyāṟu (தலையாறு): A town in Āykānam. *Aham* : 152 : 22.

(*Koṇḍōn*) *Talaiyoḍu Muḷinda Nilai* (கொண்டோன்) [தலையோடு முடிந்த நிலை]: The situation of a wife dying in the battlefield with her husband. *Kāñchittinai*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 79 : 17.

Talaiyan (தலைவர்): The chief; the king of all the Dēvas. *Śilap* : X : 178.

Tavvai (தவ்வை): Elder sister; *Mūdēvi*; an inauspicious deity. Also 'mother'. *Kuraḷ* : 167 : 2; *Maṇi* : XII : 15; *Śilap* : XVI : 52.

Tavaṣi (தவசி) : Ascetic. In Naṟ. they are described as persons living on hills and with long matted hair and sitting in a fixed posture. *Ēladi* : 54 : 1; *Iniya* : 19 : 2; *Nālaḍi* : 99 : 3; *Naṟ* : 147 : 5; *Śirupañch* : 8 : 1, 96 : 1; *Tirikaḷu* : 13 : 3, 96 : 2.

Tavattiṟam pūṇḍu Dharumam kēṭṭa kādai (தவத்திறம் பூண்டு தருமம் கேட்ட காதை) : There is great similarity between many of the logical systems mentioned in this canto and to Dignaga's treatment of Buddhist Logic in his Nyāya Pravēśika. *Maṇi* canto XXIX hdg.

Tavattōn (தவத்தோன்) : The great ascetic - Śiva. *Puṟam* : 1 : 13.

Tavappayan (தவப்பயன்) : The fruits of penance. *Pari* : 13 : 63, 22 : 28.

Tavam (தவம்) : penance. *Tapas*. *Āchāra* : 3 : 1; *Ēlādi* : 3 : 1, 37 : 3, 38 : 3, 64 : 3, 4, 65 : 3, 73 : 1, 76 : 3, 4, 77 : 3; *Innā* : 24 : 4; *Kali* : 30 : 1, 59 : 13, 139 : 33; *Kuṟaḷ* : 27 ch. hdg. 19 : 1, 261 : 2, 262 : 1, 263 : 2, 264 : 2, 265 : 1, 266 : 1, 274 : 1, 295 : 1, 842 : 2; *Maṇi* : II : 33, 56, VII : 13, XIV : 41, 89, XVIII : 126, XXVIII : 139, 142, 150, 193; *Mudumolī* : 10, 4; *Nālaḍi* : 31 : 4, 51 : 2, 69 : 3, 365 : 1; *Nānmaṇi* : 14 : 4, 18 : 3, 49 : 2, 102 : 3; *Naṟ* : 159 : 3, 226 : 2; *Padiṟṟu* : 74 : 26; *Paḷa* : 13 : 3, 346 : 1; *Pari* : 11 : 91, 138 col., 13 : 63; *Tiraṭṭu* : 1 : 18; *Puṟam* : 358 : 3; *Śilap* : II : 9, V : 128, IX : 17, X : 50, XIV : 26, XXIX : *Dēvandi araṟṟu* : 1; *Śirupañch* : 6 : 1, 32 : 4, 36 : 3, 47 : 1, 61 : 3, 77 : 2, 91 : 1, 92 : 4.

Tava Mudalvi (தவ முதல்வி) : Kavundi Adigaḷ. *Śilap* : XIII : 135.

Tava Mudalvar (தவ முதல்வர்) : The Devarishis; the celestial ascetics. *Pari* : 8 : 9.

Tavar (தவர்) : Ascetics. *Āchāra* : 64 : 1; *Ēlādi* : 49 : 3, 70 : 1.

Tavaḷam (தவளம்) : pearls. *Maṇi* : III : 117, XVIII : 160, XX : 75; *Śilap* : IV : 55, XII : 56, XXIII : 2.

Tavaḷamāl Varai (தவளமால் வரை) : White hills. *Maṇi* : XV : 3.

Tavaḷai (தவளை) : frog. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 147 : 4.

Taviśu (தவிசு) : A small mattress used as a seat. *Śilap* : XVI : 37.

Talal (தழல்) : An instrument for frightening away parrots etc. from field of corn; it is a cane like contrivance which whistles

when swiftly whirled about; also a sling. *Aham* : 188 : 11; *Kuṟiñjip* : 43; *Kuṟun* : 223 : 4.

Taḷiñji (தலிஞ்சி) : The Puṟam situation of a leader embracing the warriors returning with victory from battle and rewarding them. Vaañjittinaṭai in Puṟam. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 57 : 9; *Tol. Pōruḷ* : 63 : 12.

Taḷu (தலு) : Kuravai dance. *Kali* : 104 : 62, 106 : 33; *Kuṟun* : 294 : 2; *Maduraik* : 160, 329.

Taḷumban (தலும்பன்) : A patron of poets. He ruled over Ūṇūr. He was called 'Valutunaipperumpeyarttaḷumban' because he got a wound (which later became a notable scar) when an elephant stood over him. *Aham* : 227 : 17; *Naṟ* : 300 : 10; *Puṟam* : 348 : 5.

Taḷai (தலை) : A kind of bark dress; garment made of bark of trees or foliage; used mostly by the Eyinar or the hunter woman. *Aham* : 201 : 6, 230 : 3, 259 : 2, 275 : 16, 320 : 3, 331 : 5, 383 : 8; *Aiṅguṟu* : 73 : 1; *Kuṟun* : 125 : 3, 159 : 1, 214 : 4, 295 : 2; *Murugu* : 203; *Naṟ* : 8 : 2, 19 : 2, 54 : 8, 80 : 5, 96 : 8, 170 : 3, 204 : 1, 320 : 3, 359 : 4, 9, 363 : 7, 368 : 3; *Paṭṭinap* : 91; *Puṟam* : 61 : 1, 248 : 2, 340 : 1, 341 : 2; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 20 : 3, 31 : 1.

Taḷambu (தளம்பு) : An instrument for levelling ground. *Puṟam* : 61 : 3.

Taḷavam (தளவம்) : A kind of flowering creeper also 'Śemmullai'. *Aham* : 254 : 15; *Aiṅguṟu* : 412 : 2, 422 : 2, 447; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 24 : 2; *Kali* : 102 : 2; *Kār* : 36 : 2, 108 : 27; *Kuṟiñjip* : 80; *Kuṟun* : 382 : 3; *Maṇi* : III : 163; *Naṟ* : 61 : 8, 242 : 2; *Porunar* : 199; *Śilap* : XIII : 155; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 93 : 3, 105 : 3, 110 : 4, 116 : 1.

Taḷavu (தளவு) : A variety of Mullai flower called 'Śemmullai'. *Aham* : 23 : 3, 64 : 4; *Kali* : 103 : 2, 108 : 42; *Maṇi* : XIX : 93; *Puṟam* : 395 : 6.

Taḷā (தளா) : Talavu. *Tol. Eḷuttu* : 229 : 1.

Taḷi (தளி) : Temple. *Śiṟupañch* : 63 : 3.

Taḷir (தளிர்) : soft petals or tender leaves. *Nālaḍi* : 355 : 1; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 642 : 1.

Taṟi (தறி) : a log of wood; or a peg. *Innā* : 30 : 2; *Nālaḍi* : 257 : 3.

Taṟukan (தறுகன்) : Not fearing even the frightful things. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 257 : 1.

- Taṅkōṭkūṟal* (தங்கோட்கூறல்): The literary propriety of beginning by postulating one's contentions or views. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 665 : 10.
- Dhanma Śorūpa viparīta Śādanam* (தன்மச் சொருப விபரீத சாதனம்): i.e., the holder of the hypothesis (Vādi) himself suggesting an argument which proves the contrary. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 276, 281.
- Dhanmam* (தன்மம்): The Buddha Dharma; one of the three gems. *Maṇi* : XXX : 3.
- Dhanma Viśēḍa Viparīta Śādanam* (தன்ம விசேட விபரீத சாதனம்): A fallacy in argument. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 267, 288.
- Dhanmāttikāyam* (தன்மாத்திகாயம்): The omnipresent one which causes and guides everything. Nikanta Vādam. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 172, 187.
- Dhanmi* (தன்மி): The subject (Major Premise) in a syllogism. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 113, 119, 178, 208.
- Dhanmi Śorūpa Viparīta Śādanam* (தன்மிச் சொருப விபரீத சாதனம்): A variety of fallacy in argument. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 278, 303.
- Dhanmi Viśēḍa Viparīta Śādanam* (தன்மி விசேட விபரீத சாதனம்): A fallacy in logical argument. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 279, 319.
- Tanmai* (தன்மை): The special nature of a thing; characteristic associated with particular castes. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 200 : 3.
- Tannān oru poruḷ Karudikkūral* (தன்னுள் ஒரு பொருள் கருதிக் கூறல்): A defect in composition. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 663 : 7.
- Danam* (தனம்): Gold or wealth. *Aham* : 152 : 7.
- Tani Śol* (தனிச் சொல்): One of the parts in the composition of a Paripāḍal. *Parī* : 1 : 61.
- Taniśu* (தனிசு): loan. *Paḷa* : 98 : 4.
- ‘*Tanippaḍar mihudi*’ (தனிப்படர் மிகுதி): The situation in love, of the increasing distress of a beloved at the continued absence of her lover. *Kuṟaḷ* ch. 120 hdg.
- Tani mahanār* (தனிமகனார்): He derived his name from an expression in his poem. Poet and author of *Nar* : 153.
- Tanuttiran* (தனுத்திரன்): An ally of Kanaka and Vijaya who opposed Śeṅguṭṭuvan. Perhaps it is a corruption of Dhanurdhara (the ‘wielder of the bow’). *Śilap* : XXVI : 183.

Tākkanaṅgu (தாக்கணங்கு) : A God (demon) that harms people who go near it. *Kuṟaḷ* : 1082 : 1 ; *Pari* : 11 : 122 ; *Śilap* : XIV : 160.

Dāśiyar (தாசியர்) : Prostitutes or servants. *Śilap* : VI : 125.

Tātahippāl (தாதசிப்பு) : The flower of the Ātti tree. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 264.

Tāterumaṇṇam (தாதெருமன்றம்) : The public place where cow-dung is made into cakes and spread out to dry and harden in the sun. *Kali* : 108 : 60 ; *Śilap* : XVI : 102, XVII : *Āḍunarp-puhal* : 4, XXVII : 74,

Tātu (தாது) : honey. *Aham* : 4 : 11 ; *Aiṅḡuru* : 82 : 3 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 152.

Tātai (தாதை) : (1) here Drōnar. *Bhāratam* : ' *Maṇṇkeḷu* ' : 19.
(2) here Dasaratha. *Śilap* : XIV : 46.

Tāpatanilāi (தாபத நிலை) : *Kāñchittiṇai* in *Puṇam*. *Puṇam* : 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 248, 249, 250 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 79 : 29.

Tāpatappakkam (தாபதப்பக்கம்) : The *Puṇam* situation of persons taking to *Tavam*, *Yōgam* etc. *Vāhaittiṇai* in *Puṇam*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 75 : 6.

Tāpatam (தாபதம்) : Ascetic attire and ways. *Śilap* : XXVII : 179.

Tāpatar (தாபதர்) : Ascetics. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 75 : 6.

Tāpata Vāhai (தாபத வாகை) : A *Puṇam* *Tuṟai*. The situation of asceticism in human life. *Puṇam* : 251, 252.

Tāmappalkaṇṇan (தாமப்பல்கண்ணன்) : A brahmin poet who played the game of dice with *Māvaḷattān*, the younger brother of *Ciōḷa*. *Puṇam* : 43.

Tāmaṟai (தாமரை) : Lotus ; A huge large number ; Ayan was born in the Navel Lotus of *Tirumāl* ; golden Lotuses were presented to bards and brahmins ; the left hand of *Ardhanārī*

held the lotus (*Śilap* : XXIII : 7). Murugan was born on a lotus. *Aham* : 6 : 16, 16 : 1, 46 : 5, 91 : 15, 106 : 1, 116 : 1, 176 : 7, 186 : 3, 361 : 1; *Aiṅḡuru* : 6 : 4, 20 : 2, 53 : 3, 68 : 2, 94 : 4, 424 : 3; *Aintiṇai* (50) : 1; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 50 : 1, 51 : 2; *Kainnilai* : *Marudam* : 7 : 1, 11 : 1; *Kali* : 5 : 14, 13 : 11, 22 : 15, 39 : 2, 44 : 6, 59 : 1, 69 : 2, 71 : 7, 72 : 7, 73 : 2, 74 : 3, 77 : 2, 78 : 1, 79 : 2, 112 : 1; *Kuṟiñḡip* : 80; *Kuṟun* : invocation : 1, 127 : 2, 300 : 3, 376 : 5; *Maduraik* : 103; *Maṇi* : *Padiham* : *Veṇba* : 1 : 3, III : 12, IV : 9, 12, 94, V : 124, XV : 75, XVI : 33, XXVIII : 20; *Murugu* : 73, 164; *Nānmaṇi* : invocation : 3, 11 : 2; *Naṟ* : 1 : 3, 260 : 2, 300 : 4, 310 : 1; *Padiṟṟu* : 19 : 20, 23 : 23, 48 : 1, 78 : 4; *Paḷa* : 123 : 3; *Pari* : 3 : 13, 94, 4 : 60, 8 : 13, 113, 114, 116, 117, 13 : 50; *Tiraṭṭu* : 1 : 10; *Perumbāṇ* : 114, 481; *Puṟam* : 11 : 17, 12 : 1, 27 : 1, 27 : 1, 28 : 12, 29 : 1, 69 : 20, 126 : 3, 246 : 14, 319 : 15, 364 : 3, 397 : 19; *Śilap* : II : 15, IV : 39, 74, VI : 115, 148, VIII : *Veṇba* : 1 : 1, X : 113, XI : 48, 134, 201, XII : 108, XIV : 3, XXII : 19, XXIII : 7, XXVII : 194, 236, XXVIII : 110; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 73, 183; *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50) : 36 : 1, 40 : 4; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 1 : 3, 34 : 1, 72 : 1, 128 : 1, 129 : 1, 138 : 1, 140 : 2, 142 : 1.

Tāmaraiḱkaṇṇān (தாமரைக்கண்ணன்): The Lotus-eyed one; Tirumāl. *Kuṟaḷ* : 1103 : 2.

Tāmaraiḱkaṇṇān ulagu (தாமரைக்கண்ணன் உலகு): Tirumāl's celestial abode: Vaikuṇṭam. *Kuṟaḷ* : 1103 : 2.

Tāmaraiḱkaṇṇi (தாமரைக்கண்ணி): He that wears the lotus. The Brahmin. *Kali* : 52 : 7.

Tāmarai Iṟai (தாமரை இறை): The Lord of the lotus; Brahma; born of the Navel Lotus of Tirumāl. *Pari* : 9 : 4.

Tāmaraiḱṇṇi (தாமரைக்கண்ணி): The Padmapīṭha of the Buddha. *Maṇi* : III : 66.

Tāmaraiyinaḷ (தாமரையினுள்): Tirumahaḷ. *Kuṟaḷ* : 617 : 2.

Tāmanār (தாமனார்): Basic name of Naṟṟāmanār (Nal+Tāmanār)
Naṟ : 133 ; of Maduraippālāśiriyar Naṟṟāmanār. *Aham* : 92.

Tāmān Tōṇṟikkōn (தாமான் தோன்றிக்கோன்): Tāmān, the chief
 of the Tōṇṟi hill. *Puṟam* : 399.

Tāmē ēṅgiya tāṅgarum paiyul (தாமே ஏங்கிய தாங்கும் பையுள்):
 The situation of wives separated from their husbands, weeping
 and hemisancing Kāñchittiṭai. *Tol. Porul* : 79 : 21.

Dāmōdaran (தாமோதரன்): (1) Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 92.

(2) Basic name of Uṟaiyūr Maruttuvan Dāmōdaranār.
Aham : 133, 257 ; *Puṟam* : 60, 170, 321.

(3) of Vaḍama Vaṇṇakkan (or Vaḍaman) Dāmōdaranār.
Kuṟun : 85 ; *Puṟam* : 172 col.

Dāmōdaranār (தாமோதரனார்): Basic name of Vaḍama Vaṇṇak-
 kan Dāmōdaranār. *Kuṟun* : 85 ; *Puṟam* : 172.

Tāyaṅkaṇṇanār (தாயங்கண்ணனார்): Basic name of Erukkāṭṭūt
Tāyaṅkaṇṇanār, *Aham* ; 105, 132, 213, 237, 319, 357 ; *Kuṟun* :
 319 ; *Puṟam* : 356, 397. Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 219. Śēnā-
 varayar says that Kaṇṇanār is prakrit corruption ; but the
 word Kaṇṇi (as in Tāyaṅkaṇṇi, Kāmakkaṇṇi etc.) suggests
 that Kaṇṇan merely means 'one endowed with an eye'.
 Perhaps Kaṇṇan itself is but a part of Tāmaraikkaṇṇan vide
 'Tāmaraikkaṇṇān ulagu'. *Kuṟaḷ* : 1103 : 2.

Tāyaṅkaṇṇiyār (தாயங்கண்ணியார்): Poet and author of *Puṟam* :
 250 col.

Tāyattavar (தாயத்தவர்): Members of one's family who have a
 claim on property. *Nāiaḍi* : 278 : 1 ; *Śilap* : IX : 31.

Tāyam (தாயம்): (1) Opportune moment. *Paḷa* : 157 : 4.

(2) Inheritance. *Paḷa* : 52 : 1 ; *Puṟam* : 135 : 18, 213 :
 11 ; *Tol. Porul* : 221 : 1.

(3) Share in property. *Nānmaṇi* : 77 : 4 ; *Śilap* : XXIII :
 144.

(4) Succession to the throne. *Puṟam* : 75 : 2.

(5) Right in any property. *Malaipaḍu* : 551 ; *Naṟ* :
 327 : 7 ; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 45 : 9 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 227 ; *Porunar* :
 132.

(6) The gambling piece in a game of Dice. *Śilap* : XIV : 50.

Tār (தாரி) : (1) Garland worn on the chest and shoulders; an emblem of kings, also appropriate to lesser chieftains; small bells were attached to large garlands. *Kali* : 74 : 13; *Murugu* : 113; *Padiṟṟu* : 15 : 22, 55 : 17; *Puṟam* : invocation; *Tahadūr Yāt* : *Meyvēl* : 3; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 626 : 3, 638 : 2.

(2) Advance guard of the army; movement in advance
Kuṟaḷ : 767 : 1; *Malaipaḍu* : 227; *Padiṟṟu* : 36 : 6;
Pari : 6 : 31; *Puṟam* : 15 : 14, 62 : 1, 88 : 1, 93 : 3;
Śilap : XXVI : 80, 204; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 60 : 15.

Tārnilai (தாரி நிலை) : The military situation of two kings wearing their respective garlands and fighting a battle. But Nach things this means fighting with the advance guard of the enemy's army. *Tumbaittiṇai. Tol. Poruḷ* : 72 : 4.

Tārahai (தாரை) : Star. *Pari* : 19 : 19; *Śilap* : 13 : 19.

Tāram (தாரம்) : (1) Devadāru tree; a tree of the coniferous type. *Pari* : 12 : 6.

(2) one of the seven musical svaras (Īśai narambu).
Śilap : XVII : *Eḍuttukkāṭṭu* : 9; X : *Kaṭṭurai* : 15,
III : 72, 76.

Tārar (தாரர்) : Wearers of Garlands. *Pari* : 6 : 31.

Tāra (தாரா) : A kind of water fowl. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 139 : 3.

Tāruhan (தாருகன்) : An asura. Kālī killed him by rending his chest. *Śilap* : XX : 39.

Tārai (தாரை) : Daughter of Ravivarman; Elder sister of Vīrai and Ilakkumi; wife of Tachchayarājan. When she heard Vīrai was killed by an elephant, she threw herself down from the terrace of her house and died. In her next birth she was born as Mādavi. (*Śilap*). *Maṇi* : VII : 100, 104, X : 51, XI : 136, XII : 15, 48.

Tāru (தாறு) : The thorny prod used to control elephants; now used for any stick with a pointed edge for driving cattle etc.
Kuṟiñjip : 150; *Nālaḍi* : 313 : 1; *Porunar* : 166, 167.

Tālam (தாலம்) : (1) The palm tree; matted palm leaves were used as seat. *Śilap* : XVI : 35.

(2) Plate. *Kaḷavaḷi* : 39 : 3.

(3) floor. *Paḷa* : 198 : 4.

Tāli (தாலி) : (1) necklace made of Tiger's teeth. *Aham* : 7 : 18; *Śilap* : XII : 28.

(2) The Aimpaḍai Tāli containing miniature representations of Tirumāl's five weapons. *Aham* : 54 : 18; *Puṇam* : 77 : 7; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 66 : 3.

Tāḷi (தாḷி) : (1) The Chakravāḷam treated as a bowl. *Maṇi* : VI : 173.

(2) The huge urns in which the dead were buried. *Maṇi* : VI : 67; *Puṇam* : 238 : 1, 256 : 5, 364 : 13, *Naṟ* : 271 : 11; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 44 : 22; *Puṇam* : 228 : 10, 12.

(3) Flower pots. *Aham* : 275 : 1, 369 : 6; *Śilap* : IV : 64, V : 192.

Tāḷai (தாḷை) : A thorny shrub with long yellowish flower, growing in littoral regions. *Aham* : 20 : 6, 40 : 6, 90 : 3, 130 : 5, 180 : 12, 330 : 13, 340 : 23, 380 : 6; *Aiṇṭiṇai* (50) : 49 : 1; *Kainnilai Neydal* : 11 : 1; *Kali* : 128 : 2, 131 : 10, 133 : 4, 136 : 9, 144 : 27; *Kuṟiṇṇip* : 80; *Kuṟun* : 163 : 4, 219 : 6, 226 : 5, 228 : 1, 245 : 3, 303 : 2, 345 : 4; *Maṇi* : III : 163, IV : 17, VIII : 9, XX : 62; *Murugu* : 307; *Naṟ* : 49 : 9, 78 : 4, 131 : 4, 203 : 2, 4, 211 : 7, 235 : 2, 4, 270 : 1, 299 : 2; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 55 : 5; *Paḷa* : 361 : 3; *Paṭṭinap* : 84, 118; *Perumbāṇ* : 264, 357; *Porunar* : 181; *Puṇam* : 17 : 9, 24 : 14; *Śilap* : II : 17, VI : 166, VIII : 49, XXII : 68, XXVII : 237; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 146; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 36 : 1, 45 : 1, 58 : 3, 59 : 3, 61 : 4.

Tāl (தால) : (1) ring, originally a ring for the toe. *Kali* : 43 : 8; *Naṟ* : 120 : 4.

(2) A kind of star; or comet. *Puṇam* : 395 : 35.

(3) a feature of the Mēkalai or waist band. *Pari* : 10 : 10.

- (4) Locking arrangement. *Kuṟaḷ* : 1251 : 2; *Maṇi* : IV : 88; *Tol. Eḷuttu* : 384 : 1.

Tāḷam (தாளம்) : (1) Cymbals. *Naṟ* : 95 : 6.

- (2) Musical time beat. *Pari* : 10 : 24.

Tāḷi (தாளி) : A kind of creeper or grass. *Kuṟun* : 104 : 3; *Puṟam* : 328 : 14.

Tān Kuṟi iḍutal (தான் குறி இடுதல்) : A literary device by which an author invents technical terminology and nomenclature for his ideas. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 665 : 14.

Tānṟi (தான்றி) : A kind of tree. *Maṇi* : 6 : 80.

Dānam (தானம்) : Gift; is of three kinds. *Kuṟaḷ* : 19 : 1; *Śilap* : XIII : 110.

Tānavar (தானவர்) : Asurar. *Bhāratam* : 'Vānavar' : 1.

- (2) They were attacked by the Vānavar i.e, Indra. *Śilap* : XXVI : 78.

Tānai (தானை) : (1) Army. *Aham* : 24 : 7, 44 : 3, 62 : 13, 84 : 16, 93 : 8, 106 : 10, 124 : 4, 125 : 17, 142 : 4, 152 : 5, 181 : 4, 197 : 7, 204 : 2, 262 : 9, 264 : 14, 276 : 9, 278 : 2, 303 : 4, 322 : 8, 338 : 2, 346 : 21, 347 : 3, 369 : 13, 381 : 14, 392 : 22; *Aiṅguṟu* : 451 : 3, 459 : 3, 474 : 2, 482 : 3; *Iniya* : 34 : 4; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 17 : 4, 23 : 4, 40 : 3; *Kali* : 15 : 3, 98 : 30; *Kuṟaḷ* : 766 : 1, 767 : 1, 770 : 1, 1082 : 1; *Maduraik* : 39, 180; *Maṇi* : I : 19, IV : 47, 91, VII : 99, IX : 26, XI : 134, XII : 41, XV : 62, XXVIII : 2; *Nānmaṇi* : 40 : 3; *Naṟ* : 150 : 3, 387 : 8; *Padiṟṟu* : *Puṟattiṟaṭṭu* : *Pahaivayirśēṟal* : 8, 29 : 15, 40 : 6, 43 : 11, 45 : 17, V Ten *Padiham* : 3, 60 : 1, 63 : 12, 69 : 3, 77 : 12, 81 : 17, 82 : 13, IX Ten : *Pōdiham* : 3; *Pari* : 7 : 7, 7 : 50, 12 : 86, 13 : 30; *Perumbāṇ* : 102; *Puṟam* : 8 : 5, 17 : 37, 22 : 37, 35 : 4, 37 : 6, 38 : 4, 41 : 2, 42 : 3, 62 : 6, 69 : 11, 71 : 2, 110 : 1, 116 : 18, 122 : 4, 156 : 5, 161 : 31, 169 : 2, 186 : 4;

197 : 3, 197 : 7, 201 : 19, 205 : 5, 211 : 5, 225 : 5, 226 : 5, 228 : 6, 233 : 6; *Śilap* : IV : 11, XIII : 17, XVI : 158. XXV : 71, 178, XXVI : 7 : 37, 48, 84, 157, 181, 187, 211, 252 XXVII : 11, 13, 72, 180, 199, XXVIII : 94, 118, XXX : 166, 177; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 60 : 5, 72 : 1.

(2) Loin cloth. *Kali* : 96 : 2.

Tānaittalaivar (தானைத்தலைவர்) : Generals of the army. *Śilap* : XXVI : 4.

Tānainilai (தானைநிலை) : Tumbai Tiṇai in Puṇam. *Puṇam* : 276 col. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 72 : 1.

Tānai Maṇam (தானை மறம்) : a Tuṇai in Puṇam. *Puṇam* : 87, 88, 89, 90, 170, 294, 300, 301 col.

Dik (திசை) : The eight directions. *Śilap* : XXIX ; *Ammānai Vari* : 13.

Tihaiḷoli (திஹைலி) : He who is the shining light i.e., Sūrya. *Śilap* : X : 183.

Tihiri (திசிறி) : (1) Wheel, Chakra; a weapon of war ; Kaṇṇan hid the sun with his Chakra. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 31 : 8 ; IV : 2. *Pari* : 13 : 58 ; *Puṟam* : 233 : 4 ; *Śilap* : XVII : *Onran Pahudi* : 1 ; *Uḷvari vāḷttu* : 8, I : 5, XXVII : 123, XXVIII : 169.

(2) King's Sovereign Command ; The single wheel of the solar chariot. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 22 : 4.

(3) The Wheel of a chariot. *Aham* : 53 : 2, 281 : 11 ; *Puṟam* : 175 : 7.

(4) The Wheel of authority. *Kali* : 7 : 14 ; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 24 : 18, 69 : 17.

(5) The Potter's wheel. *Puṟam* : 228 : 14, 365 : 5.

Tihiri Kōlavuṇan (திசிறி கோலவுணன்) : The Asura who circled the Krauncha hill. *Śilap* : XXIV : 57.

Tihiri Śelvan (திசிறிச் செல்வன்) : Tirumāl famed for his 'wheel' weapon ; vide Tihiriyān, Tihiriyōn. *Pari* : 13 : 58.

Tihiriyān (திசிறியான்) : Tirumāl. *Kali* : 104 : 78.

Tihiriyōn (திசிறியோன்) : Tirumāl. *Naṟ* : invocation : 7.

Tiṅgaḷ (திங்கல்) : (1) Moon, the juncture of the moon and Rohiṇi (star) was deemed auspicious for marriage. The moon was at the height of his powers when in conjunction with Rohiṇi. It was praised and worshipped. It was supposed to reflect the shadow of a 'rabbit' or 'deer' on it. *Āchāra* : 6 : 1, 15 : 1 ; *Aham* : invocation : 11, 2 : 17, 54 : 17, 86 : 6, 122 : 2, 136 : 4, 253 : 25, 362 : 15 ; *Aiṅḡuṟu* : 309 : 1 ; *Kali* : 41 : 24, 42 : 23, 80 : 18, 103 : 15, 48, 140 : 17, 144 : 18,

150 : 18; *Kuṟaḷ* : 1146 : 2; *Maduraik* : 8; *Maṇi* : XII : 87; *Murugu* : 98; *Nālaḍi* : 148 : 2, 151 : 2, 241 : 3; *Nar* : 335 : 1; *Paḷa* : 15 : 2, 149 : 4; *Pari* : 1 : 42, 3 : 5, 3 : 67, 4 : 26, 11 : 77; *Perumbāṇ* : 383, 480; *Porunar* : 11; *Puṟam* : 13 : 6, 38 : 8, 55 : 14, 59 : 7, 102 : 6, 112 : 1, 112 : 3, 118 : 2, 177 : 5, 231 : 51, 376 : 8, 396 : 27, 400 : 1; *Śilap* : I : 50 to 53; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : 'Kum-mayan' : 1; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 30 : 1; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 248, 286, 512 : 1; *Śilap* : II : 71, IV : 4, 52, V : 64, 207, 208, VII : 2 : 1, 11 : 2, 3, VIII : 59, XIII : 28, XVIII : 31.

(2) (*Uvā*) *Tiṅgaḷ* : Full moon. *Śilap* : VII : 52 : 5.

(3) The Crescent moon. *Śilap* : I : 1, II : 38, XI : 1, 43, XII : 26, 83.

(4) Pāṇḍyan ancestor. *Śilap* : XI : 23, XXVII : 138.

(5) The eight directions. *Śilap* : IV : 4.

(6) Month; they calculated the month from the movement of the moon. *Isai Ahap* : 32 : 2; *Kuṟun* : 287 : 3, 344 : 2; *Maṇi* : XXX : 207; *Mullaip* : 100; *Nar* : 202 : 9, 312 : 8; *Paḍiṟru* : 59 : 2; *Śilap* : XXIII : 133; *Śirupañch* : 30 : 2; *Tirikaḍu* : 96 : 4.

Diśai (திசை) : Directions; the corners of the sky. *Aiṅguṟu* : 98.

Diśai kāppōr (திசைகாப்போர்) : The Divine protectors of the sky. *Pari* : 8 : 7.

Diśaimukakkaru (திசைமுகக்கரு) : There are, according to Buddhist myth, 20 kinds of Brahma Gaṇa Piṇḍas including the 20 Brahma lokas. *Maṇi* : *Padiham* : 28.

Diśaimukan (திசைமுகன்) : Brahman, as he had 4 heads. In his presence, Siva dressed as Bharathi danced the Pāṇḍaraṅgam. *Śilap* : VI : 44.

Dittānta Ābūsam (திட்டாந்த ஆபாசம்) : The fallacy of false analogy, also called Dittāntappōli. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 326.

Dittāntappōli (திட்டாந்தப்போலி): The same as *Dittānta Ābāsam*; i.e., the fallacy of false analogy. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 146.

Dittāntam (திட்டாந்தம்): analogy; or example used to support an argument in logic. "Just as in any kitchen smoke and fire go together if there is smoke on this hill then there must be fire too there". *Maṇi* : XXIX : 315, 327, 341, 345, 350, 360, 369, 378, 409. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 57, 61. *Upanayam* and *Nigamana* are part of this. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 110, 111, 136.

Diṭṭi Viḍam (திட்டி விடம்): A variety of serpent which killed by the poison in its look. Some Historians consider this to be not a serpent, but a dynasty of petty rulers with a serpent totem. *Maṇi* : IX : 49, XI : 100, XXI : 11, 40.

Tiṇṇai (திண்ணை): The raised platform in the fore part of a house. *Paṭṭinap* : 143.

Tiṇai (திணை): (1) Geographical regions and the behaviour (appropriate to those regions) of the residents there. It is either *Aham* (love) or *Puṇam* (non-Aham) *Iṇai Ahap* : 51 : 3, 56 : 1; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 1 : 2, 14 : 3, 20 : 2, 21 : 1, 44 : 1, 46 : 2, 313 : 5, 497 : 1.

(2) Clan or family.

(3) *Tiṇṇai* or a raised platform in the forepart of a house. *Aham* : 167 : 16; *Puṇam* : 159 : 27.

Tiṇainilai Vari (திணைநிலை வரி): vide *Śilap* 'Kānal Vari' 17-23; A variety of musical composition. *Śilap* : X : *Kaṭṭurai* : 12.

Tiṇai Mayakku (திணை மயக்கு): Confusion by poets of the native habits of people of different regions. (*Kuṇiṇji*, *Mullai*, *Marudam*, *Pālai*, *Neydal*). *Tol. Poruḷ* : 12 : 1.

Tiṇaimālai (திணைமலை): The short title of the work *Tiṇaimālai* (150) *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : *Pāyiram*.

Tittan Veliyan (தித்தன் வெளியன்): (1) A *Chōḷa* king who ruled at *Uṇandai* (*Uṇaiyūr*); he was the father of *Pōra-vaikkōpperunarkkilī*. *Aham* : 6 : 4, 152 : 5, 226 : 14. *Naṇ* : 58 : 5.

(2) He repulsed an attack on *Uṇandai* by the joint forces of *Pāṇan* and *Kaṭṭi*. *Aham* : 122 : 21.

(3) He was the father of Aiyai, noted as a great lady of chastity. *Aham* : 6 : 3.

(4) He was very unfriendly to his son Pōravaikkō.
Puṇam : 80 : 6, 352 : 9, 395 : 18-

Tittanār (தித்தனார்): (1) Basic name of Vīran Veḷiyan Tittanār.
Aham : 188.

(2) of Vīran Veḷiyanār. *Puṇam* : 320.

Tittiyam (தித்தியம்): The sacrificial pit. *Aham* : 361 : 11.

(The children of) *Titi* (திதி): Asuras. *Pari* : 3 : 6.

Titiyan (திதியன்): (1) His tutelary tree was the Punnai; Anni fought him in the battle of Kurukkaip-parantalai, cut that tree and was killed.
Aham : 45 : 9, 126 : 16, 145 : 11.

(2) He conquered and killed the Kōśars to please Anni Miñili. *Aham* : 196 : 11, 262 : 10.

(3) Chief of the Podiyil hill. (He was one of the 'Five great Vēlirs'). *Aham* : 25 : 20, 36 : 15, 322 : 8. It would appear that his ancestors ruled over parts of northern Tamiḷaham, along the border, and were subject to the Chēras, but later i.e., in the Śaṅgam age migrated to the South, occupied the Podiyil hill and ruled from there as feudatories of the Pāṇḍyas; this was the case at least in the days of Talaiyālaṅkā-nattu Neḍuñjeḷiyan who defeated this Titiyan in the famous battle of Talaiyālaṅkānam.

(4) He was famous for his royal court; he once fought the other Vēlirs. *Aham* : 331 : 12.

Tippiyam (திப்பியம்): Divyam; it means being born in the svargha - or heaven, the achievement of Tapas. *Tirikaḍu* : 43 : 2.

Tipputtōḷār (திப்புத்தோளார்): (Rdg. Tipputtōḷar or Tivavut-tōḷār) was he a Muruga Bhakta? A poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 1.

Timiṣu (தமிழ்); The Tiger. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 28 : 1.

Timil (தமிழ்) : (1) Fishing boat. *Kaḷavaḷi* : 18 : 1; *Kali* : 136 : 1, 149 : 1; *Kuṟun* : 123 : 5, 304 : 4; *Maduraik* : 116; *Pari* : 10 : 71, 102; *Paṭṭinap* : 112; *Puṟam* : 24 : 4, 60 : 1, 303 : 7; *Śilap*, VI : 142, VII : 11 : 3. 19 : 1; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 52 : 1, 53 : 1.

(2) hump. *Aham* : 10 : 10, 60 : 3, 65 : 11, 70 : 1, 190 : 3, 210 : 6, 240 : 5, 260 : 5, 330 : 16, 340 : 18, 350 : 11; *Kali* : 102 : 26; *Naṟ* : 111 : 6, 199 : 6, 331 : 6, 8, 388 : 4. The boats used to go out far over the sea for fishing with lighted lamps in them; on their return, the number of lamps used to be counted probably to check if all the boats had safely returned. *Naṟ* : 372 : 12.

Timil Vāḷnar (தமிழ் வாழ்நர்) : Fishermen, *Śilap* : VII : 11 : 3.

Timilōn (தமிழேநர்) : Oarsman in a boat. *Aham* : 320 : 2.

Tiri (தீ) : Wick of an oil lamp. *Kali* : 15 : 21; *Mullaṇ* : 48; *Naṟ* : 279 : 4; *Neḍunal* : 42, 103; *Paḷa* : 219 : 1.

Tiri Alal (தீ அழல்) : Wicker flame; it was worshipped; the worship of the lamp and flame is even now done in Hindu families; eg. worshipping the 'Kuttu Viḷakku' or the 'Mā Viḷakku'. *Nānmaṇi* : 66 : 1.

Tirikaḍugām (தீகடுகம்) : One of the 18 Kīlkkāṇakku works. A combination of 3 medicinal herbs. *Tirikaḍu* : 1 : 4.

Tiripuram (தீபுரம்) : The flying castles of the Asuras destroyed by Śiva. *Kali* : invocation : 1; *Pari* : *Tiraṭṭu* : 1 : 76; *Śilap* : VI : 40.

Tirimaram (தீமரம்) : A grinding machine; whether it was called 'Maram' because the handle was of wood or the whole mechanism was of wood is not clear; but the former is more probable. *Aham* : 224 : 13; *Perumbāṇ* : 187.

Tiriyakkōḍal (தீயக்கோடல்) : perverted systems of logical proof. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 58, 63.

Tiru (திரு): Lakshmi residing on Tirumāl's chest; Sri; Tirumahal; wealth; prosperity; beauty; fame; goodluck. *Āchāra*: *Tarṣirappu* : 5; *Aham* : 13 : 6, 93 : 21, 197 : 6, 298 : 1, 299 : 13, 354 : 14, 361 : 3, 389 : 3; *Aiṅṅuru* : 355 : 2; *Aiṅṅiṇai* (50) : 17 : 3; *Iniya* : 13 : 4; *Innā* : 5 : 3; *Innilai* : 6 : 3, 8 : 3; *Kali* : 8 : 14, 44 : 7, 77 : 3, 83 : 1, 104 : 10, 145 : 64; *Kār* : 34 : 3; *Kuṟaḷ* : 168 : 1, 179 : 2, 215 : 2, 374 : 1, 408 : 2, 482 : 1, 519 : 2, 568 : 2, 615 : 1, 920 : 2, 1072 : 1, 1123 : 2; *Maṇi* : III : 34, V : 4, XVI : 34; *Murugu* : 70; *Neḍunal* : 89; *Nālaḷi* : 304 : 1; *Nānmaṇi* : 32 : 1, 41 : 4, 42 : 1, 67 : 1; *Nar* : 201 : 10, 258 : 4, 269 : 6, *Paḍiṟru* 6 : 17, 14 : 11, 31 : 7; 40 : 13, *Paḷa* : 84 : 4, 106 : 4, 123 : 4, 136 : 2, 4, 269 : 3; *Pari* : 1 : 8, 36, 3 : 90, 9 : 31, 13 : 12; *Paṭṭinap* : 41; *Puṟam* : 76 : 9, 122 : 4, 179 : 5, 205 : 1, 342 : 5, 375 : 20, 379 : 16; *Śilap* : I : 26, II : 1, 8, 9, V : 11; XI : 40, XX : 23, XXI : 30, XXIII : 56, 143, XXV : 79, XXVI : 144, XXVIII : 157; *Śiṟupañch* : 6 : 4, 45 : 3; *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50) : 50 : 4; *Tol*, *Poruḷ* : 273 : 3.

Tiru amar Mārban (திரு அம் மார்பன்): Tirumāl. Ādisēshan spread his thousand hoods over His head; He is in the lying posture at Sriraṅgam. *Śilap* : XI : 40.

Tirukkaṇṇan (திருக்கண்ணன்): Basic name of Malaiyamān Chōḷia Enādi Tirukkaṇṇan. *Puṟam* : 174 col.

Tirukkiḷi (திருக்கிள்ளி): Basic name of Enādi Tirukkiḷi. *Puṟam* : 167 col.

Tirukku (திருக்கு): A defect in coral beads. *Śilap* : XIV : 198.

Tirukkuṭṭuvan (திருக்குட்டுவன்): vide Chōḷia Ēnādi Tirukkuṭṭuvan. *Puṟam* : 394.

Tirukkōvai (திருக்கோவை): The ornament called Mēkalai. *Pari* : 6 : 15.

Tiruttāmanār (திருத்தாமனார்): Poet and author of *Puṟam* : 398.

Tiruppōrppuram (திருப்போர்ப்புரம்): vide Pōrppuram. *Puṟam* : 74 col.

Tirumahal (திருமகன்): Ilakkumi; the Goddess of Wealth and Prosperity. Hence 'Tirumahal Iruppu' referred to the Paṭṭinap-pākkam of Puhār. *Maṇi* : XIX : 54; *Śilap* : V : 213, VI : 127.

Tirumaḍandai (திருமடந்தை): Ilakkumi. *Bhāratam* : 'Tērōn' : 2.

Tirumaṇi (திருமணி): The blue gem. *Pari* : 4 : 6.

Tirumarudakkā (திருமருதக்கா): *vide* *Tirumarudam tuṟai*. *Aham* : 36 : 10.

Tirumarudam Tuṟai (திருமருதம் துறை): The bathing ghat on the Vaigai, where the Marudam trees grow. *Pari* : 11 : 30.

Tirumaruda Munṟuṟai (திருமருத முன்றுறை): The bathing ghat on the Vaigai, where the Marudu trees grow. If Marudai (derived from Marudu) was the original name of Kūḍal, Madurai may be deemed to be a corruption of Marudai. *Aham* : 36 : 9; *Kali* : 26 : 13; *Pari* : 7 : 83, 11 : 30; 22 : 45; *tiraṭṭu* : 2 : 72; *Śilap* : 14 : 72.

Tirumaṟu mārban (திருமரு மார்பன்): *Tirumāl*. *Kali* : 104 : 10.

Tirumā ṁṇi (திருமா உண்ணி): Described as a lady in great distress and as one who had thrown off one of her breasts. Perhaps Kaṇṇahi (heroine of *Śilap*). *Naṟ* : 216 : 9.

Tirumāpattini (திருமாபத்தினி): Kaṇṇahi (heroine of *Śilap*). *Śilap* : *Padiham* : 5, XXIII : 14, XXVII : 129.

Tirumāl (திருமால்): The dark god whose name represents (a) Stature (b) intoxication; identified with Māyōn - the dark one (Ma : black). God of the Mullai tract later identified with Viṣṇu especially the cowherd Kṛiṣṇa. Perhaps the Mullai being pastoral land and Kṛiṣṇa being a cowherd were the starting point of the identification. He is praised in *Paripāḍal* and *Kuṇṟakkuravai* of *Śilap*. *Śilap* : XVII : *Paḍarkkaipparaval* : 5; *Munnilaipparaval* : 9.

Tirumāl Kuṇṟam (திருமால் குன்றம்): The Aḷagar Hills. *Śilap* : XI : 91.

Tirumāvaḷavan (திருமாவளவர்): Nach. identifies him with Kari-kālan and holds that Paṭṭinappālai is in praise of Karikālan (Ma : black; Kari : black). R. Raghava Iyengar, S. S. Bharathi and a few others deny this. But the stanzas under Porunarāṟrupaḍai (undoubtedly on Karikālan) use the word *Tirumāvaḷavan* to indicate Karikālan. Later works like *Peria Purāṇam* and *Kaliṅgattupparaṇi* attribute to Karikālan the achievements

associated with Tirumāvalavan by *Paṭṭinappālai*. *Śilappadi-kāram* and *Maṇimēkalai* make no distinction between Karikālan and Tirumāvalavan. But while in *Porunar*, Karikālan is explicitly mentioned, in *Paṭṭinappālai* only the word Tirumāvalavan is used; in the former the Veṇṇi battle is mentioned; in the latter it is not. *Paṭṭinap* : 299; *Śilap* : V : 90.

Tirumārkkilaiyal (திருமார்க்கிலையர்): The younger sister of Tirumāl - Durgha. *Śilap* : XII : 87.

Tirumuham (திருமுகம்): message. *Śilap* : VIII : 112; *Veṇba* : 2 : 3.

Tirumuṟai (திருமுறை): The vaidic ceremonies which involve worship of the fire. *Śilap* : V : 175.

Tirumuni (திருமுனி): here Agattiyar. *Śilap* : III : 1.

Tiruvil (திருவில்): Rainbow; also called 'Indravil'. *Maṇi* : VI : 10; *Pari* : 18 : 48; *Puṟam* : 20 : 10; *Śilap* : XV : 156.

Tiruvinkaṇavan (திருவின் கணவன்): Husband of Tiru i.e., Tirumāl. *Pari* : 3 : 90.

Tiruvīn Śeyyōl (திருவின் செய்யோள்): Ilakkumi; she danced the Pāvai-kūttu to pacify the warlike Avuṇar (Asuras). *Śilap* : VI : 61.

Tirai Śuram (திரைச் சுரம்): lit., the wavy desert i.e., the sea. *Naṟ* : 111 : 6.

Tiraiyal (திரையல்): Betel leaves which are usually rolled before use (tirai : roll, fold). *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 243; *Śilap* : XVI : 55.

(*Tirai taru marabin palvēl*) *Tiraiyan* [(திரை தரு மரபின் பல்வேல்) திரையன்]: (1) A member of the Tiraiyar family who ruled from Kāñchi at a later period and elsewhere earlier. In regard to this hero of *Perumbāṇ-āṟṟupaḍai* Nach. recounts the story of how a Nāga princess (Pīlivaḷai) bore a son to Chōḷa of Negapatam (?) and then returning to her native land sent back her baby child to the king under the care of a Chettī. But then the boat capsized and the crew was supposed to have been lost. The king who was bemoaning the death of his son, forgot to celebrate the

Indraviḷa. This omission caused, according to an ancient curse, the destruction of Puhār by the waves. But the prince who was thrown into sea somehow reached the shore and was called 'Tiraiyan' (tirai : wave). He became later a ruler at Kāñchi. The story seems to be a compound of some truth and a lot of traditional mythology, Ahanānūru would indicate that the Tiraiyar are an ancient tribe ruling in the neighbourhood of Vēñkaṭam. The plural form of the name shows that they were a tribe and each member thereof was called a Tiraiyan. *Vide*, Iḷam Tiraiyan. *Perumbāṇ* : 37.

- (2) Title of the Tiraiyan (perhaps identical with Toṇḍaiyar) formed in the name of Polampūṇ Tiraiyar. *Aham* : 340.
- (3) (Polam Pūṇ) Tiraiyan : A chieftain ruling over Pavattiri ; a coastal town. Probably the Iḷam Tiraiyan ruling at Kāñchi in early days was a feudatory of these Tiraiyar. *Aham* : 340 : 6.
- (4) (Venvēl Tiraiyan) : Vēñkaṭam hills belonged to him. *Aham* : 85 : 9.

Tillai (திலை) : A tree growing in the littoral tracts where saltish water is found in plenty. *Aiṅguṟu* : 131 : 2 ; *Kali* : 133 : 1 ; *Naṟ* : 195 : 3. A flower. *Kuṟiñjip* : 77. The foliage of that tree. *Puṟam* : 252 : 2. The God Dakṣiṇāmūṛty rests in the shade of the Tillai tree ; Nach. however interprets this line differently. *Kali* : 133 : 1. (Though Nach. does not suggest this interpretation the poem is capable of being interpreted that way. If Dakṣiṇāmūṛthy could also be imagined as being seated under the Tillai tree, the theory of the evolution of Naṭaraja from Dakṣiṇāmūṛthy gets confirmed.)

Tilakam (திலகம்) : (1) The flower of the Mañjāḍi tree. *Kuṟiñjip* : 74 ; *Śilap* : XIII : 152, XXV : 18,

- (2) The ornamental mark on the forehead, different from the caste mark. *Kali* : 92 : 35, 97 : 11, 143 : 3 ; *Śilap* : IV : 54.
- (3) The mañjāḍi tree. *Maṇi* : III : 161.

Tivavu (திவவு) : (1) The taut condition of the strings of the Yāl tuned before performance. *Maduraik* : 604.

(2) A part of the Śeṅgūttu Yāl which is used to tune the Yāl. *Śilap* : XIII : 107.

Tiḷaippu Vinai Maṟuttal (திலைப்பு வினை மறுத்தல்) : A situation in the psychology of love wherein the ladylove refuses, for shame, to be seen with the lover. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 265 : 1.

Tiṟam (திறம்) : The twenty-one aspects of the different varieties of Paṇ (Rāga). *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 41.

Tiṟai (திறை) : Tribute. *Aham* : 84 : 15, 127 : 7; *Padiṟṟu* : 59 : 12, 62 : 12, 66 : 7, 71 : 24, 80 : 10; *Puṟam* : 22 : 26, 97 : 20, 387 : 12; *Śilap* : XXV : 36, 186, XXVI : 169, XXIX : *Uraip-pāṭṭumaḍai*.

Tinnanār (தின்னனார்) : Basic name of Velliyan Tinnanār. *Nar* : 101.

Tinai (தலை) : A reddish grain, commonly cultivated in the hill tracts (Kuriñji). It was spread on rocks in the sun for drying. It was a favourite special offering to Muruga. It was pilfered by the parrots while standing as a crop in the fields. *Aham* : 22 : 10, 28 : 3, 32 : 5, 73 : 14, 88 : 1, 92 : 7, 102 : 1, 148 : 6, 178 : 12, 237 : 10, 242 : 5, 272 : 14, 308 : 10, 368 : 3, 388 : 4; *Aiṅ-guṟu* : 261 : 1, 262 : 1, 268 : 2, 282 : 1, 284 : 2, 286 : 1, 287 : 1, 469 : 1; *Kuṟun* : 25 : 3, 82 : 4, 105 : 1, 133 : 1, 141 : 1, 198 : 2, 217 : 1, 225 : 2, 263 : 1, 335 : 2, 357 : 5, 346 : 5, 375 : 3, 392 : 4, 394 : 5; *Padiṟṟu* : 20 : 24; *Puṟam* : 120 : 10, 143 : 5, 168 : 6, 208 : 8, 319 : 5, 320 : 10, 333 : 9, 12; one of the four vegetarian dishes prescribed for military men. *Aintiṇai* (50) : 14 : 2; *Kuṟaḷ* : 104 : 1, 144 : 1, 433 : 1, 1282 : 1; *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 98; *Nālaḍi* : 105 : 1, 323 : 2, 344 : 1; 125 : 11, 134 : 3, 147 : 2, 151 : 11, 156 : 5, 213 : 9, 267 : 4, 288 : 8, 304 : 1, 306 : 1, 313 : 11, 317 : 3, 328 : 3, 344 : 11, 351 : 8, 373 : 8, 376 : 2; *Puṟam* : 328 : 3, 335 : 4; *Nar* : 22 : 1, 25 : 6, 44 : 6, 57 : 8, 104 : 6, 119 : 1, 122 : 2, *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 3 : 1, 5 : 2, 8 : 2, 24 : 3. An example of very small quantity. *Paḷa* : 187 : 2. The grain offered to Muruga. *Kali* : 53 : 22, 108 : 33; *Kuṟiñjip* : 38; *Murugu* : 218, 242; *Pari* : 18 : 47; *Perumbāṇ* : 168; *Porunar* : 16, 223; *Śilap* : XI : 81, XXV : 26; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : 'Nāḷum Puḷlum' : 3.

Ti (தீ) : (1) Fire, an element. *Kuṛaḷ* : 202 ; 2 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 644 : 1.

(2) Ceremonial fire. *Śilap* : I : 53.

(3) Sacrificial fire. *Aham* : 220 : 3 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 32 : 4 ;
Puṟam : 397 : 21.

(4) Hell. *Kuṛaḷ* : 168 : 2.

(5) Agni, the Fire God. *Pari* : 3 : 21.

Tincheṛṇṇiyāṇar (திஞ்சேர்நியாணர்) : means “ a continuous flow of the essence of sugarcane ”. Name of the 5th stanza of VIII Ten *Padiṟṇu*.

Tittiṟam (தித்திறம்) : The Agni Kārya (the fire rituals) of the Brahmins. *Śilap* : XI : 57.

Ti naṭṭpu (தி நட்பு) : Evil commrades. *Kuṛaḷ* : 82 chap. hdg.

Ti nāi (தி நாய்) : A kind of vagrant dog which usually haunts cremetoria. *Maṇi* : VI : 114.

Tippāidal (திப்பாய்தல்) : The widow committing suicide on the pyre and dying with her husband. *Puṟam* : 246, 247 col.

Timbiḷi Endiram (திம்பிழி எந்திறம்) : Sugarcane crusher. *Padiṟṇu* : 19 : 23.

Timpuḷal (திம்புழல்) : Sweetmeats ; or the Iruppai flowers. *Aham* : 9 ; 5, 171 : 13 ; *Maduraik* : 395.

Tirttam (தீர்த்தம்) : Place of sacred, ceremonial bathing. *Śilap* : XXII : 27.

Tirttan (தீர்த்தன்) : A name for the Buddha, *Maṇi* : V : 98.

Tirvai (திர்வை) : Mongoose. *Malaipaḍu* : 504.

Tiram (தீரம்) : The banks of a (sacred) river. *Pari* : 22 : 35.

Dīvakaśānti (திவகசாந்தி) : The festival for Indra. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 62.

Dīvaka Deivam (திவக தேய்வம்) : The God of the island of Maṇipallavam. *Maṇi* : XXV : 213.

Dīvaka Pīḍikai (தீவக பீடிகை): The sacred altar in the island of Maṇipallavam. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 77.

Dīvakam (தீவகம்): Island, here Maṇipallavam. *Maṇi* : I : 35, XXV : 131, 182, XXVIII : 84, 207, XXIX : 5.

Dīva Tilakai (தீவ திலகை): Literally an ornament to the island (dvīpa). An angel who kept guard under Indra's orders near the Pādapīḍikai of the Buddha at Maṇipallavam. She was the first to meet Maṇimēkalai at Maṇipallavam and console her. She showed her the (Pūrvajanma) body of Pūrvarājan being half buried in the sands. *Maṇi* : *Padīham* : 53; *Maṇi* : XI sub hdg. VI : 20, XI : 6, 29, 55, 75, 124, XII : 23, XXI : 88, XXVIII : 212, XXIX : 39.

Tivam (திவம்): Here Jambu Dvīpa; Nāvalam Tīvu. *Maṇi* : *Padīhām* : 4. XXI : 90.

Tivalam (திவலம்): The marital ritual of the bride and bridegroom circumambulating the sacrificial fire. *Śīlap* : XXX : 84.

Tivinai (திவினை): Evil deeds. *Kuṟaḷ* : 209 : 2, 210 : 2. Occurring in *Kuṟaḷ* : 21 ch. hdg. They were of 3 kinds i.e., born in thought, word and deed. Kolai (murder), Kaḷavu (Theft), Kāmam (Adulterous deeds) : Action. Poi (falsehood), Kuṟaḷai (scandal), Kaḍum śol (harsh speech) : Speech. vēṭṭal (aspiring), vehuḷal (Anger), Pollākkāchi (confusion) : Thought. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 138, 140, XXX : 64; *Śīlap* : XVI : 156.

T. vinai Achcham (திவினை அச்சம்): Wholesome fear of evil deeds, *Kuṟaḷ* : ch. 21 hdg.

Tīvu (திவு): (1) an island; here Maṇipallavam. *Maṇi* : XII : 11.

(2) The belief that gold was mined in a certain island. *Puṟam* : 397 : 22.

Tinmidi Nāgan (தின்மிதி நாகன்): Perhaps he was a Nāga. Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 111.

Dukkam (துக்கம்) : Misery, sorrow. *Maṇi* : XXX : 254.

Dukkar (துக்கர்) : Persons suffering from consumption or wasting disease. *Śirupañch* : 76 : 2.

Tuhir (துகீர்) : Coral beads got in the eastern seas, *Aham* : 243 : 2; *Kali* : 86 : 5; *Paḍiṟru* : 30 : 8; *Paṭṭinap* : 148, 189; *Puṟam* : 218 : 1; *Śilap* : IV : 29, V : 18, XIV : 93.

Tuhil (துகில்) : (1) High quality cotton clothes. *Nālaḍi* : 354 : 4; *Puṟam* : 398 : 20.

(2) White Clothes. *Nar* : 15 : 2, 43 : 1, 120 : 8.

(3) Men and women changed from heavy silk to light cotton when they went to bed. *Kuṟṇṇip* : 55; *Paṭṭinap* : 107; *Perumbāṇ* : 329.

(4) Guards used this as head wear. *Mullaip* : 53; *Nedunal* : 145.

(5) Embroidered cloth. *Śilap* : VI : 88.

(6) A variety of silk. *Pari* : 7 : 46, 10 : 80, 12 : 93, 13 : 2, 16 : 23, 17 : 1, 22 : 19; *Śilap* : XIV : 108.

Tuhai (துகை) : The diminutive pottery used by girls as toys, *Kali* : 59 : 5.

Tuchchayan (துச்சயன்) : (1) Durjayan; husband of Sutamati in her previous birth. *Maṇi* : VII : 99.

(2) King of Aṅga country. *Maṇi* : X : 54, XI : 134, XII : 40.

Tuñjal (துஞ்சல்) : Sleeping; a situation in histrionics wherein sleeping is represented in action. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 260 : 5.

Tuñji Chērdal (துஞ்சிச் சேர்தல்) : Remaining idle at home; a situation in Aham. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 271 : 3,

Tuñjum Pandar (துஞ்சும் பந்தர்) : “The warehouses in which costly ornaments are kept safely”. Name of the 5th stanza of VI : Ten *Paḍiṟru*.

Tuḍari (துடரி): A kind of fruit, *Puṇam* : 177 : 9.

Tuḍavai (துடவை): Garden. *Maṇi* : III : 10, 87.

Tuḍi (துடி): (1) A kind of drum, resembling Uḍukkai or Kañjira : *vide* 'Tuḍi idai' which indicates that in this instrument which consists of two protruding extremities, the centre is thin and resembled an hour glass. When the deity of the hero in the Naḍukal was worshipped, the tuḍi was played. *Aham* : 19 : 4, 35 : 8, 62 : 7, 89 : 14, 196 : 3, 261 : 15, 372 : 12; *Maṇi* : VII : 69, XXVIII : 105; *Nālaḍi* : 388 : 2; *Naṇ* : 77 : 2; *Paḷa* : 270 : 2, 398 : 2; *Pari* : 7 : 28; *Paṭṭinap* : 265; *Perumbāṇ* : 124; *Porunar* : 125; *Puṇam* : 170 : 6, 287 : 1, 369 : 26, 370 : 6; *Śilap* : VI : 26. XII : 149, 157; *Tahaḍṭir Yāt* : *Iravalar* : 4; *Tiṇai-mālai* (150) : 125 : 2; *Tiṇaimolī* (50) : 17 : 1; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 59 : 1.

(2) A kind of dance performed by Murugan after cutting Śūran into two in the ocean; this was accompanied by playing on the Tuḍi, the drum. *Pari* : 21 : 19, 42, 60, 64; *Śilap* : VI : 51.

(3) The musical instrument is compared to the foot of an elephant calf. *Kali* : 11 : 8, 15 : 4.

Tuḍita Lokam (துடித லோகம்): (1) Tuḍitapuram was the name of a town though it is treated as a mythological loka; place where the Buddha is supposed to have resided before he was born. *Maṇi* : XXX : 9 (*vide vīraśōḷiyam Yāppu* : 33 example) *Maṇi* : XII : 73. This loka is the 9th of the 31 lokas. This is the 4th of the 6 Deiva lokas beginning with Mahārājakaloka. *Maṇi* : XII : 73.

Tuḍinilai (துடி நிலை): The military situation of beating the Tuḍi (drum) to whip up the martial spirit of the warriors, on the march. A Puṇatturai in Vetchitturai. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 59 : 1.

Tuḍiyar (துடியர்): Drummers; one of the four martial communities. He was a Pulaiya - an untouchable community and was - 'Tudiyerī Pulaiyan'. So Pulaiyan was a common name for Tuḍiyar, Paṇaiar etc. *Puṇam* : 269 : 6, 280 : 8, 285 : 2, 291 : 1, 355 : 7.

Tuḍiyan (துடியன்): The Pulaiyan who beats drums. *Śilap* : XII : 131 ; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : ' *Meymmali* ' : 10.

Tuḍuppu (துடிப்பு): A large ladle ; an oar. *Kali* : 101 : 3 ; *Puṇam* : 328 : 11.

Tuṇaṅgai (துணங்கை): A kind of dance performed in the battle field by women ; it was danced also in towns far from the field of battle. *Aham* : 336 : 16 ; *Kali* : 66 : 17, 18, 70 : 13, 14, 73 : 16, 17 ; *Kuṇun* : 31 : 2, 364 : 6 ; *Maduraik* : 159, 160 ; *Paḍiṇṇu* : II : 3 : 5, 45 : 12, 77 : 3, 4, 57 : 4, 52 : 14. In this dance men start the first round. The ghosts also danced the *Tuṇaṅgai* in the battle field. The dancers beat their sides with their bent arms and danced about in short jumps. This is also called *Ṣiṅgi*. *Maduraik* : 26, 159 ; *Murugu* : 56 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 235, 459 ; *Śilap* : V : 70.

Tuṇaṅgaiyar (துணங்கையர்): The *Tuṇaṅgai* dancers. *Śilap* : V : 70.

Tuṇivu (துணிவு): Musical beat. *Maṇi* : II : 19.

Tuttam (துத்தம்): A kind of paṇ (rāga). *Śilap* : XVII : *Eḍuttukk-kāṭṭu* : 8, 13, XXVIII : 34 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 120 : 4.

Tuppu (துப்பு): (1) Support. *Kuṇaḷ* : 106 : 2.

(2) Coral beads. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 105 ; *Pari* : 21 : 4.

(3) an instrument. *Aham* : 9 : 8 ; *Kali* : 33 : 3 ; *Kaḷa-vali* : 1 : 4 ; *Śilap* : XIV : 176.

Tumbi (தும்பி): (1) A kind of bee ; supposed to have four senses, its drone resembles the music of the *Yāl*, it was imagined as an envoy sent by the beloved to her lover. *Aham* : 108 : 16, 138 : 18, 223 : 11, 225 : 5, 245 : 16, 291 : 11, 317 : 12, 388 : 8 ; *Aiṅguṇu* : 20 : 1, 215 : 1 ; *Aintiṇai* (50) : 6 : 1 ; *Kali* : 29 : 16, 30 : 4, 33 : 23, 36 : 4, 43 : 9, 46 : 2, 78 : 2, 9, 105 : 42, 123 : 2, 127 : 3 ;

Kār : 15 : 3; *Kuṟun* : 2 : 1, 211 : 6, 239 : 4, 392 : 1; *Maṇi* : IV : 3, XIX : 57; *Naṟ* : 17; 10, 25 : 3, 35 : 3, 277 : 1; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 67 : 20; *Pari* : 8 : 23, 17 : 12, 18 : 36, 21 : 34, 22 : 41; *Tiraṭṭu* : 1 : 30; *Puṟam* : 280 : 2; *Ṣilap* : IV : 16; *Ṣiṟupāṇ* : 77; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 586 : 1.

(2) Elephant, *Bhāratam* : 'Ādisāṇṟa' : 13; *Pari* : 11 : 130, 132, 19 : 30.

(3) In Tumbi Ṣohinanār, author of *Kuṟun* : 67, 316, 320, 392.

Tumbi Ṣohinanār (தும்பி சொகினார்) : Rdg. Tumbi Śērḱīranār; perhaps he derived his name from his ref. to the message to the bee he mentions in *Naṟ* : 277 and *Kuṟun* : 392 and perhaps a corruption of Sahunam (omen). Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 61, 316, 320, 392; *Naṟ* : 277; *Puṟam* : 249.

Tumbai (தும்பை) : a flower, famous as appropriate to a *Puṟam* situation war; corresponds to Neydal in Aham. *Innā* : 26 : 1; *Kuṟiṇṇip* : 90; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 14 : 8, 39 : 3, 42 : 6, 45 : 1, 52 : 8, 79 : 15, 88 : 23; *Pari* : 9 : 68; *Perumbāṇ* : 101; *Puṟam* : col. 62, 63, 80, 87, 88, 89, 90, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 283, 284, 288. 294, 295, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 307, 309, 310, 311, 2 : 14, 21 : 10, 22 : 20, 96 : 1, 97 : 15, 283 : 13, 347 : 3; *Ṣilap* : XXVI : 70, 219, XXVII : 45, 112, 198, 221, 248, XXVIII : 84; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 69 : 1.

Tumbai Aravam (தும்பை அரவம்) : A situation in *Puṟam*. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 34, 83.

Tui (துய்) : (1) Part of the head of a fish. *Aham* : 376 : 16.

(2) Cotton. *Aham* : 7 : 21, 9 : 5; *Naṟ* : 57 : 3. 95 : 4, 193 : 2.

Tuyilin Pāyal (துயிலின் பாயல்) : Lit. 'The broad chest (of the Chēra) which is the mattress for the Queen'. Name of the 6th stanza of II Ten of *Paḍiṟṟu*. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 16 : 18.

Tuyileḍai Nilai (துயிலேடை நிலை) : The situation of praise in *Puṟam* in which the professional courtiers sing the virtues of the patron and wake him up. *Puṟam Pāḍāṇ Tiṇai*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 91 : 2.

Tuyileluppiya Kādai (துயிலெழுப்பிய காதை): *Maṇi* : VII canto hdg.

Turakam (துரகம்): Horse. *Maṇi* : VII : 99, XI : 134.

Turāi (துராய்): The twisted coir of dried grass (aruhu).
Porunar : 103.

Turu (துரு): Sheep. *Aham* : 35 : 9, 274 : 4, 394 : 2; *Naṛ* : 169 : 6, 192 : 4.

Turutti (துருத்தி): (1) Bellows. *Aham* : 224 : 3.

(2) Island. *Kali* : 48 : 5; *Maṇi* : I : 65; *Murugu* : 223;
Pari : 10 : 30, 16 : 17.

(3) *Srīraṅgam*; here, *Tirumāl* is in the reclining posture. *Śilap* : XI : 39, XIII : 161, XIV : 73.

Turunāmar (துருநாமர்): Those who suffer from piles. *Śīrupaṇch* : 76 : 2.

Turuvai (துருவை): Sheep. *Perumbāṇ* : 153; *Porunar* : 103.

Duvadikan (துவதிகன்): The name of the *Kandirpāvai*. *Maṇi* : XXI : 131, 145, 187.

Duvadikai (துவதிகை): *vide* *Duvadikan*. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 149.

Tuvar (துவர்): (1) Coral beads; they are of ten varieties. *Aham* : 27 : 10, 29 : 13, 39 : 3, 62 : 2, 75 : 10, 162 : 13, 179 : 11, 212 : 5, 343 : 18, 385 : 16; *Naṛ* : 190 : 9, 269 : 2; *Śilap* : VI : 26, 76, XXVII : 18 : 3, XXVIII : 22.

(2) sour things like *Areca nut* etc. they are of ten varieties. *Pari* : 10 : 90, 12 : 22.

(3) Colour (Red). *Kali* : 108 : 10.

Tuvarākkūndal (துவராக்கூந்தல்): Name of the 9th stanza of IX Ten of *Paṇṇiru*.

Tuvarai (துவரை) : (1) Modern Dvārasamudra ; the capital of the old vṛlirs ; Iṟuṅkōvṛl ruled here. Nach. calls it Tuvarāpati but confuses it with Dvāraka. (*Tol. Pāyira urai Nach.* and *Ahat* : 32. *Nach*) *Puṟam* : 201 : 10.

(2) Dvāraka. *Śilap* : XVII : *Uḷvari vāḷttu* : 3, XXII : 73
Bhāratam : *Maṟvaṅkeḷu* : 4.

Tuvarai vēndu (துவரை வேந்து) : Sri Krishna, King of Dvāraka.
Bhāratam : *Maṟvaṅkeḷu* : 2.

Tuvai (துவை) : Tuvaiyal ; or a spicy paste used as an additional dish. *Nālaḍi* : 217 : 3.

Tuḷar (துளர்) : Pickaxe. *Kuṟun* : 392 . 5 ; *Malaipaḍu* : 122 ;
Perumbāṇ : 201.

Tuḷavam (துழவம்) : ‘Tuḷaśi’ ; specially sacred to Viṣṇu. *Pari* : 13 : 29 ; *Śilap* : XII : 113.

Tuḷāi (துழாய்) : (1) ‘Tuḷaśi’ ; pungent and strong smelling leaves of a plant ; sacred to Viṣṇu.
Padiṟṟu : 31 : 8.

(2) There is difference of opinion as to the pleasantness of its odour ; vide *Padiṟṟu* : 31 : 8, old com. and *Contra Pari* : 4 : 58 ; *Iniya* : 1 : 2.

(3) Nach. speaks of *Tiruttuḷāippū* ; it is not known if herefers to Tuḷaśi leaves. *Kuṟiñjip* : 90 ; *Śilap* : XVII : *Munnilaip* : 8 ; *Eḍuttukāṭṭu* : 19.

(4) Viṣṇu wears it on his shoulders. *Pari* : 4 : 58, 8 : 1, 13 : 60, 15 : 15.

Tuḷu nāḍu (துளு நாடு) : The Tuḷu country ; identifiable with the South Kanara area ; the Kūśars belonged to this land. *Aham* : 15 : 5.

Tuṟakkattaval (துறக்கத்தவள்) : The Heavenly One ; here Deiva Yānai. *Pari* : 19 : 6.

Tuṟakkam (துறக்கம்) : Svargha ; this is distinct from Viḍu ; but they seem to be capable of confused usage ; eg., *Nānmaṇi* : 59 :

4; *Aham* : 223 ; 7; *Bhāratam* : ‘*Maṛankeḷu*’ : 9; *Kali* : 118 : 3, 139 : 34, 143 : 45; *Maṇi* : XI : 64, XII : 84, XIII : 13, XV : 16, 17, 46 : XIX : 6; *Pari* : 5 : 69; *tiraṭṭu* : 1 : 47; *Paṭṭi-
nap* : 104; *Perumbāṇ* : 388.

Tuṛakka Vēndan (துறக்க வேந்தன்) : The king of the heavens ;
Indra. *Maṇi* : XV : 46.

Tuṛandār (துறந்தார்) : Ascetics. *Kali* : 118 : 9; *Kuṛaḷ* : 22 : 1,
42 : 1, 159 : 1, 263 : 1, 276 : 1, 325 : 1, 586 : 1.

Tuṛavaṛa Iyal (துறவற இயல்) : *Kuṛaḷ* 3rd division of *Aṛattuppāl*.

Tuṛavaṛam (துறவறம்) : Ascetic way of life ; the dharma of the
Ascetic. It is difficult to practise this in the Kali age. *Śiṛu-
pāñch* : 67 : 4.

Tuṛavi (துறவி) : renunciation. *vide* *Tuṛavu* also. *Maṇi* : II : 10.

Tuṛavu (துறவு) : *Kuṛaḷ* : ‘*Iyal*’ hdg. 35th chap. hdg. *Ēlādi* :
16 : 1; *Śiṛupañch* : 24 : 4.

Tuṛavōr (துறவோர்) : Ascetics. *Śilap* : XVI : 72.

Tuṛai (துறை) : (1) Washermen’s workspot on the banks of a
river. *Aham* : 34 : 12, 300 : 16, 356 : 1;
Puṛam : 23 : 2; *Śilap* : XI : 170.

(2) Harbour. *Perumbāṇ* : 351.

(3) Sacred bathing ghat. *Maṇi* : VI : 136.

Tuṛaikkuṛumāviṛ Pālamkoṛṇāṛ (துறைக்குறுமாவிற் பாலங்
கொற்றஞர்) : Poet and author of *Nar* : 286.

Tuṛaippāṭṭumaḍai (துறைப்பாட்டுமடை) : interpersing ‘*Tuṛaip-
pāṭṭus*’ in the course of an epic narrative. *Śilap* : canto : XII :
140.

Tuṛaiyūr (துறையூர்) : Place to which *Tuṛaiyūr Ōḍaikiḷār*
belonged. *Puṛam* : 136 col. 136 : 25.

Tuṛaivañji (துறைவஞ்சி) : A situation in *Puṛam* - military situa-
tion. *Puṛam* : 36, 45, 46, 47, 57, 213.

Tuṛaivan (துறைவன்) : Chief of littoral tracts. *Kuṛaḷ* : 1157 : 1,
1277 : 1.

Tunbattuppulambal (துன்பத்துப்புலம்பல்): A situation in the psychology of love wherein the ladylove bemoans her condition of separation. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 270 : 1.

Tunbam (துன்பம்): Misery ; i.e., birth. *Maṇi* : XXX : 186.

Tunbamālai (துன்பமலை): a narrative of Kaṇṇahi's suffering. *Śilap* : *Padiham* : 78 canto XVIII hdg.

Tunnakārar (துன்னகாரர்): Tailors. Arumpada, means 'Pāṇars' or wandering minstrels but Aḍiyārka means 'Sippiyar' i.e., Tailors. *Śilap* : V : 32.

Tunnal (துன்னல்): Tailoring ; sewing. *Porunar* : 81.

Tunna Vinaiṇar (துன்ன வினைஞர்): Tailors. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 39.

Tunnūṣi (துன்னூசி): Sewing needle. *Aintiṇai* (50) : 21 : 2 ; *Paḷa* : 50 : 4, 358 : 3.

Tūkkaṇam Kuri (*Kuruvi*) [தூக்கணம் குரீஇ (குருவி)]: It builds its nest on the top of the Palmyra palm. *Tūkkaṇam Pul. Āchāra* : 96 : 1; *Kuṟun* : 374 : 5; *Puṟam* : 225 : 11.

Tūkku (தூக்கு): (1) Forms of versification; *Śentūkku* etc, are of 7 types. *Śilap* : III : 16, 46; *Araṅgēṟṟu* : 16; X : *Kaṭṭurai* : 10.

(2) a kind of instrument; variety of musical beat. *Maṇi* : II : 19; *Śilap* : XIV : 150.

(3) a dance technique. *Kali* : *Invocation* : 15.

Tūṅgal (தூங்கல்): A poet who praised Taḷumban of Ūṇūr in a poem which however, is not extant. N. M. V. Nattar surmises that he is perhaps 'Tūṅgal Ōri' though there is little evidence therefor. *Aham* : 227 : 17.

Tūṅgal Ori (தூங்கல் ஓரி): Poet Ōri belonging to Tūṅgal. *Kuṟun* : 151, 295; *Naṟ* : 60. Nakkīrar in *Aham* : 227 says that Tūṅgal praised one Taḷumban of Ūṇūr; that poem of praise, however, is not extant.

Tūṅgal Oriyār (தூங்கல் ஓரியார்): vide Tūṅgal Ōri. *Naṟ* : 60.

Tūṅgiyavar (தூங்கியவர்): Dancers, *Śiṟupāṇ* : 162.

Tūṅgeyil (தூங்கேயில்): The hanging forts. This epithet in the name of the Chōḷa 'Tūṅgeyileṟinda Toḍittōṭṭē Śembiyan' has perhaps only a derived meaning; the original referring to Śiva's glories. *Maṇi* : I : 4; *Puṟam* : 39 : 6.

Tūṅgeyileṟinda Chōḷan (தூங்கேயிலேறிந்த சோழன்): This Chōḷa who bore Śiva's name once saved Indra. *Śilap* : XXIX : *Ammā-naivari* : 4.

Tūṅgeyileṟinda Toḍittōṭṭēśembiyan (தூங்கேயிலேறிந்த தோடித்தோட் செம்பியன்): He ruled from Ūṟaiyūr and bore Śiva's name. *Maṇi* : I : 4; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 81.

Tūṣi (தூசி): Udīśi, i.e., north. *Puṟam* : 229 : 9.

Tūṣittanmai (தூசித்தன்மை): The quality of being in the vanguard. *Pari* : 6 : 31.

Tūśu (துசு): Silk. *Śilap* : V : 18.

Tūṇ (துண்): (1) Pillar. *Nālaḍi* : 64 : 4.

- (2) Valattūṇ and Iḍattū : it was conventional that dancers at the beginning of the performance should stand near the right pillar of the stage and the tūriya mahaliṇ near the left pillar. *Śilap* : III : 132, 133. The pillars on the stage were so arranged that they did not throw their shadows on the audience. *Śilap* : III : 108.

Tūṇḍil (துண்டில்): (1) Angling hook. *Kuṛaḷ* : 931 : 2; *Naṛ* : 199 : 7, 207 : 10; *Puṛam* : 399 : 15; *Tirikaḍu* : 24 : 2. The rod was of bamboo. *Kali* : 85 : 23; *Paṭṭinap* : 80; *Perumbāṇ* : 285.

- (2) A weapon fitted to the ramparts of a fort; intended to attack and punish besiegers. *Śilap* : XV : 211.

Tūṇḍil Vēttuvan (துண்டில் வேட்டுவன்): Fisherman. *Aham* : 36 : 6.

Tūṇi (துணி): (1) A measure. 4 Marakkāls; 8 Madras Measures. *Nālaḍi* : 387 : 1; *Naṛ* : 16 : 7; *Tol. Eluttu* : 239 : 1.

- (2) (an unfailing) quiver. *Aham* : 9 : 2; *Paḍiṇṇu* : V Ten 5 : 1.

Dūtar (துதர்): Envoys. *Śilap* : VIII : 9, XVI : 190.

Dūtu (துது): (1) Emissary. *Aṅguṛu* : 400 : 6, 460 : 2; *Kuṛaḷ* : 681 : 2, 682 : 1, 685 : 2, 686 : 2, 690 : 2, 1211 : 1, 1228 : 1; 69 ch. hdg. *Naṛ* : 165 : 9.

- (2) Message. *Naṛ* : 167 : 5.

- (3) Messenger. *Aham* : 333 : 22, 338 : 16; *Ēlāḍi* : 26 : 3, *Kainnilai Neydal* : 3 : 3, 51; *Kār* : 2 : 4; *Kuṛun* : 106 : 6, 254 : 7, 260 : 4; *Naṛ* : 5 : 9.

- (4) Brahmins were often sent on such errands. *Aham* : 244 : 11, 259 : 10; *Puṟam* : 95 col., 284 : 2; *Śilap Munnilaipparaval* : 11; *Paḍarkkaipparaval* : 13, XXVIII : 20; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 25 : 1, 26 : 2, 41 : 15, 119 : 2.

- (5) Pebbles (eaten by doves). *Paṭṭinap* : 58.

Dūtu Munivinmai (தூது முனிவின்மை) : A situation in the psychology of love; i.e., the lady love sending a messenger to the lover. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 271 : 3.

Tūmbu (தும்பு) : (1) The long horn like musical instrument resembling the trunk of an elephant. It is also called 'Peruvaṅgiyam'. It was made by cut pieces of bamboos. There were two kinds of such horns the Neḍu Vaṅgiyam (the long one) and the Peru Vaṅgiyam (the large one). *Malaipaḍu* : 6, 533; *Paḍiṟṟu* : V : Ten, 1 : 4; *Pari* : 7 : 30; *Puṟam* : 152 : 15.

- (2) Bamboo pipe in which honey was stored. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 81 : 21.

- (3) Outlet for water in tank, sluice. *Kaḷavaḷi* : 2 : 4; *Nānmaṇi* : 73 : 3.

- (4) Gutter. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 5.

Tūlam (தூலம்) : (1) Pikota in the arrangement for drawing water from a deep well for irrigation purposes. *Paḷa* : 255 : 4.

- (2) Balance. *Puṟam* : 39 : 3; *Śilap* : XIV : 208, XXII : 66, 80.

Tūvi (துவி) : The tender feathers of the swan; down; it was used to stuff beds. *Kuṟaḷ* : 1120 : 1; *Neḍunal* : 132; *Śilap* : XXVIII : 62; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 603 : 2.

Tekkāṇam (தெக்காணம்) : The Deccan. *Śilap* : XIV : 81.

Teṅgin Paḷam (தெங்கின் பழம்) : The ripe coconut. *Śilap* : XXV : 43.

Teṅgu (தெங்கு) : (1) Coconut; the tree. In the initial stage of its growth it needs constant tending: *Paḍiṟru* : 13 : 7; *Paṭṭinap* : 16; *Perumbāṇ* : 364; *Porunar* : 208; *Puṟam* : 29 : 5, 61 : 9.

(2) Its leaves were used to thatch the huts. *Maṇi* : III : 98. V : 126, XX : 57, 66; *Nālaḍi* : 216 : 2; *Paḷa* : 151 : 4, 339 : 2; *Perumbāṇ* : 353; *Śilap* : XI : 83, XIII : 193.

Deiva Utti (தெய்வ உத்தி) : An ornament worn above the forehead by the dancing girls; also called Śīdēvi. *Murugu* : 23; *Śilap* : VI : 106.

Deivakkaḍavulaṟ (தெய்வக்கடவுளர்) : The tutelary Gods (of the city of Madurai). *Śilap* : XXI : *Veṇba* : 3.

Deivakkaḍaṇ (தெய்வக்கடன்) : The sacrifices to be made to God. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 150 : 4.

Deivakkaḍi (தெய்வக்கடி) : The temple festivals. *Kali* : 105 ; 6.

Deivakkaḍiṇai (தெய்வக்கடினெ) : The divine vessel or bowl; Amuda Śurabi. *Maṇi* : XIV : 45.

Deivakkaṇṇōr (தெய்வக்கண்ணோர்) : Kūvala Nānis ; Seers. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 146.

Deivakkaru (தெய்வக்கரு) : ‘The divine germ’. The six kinds of Deiva Gaṇa Piṇḍas in the 6 Deiva lōkas (like the Mahārājika lōka etc.) out of the 31 lōkas in all. *Maṇi Padīham* : 28.

Deivakkal (தெய்வக்கல்) : The divine stone that was hewn out of: the Himalayan rock to make the image of Kaṇṇahi. *Maṇi* : XXVI : 89.

Deivakkilavi (தேய்வக்கிளவி) : 1. The divine utterance of Kandir-pāvai). *Maṇi Padiham* : 78, VII : 97.

2. The voice of the unseen (Aśarīri). *Maṇi* : XXI : 46, 143.

Deivada Gaṇam (தேய்வத கணம்) : The six types of Deiva Gaṇas in the 6 worlds like the Mahārājikalōka among the 31 lōkas. *Maṇi* : VI : 179, XXI : 130.

(Kūval) *Deivadam* [(கூவல்) தேய்வதம்] : 1. (The tutelary) God ; here Dīvatilakai, who protected the Pādapīdikai at Maṇipallavam. *Maṇi* : XXI : 126, 127, XXV : 159, XXVI : 70 ; *Padiham* : 43, 51, II : 2, IX : 70.

2. God. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 205.

Deivappaḍimam (தேய்வப்படிமம்) : Icon ; image of god made of silver etc. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 228.

Deivappāttiram (தேய்வப்பாத்திரம்) : The divine bowl ; Amuda-śurabi. *Maṇi* ; XXI : 151.

Deivabrahmam (தேய்வப்பிரம்) : The Brahma Yāḷ which is divine in its music ; it is a kind of Tambura or drone, now used in north India. *Pari* : 19 : 40.

Deivam (தேய்வம்) : (1) God. *Aiṅguṟu* : 76 : 4 ; *Kuṟun* : 263 : 4 ; *Naṟ* : 9 : 2, 185 : 10, 351 : 4, 398 : 1 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 74 : 26, 82 : 1, 88 : 24, IX : Ten *Padiham* : 10.

(2) Years were treated as Gods. *Naṟ* : 315 : 1.

(3) (Iru Perum) Deivam - Tirumāl and Śivan ; their combination was like the mixture of Red and Blue. *Aham* : 166 : 7, 360 : 6.

(4) The God in Puhār. *Aham* : 110 : 4.

(5) It was believed to reside in the trunk of the Margosa tree. *Aham* : 309 : 4 ; *Āchāra* : 9 : 1, 30 : 1, 38 : 4 ; *Aintiṇai* (50) 49 : 3 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 43 : 1, 50 : 2, 55 : 1, 702 : 2, 1023 : 1 ; *Nālaḍi* : 304 : 1 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150)

90 : 1 ; *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50) 49 : 2. Fate, destiny. *Kuṟaḷ* : 619 : 1 ; *Paḷa* : 63 : 2. (Iru Perum) Deivam - Tirumāl and Balabhadrar. *Puṟam* : 58 : 16. Sacrifices were offered to it. *Neḍunal* : 77 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 159 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 104. Divinity. *Murugu* : 287 and 290. God. *Pari* : 9 : 2, 15 : 8, 48. God. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 18 : 1, 36 : 2, 47 : 1, 115 : 7, 272 : 1, 422 : 1. The hill God. *Kali* : 39 : 26. The Sea God. *Kali* : 16 : 19, 91 : 8, 98 : 33, 103 : 76, 124 : 18, 131 : 1, 132 : 21 ; *Tol. Śol* : 4 : 3. The God of the forests or Aṇaṅgu - Vana Deivam. It appeared in the shape of Vayanta Mālai. *Śilap* : XI : 144, 171, 192, XXVIII : 227. Tirumāl. *Śilap* : XI : 160. The robber's God. *Śilap* : XVI : 166, 174. Kaṇṇahi. *Śilap* : XIX : 24. Agni. *Śilap* : XV : 143, 144, XXII : 1, 148, 2, XXIV : 99, 10, 12, XXX : 45, 187 ; *Paḍarkkaipparaval* : 17, 23 ; *Veṇba* : 1, 2, XIX : 57, 59, 68 ; *Padiham* : 81. Here Chadukka Bhūtam. *Maṇi* : VII : 40, 90, IX : 67, X : 93, XXII : 56, XXVI : 13, XXVII : 59, 84, 88, 95, XXX : 158. Here Dīvatilakai. *Maṇi* : III : 70, XII : 23, 25, 28, 35, XXVIII : 79, 192. Kandirpāvai. XXI : 35, 38, 46, 109, XXIII : 89. Maṇimēkalā Deivam. *Maṇi* : VI : 26, 120, 205, XI : 15, 128, XVIII : 84, 101, XIX : 6, 10, 152, XX : 127, XXIV : 73.

Deivam Añjal (தெய்வம் அஞ்சல்) : A situation in the psychology of love wherein the lady love begins to respect and revere her lover's gods and his preceptors. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 272 : 1.

Deivamāl (தெய்வமால்) : Tirumāl. *Kali* : 107 : 32.

Deivamāl Varai (தெய்வமால் வரை) : The divine hill, Podiyil. *Śilap* : III : 1.

Deivamuṟṟaval (தெய்வமுற்றவர்) : A woman deemed to be in a trance under divine influence. *Śilap* : XIX : 26.

Deivamēṟal (தெய்வமேறல்) : The State of being under divine influence and speaking in a state of trance. *Śilap* : XII : 8, 50.

Terindu uḍanpaḍutal (தெரிந்து உடன்படுதல்): The lady love discriminating the persons to whom she should own up her relations with her lover. A situation in the psychology of love. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 265 : 1.

Terindu Œeyalvahal (தெரிந்து செயல்வகை): The nature of political behaviour. *Kuṟaḷ* : 47th chap. hdg.

Terindu Teḷidal (தெரிந்து தெளிதல்): The King realizing the proper ways of choosing his political aides. *Kuṟaḷ* : 51 ch. hdg.

Terindu Vinaiāḍal (தெரிந்து வினையாடல்): The King realizing the ways of suitably employing his servants. *Kuṟaḷ* : 52 chap. hdg.

Teru (தெரு): Street. *Aham* : 264 : 8, 356 : 5; *Kali* : 60 : 24, 69 : 8, 81 : 2, 84 : 5; *Maduraik* : 18; *Maṇi* : *Padiham* : 62, VI : 21; *Mullaip* : 29; *Naṟ* : 30 : 4, 50 : 4, 132 : 3, 200 : 3, 227 : 8, 319 : 3, 320 : 5; *Neḷunal* : 30; *Perumbāṇ* : 397; *Œilap* : XXII : 110, 116.

Teruṭṭal (தெருட்டல்): A method of producing melody in Yāḷ by fingering appropriately. *Œilap* : VII : 1 : 13.

Tev (தேவ்): Iḍā; a large bowl for drawing water. *Maduraik* : 89.

Teṟṟi (தெற்றி): (1) The *pial*; or a raised platform on both sides of the entrance to a house, intended to be seats for tired wayfarers. *Naṟ* : 184 : 9.

(2) Flower pots were placed on this. *Aham* : 259 : 13; *Puṟam* : 36 : 4, 53 : 3, 283 : 10.

(3) These were also stone platforms. *Maṇi* : VI : 61, XXVI : 72.

Teṟu poruḷ (தெறு பொருள்): Tribute paid by enemy kings. *Kuṟaḷ* : 756 : 2.

Tenpulattār (தென் புறத்தார்): The manes supposed to reside in the southern direction. The householder's duty was primarily to him, by way of sacrifices in which the Piṇḍa is offered; they were the 'Tenpulavāḷṇar'. *Kuṟaḷ* : 43 : 1.

Tenpulavāḷṇar (தென்புலவாழ்தர்): *vide* *Tenpulattār*. *Puṟam* : 9 : 3.

Tenmalai (தென்மலை): The Southern hill; Podiyil. Sandalwood was got in abundance from here and the pleasant southern breeze blow from here. *Śilap* : IV : 38.

Tenvali (தென்வளி): The southern breeze usually called *Tenṟal*. *Neḍumal* : 61.

Tenṟamilppāvai (தென்றமிழ்ப்பாவை): The *Deivamurṟvai* in *Śilap*. describes *Kaṇṇahī* as *Durgha* and 'The lady of the South Tamil Land'. *Śilap* : XII : 48.

Tenṟal (தென்றல்): The southern breeze, especially from the Podiyil hill. The south wind is famous for its soft pleasantness. *Aham* : 237 : 4; *Pari* : 8 : 27; *Śilap* : II : 24, XIII : 26, 132, XIV : 115.

Tennamporuppan (தென்னம்பொருப்பன்): The lord of the Podiyil hills, i.e., the *Pāṇḍyan*. *Puṟam* : 33 : 7, 215 : 6.

Tennamporuppil Talaivan (தென்னம்பொருப்பில் தலைவன்): The chief of the Podiyil hills i.e., The *Pāṇḍyan*, *vide* *Tennamporuppan*. *Śilap* : XX : 31.

Tennamporuppu (தென்னம்பொருப்பு): The Southern hill i.e., The Podiyil hill. *Puṟam* : 215 : 6; *Śilap* : XX : 31.

Tennar (தென்னர்): (1) The Southern tribes near the Indian Ocean, probably in the *Pāṇḍyan* Kingdom owing allegiance to the *Chēras*. *Śilap* : XXVI : 169.

(2) The *Pāṇḍyas*, their divine ancestor was the crescent Moon. *Śilap* : IV : 22.

Tennar Kōmān (தென்னர் கோமான்): The chief of the Southerners; i.e., the *Pāṇḍyan*. *Aham* : 209 : 3; *Śilap* : XVII : *Uḷyari-valttu* : 2; *Śilap* : XXV : 79, 93.

Tennavar (தென்னவர்): The *Pāṇḍyas*. *Pari* : 7 : 6, 48, 20 : 97; *Tiraṭṭu* : 6 : 3; *Puṟam* : 388 : 13.

Tennavan (தென்னவர்) : (1) The Pāṇḍyan. *Aham* : 36 : 6, 138 : 7; *Aiṅḡuru* : 54 : 1; *Kainnilai* : *Neydal* : 12 : 2; *Paḷa* : 102 : 3; *Paṭṭinap* : 277; *Śilap* : XIII : 9, 18, XIX : 20, XX : 32, 78, XXIX : *Vaṇji Mahalir Śol.* *Śilap* : XXIX : *Śeṅguṭṭuvarkku Kaṇṇhi Kaḍavul Nalam Kāṭṭiyadu.*

(2) Poṛkaippāṇḍyan in the story in *Śilap*. *Śilap* : *Kaṭṭurai Kādai* also.

(3) Rāvaṇan, says Nach, like Pāṇḍyan and Kūrruvan; *Madurai* : 40.

(4) The Pāṇḍyan, who was chief of the Kaḷvar or perhaps the Kaḷḷar. *Aham* : 342 : 10; *Kali* : 57 : 8, 98 : 30, 100 : 4, 79, 143 : 59; *Śilap* : XI : 22, 30, 85, XIV : 115, XV : 9, XVI : 109, XXIII : 74, XXVII : 115, XXIX : *Kanduhavari* : 3, 7, 11.

Tennavan Maṇavan (தென்னவர் மறவர்) : The military chief of the Pāṇḍyan. He was Kōḷaipporunan Paṇṇi. *Aham* : 13 : 6; *Puṇam* : 380 : 5.

Tennāṭṭavar (தென்னுட்டவர்) : South Indians. *Nālaḍi* : 243 : 2.

Tennāḍu (தென்னாடு) : Southern Kingdom; here the Chēra land, *Padiṇṇu* : II : *Padiham* : Note.

Tēkku (தேக்கு): Teak wood; its leaf is large enough to dine out of; hounds munched it with relish. *Aham* : 107 : 10, 143 : 5, 225 : 9, 251 : 18, 299 : 5, 311 : 11, 315 : 15; *Maṇi* : XVII : 31; *Perumbāṇ* : 104.

Tēkkokku (தேக்கோக்கு): The sweet Mango. *Kuṟun* : 164 : 2, 201 : 2.

Dēśam (தேசம்): (1) Land. *Mudumolī* : 8.

(2) Residence. *Maṇi* : XXVI : 23.

Dēśikam (தேசிகம்): Words which fall under any of the categories of Iyaṟśol, Tiriśol, Diśaiśol, Vaṇaśol. *Śilap* : III : 30, 31, 47.

Tēśu (தேசு): Lustre; fame. *Paḷa* : 254 : 2.

Tēm (தேம்): (1) *Dēśam*; country; it seems to have been more a cultural unit than a political one. (*Moḷi peyar Tēm*) : Land where a different tongue is spoken. *Aham* : 31 : 15, 35 : 18, 67 : 12, 73 : 17, 127 : 17, 215 : 2, 239 : 7, 280 : 7, 333 : 20, 338 : 12, 349 : 14, 369 : 20, 385 : 18; *Kali* : 43 : 59; *Maduraik* : 176, 200; *Maṇi* : XXIII : 12; *Neḍunal* : 77; *Padiṟṟu* : *Tol. Puṟat* : 12 : 25 - Nach. com. *Perumbāṇ* : 424; *Śilap* : VI : 143; *Tōl. Poruḷ* : 67 : 1.

(2) Honey. *Aham* : 257 : 8, 362 : 2; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 7 : 3
Śilap : II : 5.

Tēmā (தேமா): (1) Sweet mango. *Nālaḍi* : 257 : 1.

(2) The flower of this tree. *Kuṟiṇjip* : 64.

Tēypurippaḷan Kayiṟṟinār (தேய்புரிப்பழங் கயிற்றினார்): Poet and author. *Naṟ* : 284. He derived his name from an expression in line 10 of *Naṟ* : 284.

Tēyvai (தேய்வை): Sandalwood paste. *Murugu* : 33.

Tēyam (தேயம்): Country. *Āchāra*: 100 : 1; *Aham* : 383 : 4; *Kuṟaḷ* : 753 : 2; *Puṟam* : 217 : 10; *Śilap*: XIV : 19; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 40 : 3.

Tēr (தேர்): (1) Chariot; the toy cart of children; at times made of cork. The chariot had a support-Koḍuñji, in front; bells were attached to it; it was drawn by horses; some were drawn by mules. 'chariotry'. The single wheeled chariot of Surya. The chariot was a *signum* of Kings. *Aham* : 4 : 12, 14 : 16, 6, 20 : 16, 21 : 34 : 10, 36 : 13, 19, 44 : 4, 13, 50 : 4, 66 : 12, 74 : 11, 93 : 20, 110 : 24, 114 : 16, 146 : 5, 148 : 8, 154 : 13, 160 : 15, 189 : 14, 200 : 11, 204 : 9, 208 : 7, 209 : 3, 210 : 12, 220 : 2, 230 : 11, 234 : 8, 238 : 12, 244 : 13, 249 : 8, 250 : 6, 270 : 9, 300 : 6, 310 : 1, 314 : 10, 316 : 8, 320 : 11, 322 : 8, 324 : 14, 326 : 4, 330 : 11, 334 : 12, 336 : 11, 340 : 4, 346 : 18, 350 : 7, 352 : 12, 356 : 11, 360 : 13, 374 : 16, 380 : 9, 384 : 2, 396 : 1, 400 : 13; *Aiṅguṟu* : 5 : 5, 52 : 4, 54 : 1, 55 : 2, 62 : 4, 66 : 2, 101 : 5, 102 : 4, 104 : 5, 134 : 2, 137 : 2, 186 : 4, 200 : 2, 360 : 4, 385 : 1, 422 : 1, 425 : 3, 428 : 1, 443 : 1, 449 : 2, 451 : 2, 453 : 5, 454 : 4, 465 : 1, 468 : 4, 474 : 3, 481 : 4, 485 : 3, 486 : 5, 487 : 3, 488 : 4, 489 : 5, 490 : 3, 498 : 4; *Aintiṇai* (50) : 10 : 1, 26 : 3, 28 : 4, 42 : 2, 50 : 1; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 35 : 3, 63 : 4; *Bhāratam* : 'Ādi Śāṇṟa' : 11; *Nānmaruppu* : 4; 'Yavanar' : 7; *Kainnilai* : *Pālai* : 12 : 1; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 4 : 1, 6 : 5, 23 : 4, 33 : 4; *Kali* : 13 : 4, 30 : 20, 31 : 17, 33 : 31, 42 : 21, 50 : 15, 65 : 24, 68 : 17, 69 : 12, 70 : 18, 71 : 10, 74 : 16, 75 : 16, 81 : 8, 83 : 10, 85 : 19, 88 : 18, 98 : 5, 36, 99 : 7, 199 : 5, 121 : 24, 126 : 6, 22, 127 : 13, 133 : 19, 135 : 20, 136 : 21; *Kār* : 10 : 3, 21 : 1, 32 : 1; *Kuṟaḷ* : 496 : 1, 667 : 1; *Kuṟiñ-jip* : 20; *Kuṟun* : 45 : 1, 61 : 4, 91 : 6, 114 : 2, 128 : 2, 155 : 7, 189 : 2, 199 : 2, 205 : 3, 212 : 1, 242 : 6, 260 : 6, 275 : 8, 301 : 5, 311 : 3, 336 : 4, 338 : 6, 345 : 1, 400 : 6; *Maduraik* : 51; *Maṇi* : I : 68, III : 85, 142, IV : 14, 37, 47, 48, 73, 76, 78, 83, 91, VII : 68, 79, XVIII : 113, XIX : 121, XX : 16, XXVI : 82; *Mullaip* : 103; *Nānmaṇi* : 26 : 3; *Nar* : 10 : 5, 19 : 6, 45 : 5, 58 : 11, 78 : 11, 81 : 5, 91 : 11, 100 : 9, 111 : 10.

140 : 6, 159 : 12, 178 : 6, 181 : 12, 203 : 9, 207 : 4, 221 : 7, 227 : 8, 242 : 6, 245 : 8, 249 : 11, 250 : 3, 287 : 10, 300 : 5, 7, 307 : 1, 311 : 11, 321 : 8, 323 : 9, 342 : 2, 349 : 1, 352 : 7, 361 : 7, 379 : 7, 380 : 6, 381 : 9, 383 : 3, 394 : 4; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 10 : 15, 22 : 19, 25 : 13, 26 : 1, 33 : 1, 34 : 5, 35 : 4, 41 : 15, 42 : 20, 44 : 2, 49 : 5, 52 : 2, 55 : 9, 11, 73 : 11, 75 : 3, 77 : 6, 80 : 14, 81 : 7, 32, 82 : 8, 83 : 4, 88 : 20; *Puṟattiraṭṭu* : *Pāśarai* : 8; *Paḷa* : 331 : 1, 361 : 1; *Paripāḍal* : 6 : 35, 11 : 51; 12 : 29; *Tiraṭṭu* : 2 : 17; *Paṭṭinap* : 25, 47, 123; *Perumbāṇ* : 249, 397, 416, 490; *Porunar* : 163; *Puṟam* : 4 col., 4 : 14, 7 : 10, 12 : 2, 14 : 8, 15 : 1, 6, 24 : 23, 32 : 8, 45 : 7, 55 : 8, 68 : 14, 69 : 18, 71 : 4, 72 : 4, 77 : 5, 118 : 5, 123 : 2, 4, 133 : 7, 135 : 15, 141 : 3, 144 : 13, 145 : 9, 146 : 11, 151 : 7, 158 : 26, 175 : 6, 197 : 2, 198 : 6, 201 : 2, 202 : 13, 203 : 6, 220 : 6, 226 : 6, 239 : 14, 240 : 1, 241 : 1, 290 : 2, 296 : 5, 313 : 4, 333 : 16, 345 : 2, 348 : 8, 351 : 2, 353 : 5, 359 : 15, 368 : 4, 377 : 26, 382 : 22, 266 (*Uruvappahṛē*) : 125 col. *Śilap* : III : 127, V : 40, 55, 182, VI : 44, VII : 34 : 1, 36 : 1, X : 142, XXII : 12, 109, XXIV : 168, XXVI : 84, 86, 119, 132, 188, 198, 211, XXVII : 37, 210, XXVIII : 118, XXIX : *Valḷaippāṭṭu* : 3; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 142, 234; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : 'Porusina' : 3, 'Karttarum' : 4; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 54 : 2, 55 : 1, 80 : 1, 115 : 4, 124 : 1; *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50) : 48 : 1; *Tirikaḍu* : 22 : 2; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 212 : 1, 626 : 2, 638 : 2.

(2) Mirage *Aham* : 29 : 17, 79 : 2; *Kali* : 7 : 2.

Tērchchivari (தேர்ச்சிவரி) : A dance in which the lover expatiates on his woes to his relatives. *Śilap* : VIII : 104.

Tērvanḱiḷḷi (தேர்வன்கிள்ளி) : Chōḷan Nalamkiḷḷi. *Puṟam* : 43 : 10.

Tērvan Malaiyan (தேர்வண் மலையன்) : Malaiyamān Tirumuḍik-kāri of Kōvalūr. *Puṟam* : 125 col.

Tērvīḷavu (தேர்விழவு) : Temple festival. *Śilap* : X : 22.

Tērvīdi (தேர் வீதி) : Car street i.e., the street along which the temple car goes in procession. *Maṇi* : XVIII : 41, XXI : 120; *Śilap* : XXVII : 152.

Tēradaran (தேரதரர்): (also read as *Dāmōdaran*). Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 195.

Tērar (தேரர்): Charioteers. *Pari* : 19 : 13.

Tērādu Telīdal (தேரது தெலிதல்): Conclusion without argument; a fallacy in logic. *Maṇi* : XXVII ; 59, 67.

Tērāḷar (தேராளர்): Charioteers. *Śilap* : XXVI : 223.

Tērinar (தேரினர்): Charioteers. *Śilap* : V : 160.

Tērai (தேரை): (1) Toad; it is attached to the angling hook to attract the fish. *Aham* : 154 : 2, 301 : 19; *Aiṅguṟu* : 453 : 1, 468 : 1, 494 : 1; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 23 : 1; *Kuṟun* : 193 : 2; *Nālaḍi* : 193 : 2, 352 : 2; *Naṟ* : 347 : 10; *Paḷa* : 23 : 4, 61 : 2; *Tirikaḍu* : 24 : 2.

(2) The small metallic cymbal resembles its' mouth
Kali : 86 : 9,

(3) A wasting disease. *Kali* : 147 : 32.

Tērōr (தேரோர்): Charioteers. *Śilap* : XXVII : 37; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 76 : 4.

Tērōr Kaḷavaḷi (தேரோர் களவடி): Victory of the charioteers in the battle field. *Vūhaitiṇai* in *Puṟam*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 76 : 3, 4.

Tērōn (தேரோன்): The Sun God. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 112 : 1.

Tērōn Mahan (தேரோன் மகன்): Karṇan, the son of the charioteer. *Bhāratam* : 'Tērōn' : 1.

Dēvakumaran (தேவகுமரன்): The *Dēva* (with one hand that of a black monkey) who attained blessed life as a result of the *Dharma* and *Charity* practised by *Eṭṭi Śāyalan's* wife. His story is recounted by *Kaundi* to *Mādari* to bring home to her the blessed nature of charity. *Śilap* : XV : 191.

Dēvakulam (தேவகுலம்): Temple. *Āchāra* : 32 : 2, 57 : 1, 72 : 1. In the name of the poet *Dēvakulattūr*. *Kuṟun* : 3; *Maṇi* : XXVI : 72.

Dēvakulattān (தேவகுலத்தார்): Temple priests; a poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 3.

Dēvakōṭṭam (தேவகோட்டம்) : Temple. *Śilap* : XVI : 126.

Dēvanti (தேவந்தி) : The wife of Śāttan in *Śilappadikāram*. *Śilap* : IX : 33, XXIX : *Dēvanti Śol*, *Dēvanti Aiyaiakkāṭṭi Araṇṇiayadu* *Śilap* : XXIX : *Uraip*.

Dēvantikai (தேவந்திகை) : vide *Dēvanti*. *Śilap* : XXX : 3, 45, 84, 154, 172.

Dēvamahaḷ (தேவமகள்) : Kaṇṇahi. *Śilap* : XXIX ; *Āyattār Śol* : 4.

Dēvar-kōṭṭam (தேவர்கோட்டம்) : The temple of the Gods. *Maṇi* : XXI : 120.

Dēvar-kōmān (தேவர்கோமான்) : Indran. *Śilap* : II : 47, V : 66.

Dēvar-kōn (தேவர்கோன்) : Indran. *Śilap* : XVII : *Uḷvari Vāḷttu* : 2, 3, XXIX : *Śeṅguṭṭuvaiku ḷanalam Kāṭṭiyadu* : 1 ; *Maṇi* : II : 2, III : 34, VIII : 52, XI : 28, XIV : 48, XXIV : 13, XXV : 182, XXVIII : 166.

Dēvarāramārban (தேவராமார்பன்) : The Pāṇḍyan who wore the necklace given by Indran. *Śilap* : XXIX : *Kanduhavari* : 4, 8, 12.

Dēvarulakam (தேவருலகம்) : The land of the Dēvas. *Puṇam* : 228 : 11.

Tēvan (தேவன், : (1) The dēva of Dēvans, i.e., the God. *Śilap* : VI : 12, X : 180.

(2) The supreme God. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 97.

(*Ūḷa*) *Tēvan* [(ஊல) தேவன்] : (1) God. *Tol. Paruḷ* : 450 : 2.

(2) Ascetics. *Pari* : 3 : 27, 28. The Ādittar, Rudrar, Vasus and Maruttuvar. *Āchāra* : 5 : 1, 10 : 1, 16 : 3, 31 : 1, 48 : 1 ; *Kuṇal* : 1073 : 1 ; *Maṇi* : I : 66, XII : 72, 116, XIV : 42, XXX : 57, 80 ; *Nālaḍi* : 112 : 4 ; *Nānmaṇi* : 76 : 1 ; *Paḷa* : 114 : 4, 152 : 3, 179 : 12, 335 : 3, 350 : 4 ; *Śilap Nūrkaṭṭurai* : VI : 40, IX : 5, 17, XXII : 27 ; *Śirupañch* : 20 : 1 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 10 : 3.

(3) The two Dēvās Ādirai and Ōṇam, the former Śiva and the latter Vishṇu. *Āchāra* : 43 : 2.

(4) Vasus (8), Divākara (12), Rudra (11) and Marut-tuvar (2) = 33. *Maṇi* : I : 38 ; *Śilap* : V : 176.

(5) God. *Maṇi* : VI : 40, 168, 187, 191, XVIII : 89, XXIV : 117, 139, XXV : 43, 150, XXVIII : 139.

Dēvanār (தேவனார்) : (1) Basic name of Madurai Īlattu Bhūdan Dēvanār. *Aham* : 231, 307 ; *Naṟ* : 366.

(2) of Madurai Tamilkkūttan Nāgan Dēvanār. *Aham* : 164.

(3) of Īlattu Bhūdan Dēvanār. *Aham* : 88.

(4) of Bhūdan Dēvanār. *Naṟ* : 80.

(5) of Vāyilān Dēvanār. *Kuṟun* : 103, 108.

(6) Poet and author of *Naṟ*. *Naṟ* : 227.

Dēvādidēvan (தேவாதிதேவன்) : God of Gods. *Ēlādi* : 32 : 4.

Dēvi (தேவி) : (1) daughter of Vṛṭāvikkōmān Paduman. To interpret 'Dēvi' as 'wife' would be disastrous. Āḍu kōṭpāṭṭu Chēral Ādan and Kaḷaṅgāikkaṇṇi Nārmuḍi Chēral were her sons. She was the wife of Śelvakkaḍuṅḡ and mother of Peruñ-jēral Irumporai. *Padiṟṟu* : IV Ten : *Padiham*, VI : Ten *Padiham* : 1, 2, VIII Ten *Padiham* : 2.

(2) Sudamati. *Maṇi* : XI : 134.

(3) Sarasvati ; the Goddess of learning. *Maṇi* : XIV : 11.

(4) The wife of the Pāṇḍyan. *Śilap* : XVI : 136, XXIII : *Kaṭṭurai* : 16, XXV : 73.

(5) Kōpperumdēvi. *Śilap* : XXI : 1, XXII : 6.

Tēl (தேள்) : Scorpion. *Kali* : 110 : 3 ; *Puṟam* : 392 : 16 ; *Śilap* : IX : 48.

Tēral (தேறல்) : Honey ; it was preserved in the hollow of bamboos ; toddy. *Aham* : 2 : 4, 182 : 3, 366 : 11, 368 : 14 ; *Kali* : 73 : 4 ; *Kuṟiñjip* : 190 ; *Maṇi* : III : 99 ; *Naṟ* : 388 : 8 ; *Pari* : 16 : 28 ; *Puṟam* : 56 : 18, 65 : 3, 120 : 12, 129 : 2, 298 : 2, 367 : 7, 376 : 14, 392 : 16, 396 : 8, 397 : 14, 398 : 22 ; *Śilap* : XIV : 133, XXVII : 217 ; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 159, 237.

Tēru (தேறு) : The Tēṟṟā tree. *Porunar* : 200.

Tēn (தேன்) : Honey ; also called *Ney*. *Neyyari* means 'honey filter' ; honey comb ; honey comb on rocks. Honey in flowers ;

a kind of bee; its humming resembles the Gāndhāra paṇ. The essence or oil derived from Ahil, a sweet smelling tree, used as hair oil. Juice of sugar cane. Generally 'sweetness'. *Aham*: 12 : 10, 18 : 14, 132 : 12, 207 : 14, 237 : 4, 259 : 7, 261 : 3, 280 : 13, 292 : 13, 316 : 15, 322 : 12, 348 : 2, 372 : 2, 381 : 15, 389 : 3, 391 : 5, 393 : 19; *Aiṅguṟu* : 253 : 2, 259 : 4, 272 : 2, 292 : 1; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 10 : 1; *Innā* : 23 : 3; *Kainnilai* : *Kuṟiñji* : 4 : 4, 5 : 1; *Kali* : 26 : 13, 36 : 6, 39 : 12, 40 : 13, 131 : 45, 139 : 16; *Kuṟaḷ* : 1121 : 1; *Kurun* : 175 : 1, 176 : 4, 179 : 4, 211 : 5, 273 : 5, 300 : 2, 336 : 2, 382 : 3; *Kuṟiñjip* : 155; *Maduraik* : 3; *Maṇi* : XVIII : 43; *Nālaḍi* : 239 : 1, 259 : 4; *Nar* : 1 : 4, 147 : 2, 160 : 7, 161 : 2, 168 : 3, 179 : 5, 185 : 10, 187 : 8, 188 : 8, 190 : 4, 191 : 1, 202 : 5, 243 : 1, 250 : 3, 29 : 2, 261 : 8, 262 : 7, 279 : 2, 292 : 3, 301 : 9, 323 : 8, 328 : 1, 372 : 2, 389 : 2, 392 : 2; *Padiṟṟu* : 53 : 17; *Paḷa* : 68 : 3, 268 : 2; *Perumbāṇ* : 123; *Porunar* : 214; *Puṟam* : 22 : 5, 34 : 10, 42 : 15, 109 : 8, 176 : 4; *Śilap* : II : 74, IV : 73, X : 18, 32, 82, XVI : 17, 18, 28, 38, XX : 68, XXII : 25; *Śiṟupañch* : 27 : 2; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 10 : 3, 23 : 1, 102 : 3, 106 : 3, 120 : 3, 140 : 1; *Tol. Eḷuttu* : 340 : 1.

Tēn Iṟāl (தேன் இரல்) : Honeycomb. *Aiṅguṟu* : 214 : 3; *Kali* : 39 : 9.

Tēn ī (தேன் ஈ) : Bee. *Nālaḍi* : 10 : 4.

Tēnūr (தேனூர்) : A town in the Pāṇḍya Nāḍu. *Aiṅguṟu* : 54 : 3, 55 : 2, 57 : 2.

Tai (தை): A month in the calendar ; corresponding to January ; elderly women observe fasts in this month and take ceremonial baths in cold water in the tanks. *Aham* : 269 : 14; *Aiṅḡuṟu* : 84 : 3; *Kali* : 59 : 13; *Kurūn* : 59 : 13; *Nar* : 22 : 7, 80 : 7; *Pari* : 11 : 62, 91, 115; *Puṟam* : 70 : 6.

Tai ũṇ (தை ஊண்): The feast held on the first day of the month of Tai. *Nar* : 22 : 7,

Taivaral (தைவரல்): Variety of fingering on the Yāl. *Śilap* : VII : 1 : 5.

Tohuttukkūṛal (தொகுத்துக்கூறல்): A literary device ; making a compendium. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 665 : 3.

Tohutta Moḷiyān Vahuttanar Kōḷal (தொகுத்த மொழியான் வகுத்தனர் கோடல்): A literary device of explaining in a few words. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 665 : 17.

Tohaittiṛam (தொகைத்திறம்): The system of collectivity like the body being made of many parts, water of many drops and Nāḍu of many towns. The totality of the Pañchaskanda is 'Ānmā'. *Maṇi* : XXX : 199.

Tohai nilai (தொகை நிலை): A Puṛam Tuṛai. *Puṛam* : 62 col. 63 col.

Tohai marapu (தொகை மரபு): V Iyal of *Tol. Eluttu*.

Toṭṭadai (தொட்டதை): a leather foot-wear. *Pari* : 21 : 3.

Toṭṭi (தொட்டி): The trough for feeding swine ; pattar. *Pari* : 20 : 51.

Toḷakku (தொடக்கு): The metallic chain punishing the besiegers who scale the walls of a fort. *Silap* : XV : 211.

Toḷarchchi (தொடர்ச்சி): The link between cause and effect
Maṇi : XXX : 200.

'*Toḷarnda Kuvalai*' (தொடர்ந்த குவளை): Name of the stanza III Ten *Paḍiṛru*.

Toḷalai (தொடலை): Mūkalai or waistband made of a string of gems. *Puṛam* : 339 : 6.

Toḷākkūñchi (தொடாக்காஞ்சி): The military situation in which the widow of the fallen soldier keeps guard over the dead body preventing the ghosts from touching it. *Kāñchittiṇai* - *Puṛam*.
Tol. Poruḷ : 79 : 11.

Toḷi (தொடி): (1) The armlet ; a protective arm band bracelet worn tight to prevent bangles from falling away. Widows were obliged to remove this ornament (so that the bangles might fall away). It is so called because it is 'bent' or 'circular' : cf. 'valai'. (2) The gates of a fort. *Aham* : 4 : 17,

9 : 23, 16 : 5, 17 : 6, 24 : 11, 26 : 7, 47 : 10, 60 :
 8, 75 : 11, 97 : 11, 104 : 16, 117 : 8, 159 : 17,
 162 : 14, 164 : 12, 176 : 17, 186 : 10, 204 : 14,
 213 : 20, 219 : 9, 225 : 16, 226 : 4, 238 : 14, 265 :
 10, 269 : 1, 271 : 16, 280 : 4, 283 : 1, 286 : 1,
 338 : 9, 346 : 18, 356 : 6, 368 : 4, 369 : 2, 369 :
 10 ; *Aiṅḡuru* : 40 : 2, 71 : 1, 92 : 4, 314 : 1,
 329 : 3, 330 : 5, 388 : 3, 389 : 3, 475 : 1, 498 :
 1 ; *Aintiṇai* (50) : 13 : 4, 23 : 1 ; *Aintiṇai* (70) :
 10 : 4, 54 : 2, 55 : 3 ; *Innā* , 26 : 2 ; *Kali* : 28 :
 19, 29 : 18, 38 : 4, 51 : 1, 54 : 3, 58 : 5, 59 : 2,
 18, 60 : 18, 61 : 20, 62 : 9, 82 : 28, 84 : 3, 85 :
 7, 73 : 8, 73 : 16, 78 : 22, 91 : 10, 92 : 34, 97 :
 22, 98 : 30, 99 : 20, 108 : 24, 135 : 7, 140 : 19,
 145 : 18, 47 ; *Kār* : 6 : 1, 19 : 3, 38 : 4 ; *Kuraḷ* :
 911 : 1, 1101 : 2, 1135 : 1, 1234 : 1, 1235 : 1,
 1236 : 1, 1238 : 2, 1275 : 1, 1279 : 2 ; *Kuṟṟijip* :
 224 ; *Kuṟun* : 1 : 3, 7 : 1, 84 : 3, 185 : 2, 233 :
 7, 238 : 3, 239 : 1, 243 : 3, 296 : 6, 364 : 3, 384 :
 2, 367 : 2, 379 : 4 ; *Maduraik* : 34, 720 ; *Maṇi* :
 I : 4, II : 32, 41, III : 143, VIII : 41, XI : 8, 33,
 78, 134, 141 ; *Mullaip* : 45 ; *Murugu* : 114, 211 ;
Nālaḍi : 111 : 3, 376 : 3, 398 : 2 ; *Naṟ* : 20 : 5,
 23 : 1, 25 : 11, 50 : 2, 66 : 8, 77 : 10, 79 : 2,
 134 : 7, 136 : 9, 166 : 7, 173 : 10, 197 : 1, 9,
 212 : 8, 258 : 5, 300 : 1, 320 : 8, 330 : 9, 332 :
 4, 391 : 5 ; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 15 : 22, 40 : 12, 81 : 10,
 90 : 50 ; *Paḷṟ* : 109 : 2, 112 : 3, 229 : 3, 248 :
 1, 291 : 2, 396 : 1 ; *Pari* : 4 : 44, 6 : 14, 8 : 39,
 10 : 94, 11 : 81, 13 : 52 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 154 ;
Perumbāṇ : 13, 436 ; *Porunar* : 14 ; *Puṟam* :
 24 : 11, 31, 26 : 10, 36 : 3, 56 : 20, 77 : 4, 83 :
 2, 91 : 2, 97 : 10, 24, 113 : 8, 117 : 10, 176 : 1,
 229 : 23, 238 : 6, 239 : 1, 240 : 4, 241 : 2, 244 :
 2, 251 : 2, 272 : 5, 337 : 5, 339 : 6, 350 : 10,
 352 : 5, 370 : 23, 399 : 2 ; *Śilap* : IX : 52, 54,
 67, X : *Kaṭṭurai* : 2 : 63, 128, XII : 89, 90, 97,
 98, XIV : 137, XXI : 27, 56, 111, XXII : 10,
 XXIII : 24, 137, 152, 181, XXV : 67, 70,
 XXVII : 246, XXVIII : 5 ; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 95, 192 ;

Tiṇaimālai (150) : 63 : 3, 79 : 1, 125 : 3 ; *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50) : 13 : 4, 23 : 1 ; *Tirikaḍu* : 25 : 2 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 505 : 1.

(2) Metallic band for a pestle. *Aham* : 393 : 11 ; *Paḍiṟṟu* : quoted in *Tol. Puṟat* : 12 . Nach.

(3) Palam, a weight. *Kuṟaḷ* : 1031 : 1.

Toḍittalai Viḷuttanḍinār (தொடித்தலை விழுத்தண்டினர்) : Poet and author of *Puṟam* : 243, derives his name from an expression in line 12 of this poem ; he was a very old man suffering from cough using a walking stick.

Toḍittōt Tennavan (தொடித்தோன் தென்னவர்) : The same as *Toḍittōt Pāṇḍyan*. *Śilap* : XVII : *Paḍarkkaipparaval* : 22.

Toḍiyōḷ (தொடியோள்) : Kumari ; the Goddess of the Cape Comorin. Aḍiyāṟkkunallār says it is a river in the South ; the land to the South of the Cape Comorin was lost by sea erosion. Hence, we have *Toḍiyōḷ Pauvam* (the *Toḍiyōḷ* sea) and the *Toḍiyōḷ* river. *Śilap* : VIII : 1.

Toḍivaḷai (தொடிவலை) : The bracelet. *Śilap* : XXIX : *Dēvandi* *Śol* : 4.

Toḍukūḷi (தொடுகுழி) : Pits with burial ground for burying their dead. *Maṇi* : VI : 66.

Toḍutōl (தொடுதோல்) : Sandals of leather. *Aham* : 34 : 3, 101 : 9 ; *Perumbūṇ* : 169 ; *Paṭṭiṇap* : 265.

Toḍuppu (தொடுப்பு) : Seeds. *Maduraik* : 11 ; *Śilap* : XXVII : 246.

Toḍai (தொடை) : (1) arrow ; that which is shot out. *Aham* : 175 : 2.

(2) *Yāl* because the strings are attached to it. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 15 : 26.

(3) *Pūntoḍai viḷavu*, a floral festival. *Aham* : 187 : 8.

Toṇḍaham (தொண்டகம்) : A kind of large drum ; it belongs to *Kuṟiṇji* ; this was sounded to ward off wild animals. As '*Siṟu-parai*' (சிறுபறை) the small drum is mentioned in the same context (*Śilap* : XXIV : 16) as *Toṇḍaham*, the latter is perhaps

a large drum. *Aham* : 118 : 3; *Kuṟun* : 375 : 4; *Murugu* : 197; *Naṟ* : 104 : 5; *Śilap* : XXIV : 16.

Toṇḍi (தொண்டி): A town on the Chēra coast. *Aham* : 10 : 13, 60 : 7. place where Āmūr Śāttanār lived. *Aham* : 169; *Naṟ* : 8 : 9, 18 : 4, 169, 195 : 5. It belonged to Chēramān Kōkkōdai Mārban. *Puṟam* : 48 : 4; *Kuṟun* : 128 : 2, 210 : 3, 238 : 4. The cowherds lived here; it belonged to Naḷli; here a white variety of paddy was grown. *Aiṅṟu* : 171 : 3, 172 : 2, 173 : 2, 174 : 1, 175 : 4, 176 : 1, 177 : 4, 178 : 3, 179 : 3, 180 : 4; *Paḍiṟṟu* : VI Ten *Paḍiham* : 4 : 88 : 21; *Śilap* : XIV : 107. The *Toṇḍi* of *Śilap* is perhaps an east coast town, different from the Tyndis (*Toṇḍi*) of the Chēras on the west coast. The *Śilap* reference to an eastern *Toṇḍi* has led some scholars to imagine that it refers to some unidentified place in Malaya. Aḍiyār says that 'Toṇḍiyōr' in *Śilap* refers to 'those of the Chōḷa dynasty' and so in all probability the port was situated within the Chōḷa territory. It is also possible that the poet refers to the *Toṇḍi* of the west coast only and speaks of the ships which leave the west coast approaching the Pāṇḍyan kingdom from an eastern direction.

Toṇḍi Āmūr Śāttanār (தொண்டி ஆழிர்ச் சாத்தனார்): Poet and author of *Aham*. *Aham* : 169.

Toṇḍi Munṟuṟai (தொண்டி முன்றுறை): The fort of *Toṇḍi* belonging to Kuṭṭuvan. *Aham* : 290 : 13.

Toṇḍiyōr (தொண்டியோர்): (1) The people of *Toṇḍi*. *Puṟam* : 17 : 13.

(2) The Chōḷas at *Toṇḍi*. *Śilap* : XIV : 107.

Toṇḍu (தொண்டு): No. 9. Parimōl. says it refers to 'the basic cosmic principle'. *Pari* : 3 : 79.

Toṇḍai (தொண்டை): The *Toṇḍai nāḍu*. *Perumbāṇ* col.

Toṇḍaimān (தொண்டைமான்): (1) Lord of *Toṇḍaināḍu* and contemporary of *Adiyamān*. *Puṟam* : 95, 185 col.

(2) He ruled from Kāñchi. *Perumbāṇ* col.

Toṇḍaimān Iḷantiraiyan (தொண்டைமான் இளந்திரையன்): A ruler at Kāñchi and a subordinate of the Chōḷas at Puhār. The Tiraiyar were an ancient tribe ruling in the neighbourhood

of Vēṅkaṭam (Tirupati) and their henchmen ruled at Kāñchi, and so were called Iḷam Tiraiyan. They were called Toṇḍaimāns as the country they ruled over was the Toṇḍaināḍu abounding in Ātoṇḍai trees. Poet and author of *Nar* : 94, 99, 106; *Puṇam* : 185. He was the hero of Perumbāṇārūppaḍai. We do not know if he had anything to do with a work called 'Iḷantiraiyan' mentioned in *Iṇai Ahap* and *Nannūl Mailai*. He was treated as Kuṟunilamannan (feudatory) [*Tol. Marabu* : 83 *Pērā* com.] (He is said to have built a town called Tiraiyanūr) *Aham* : 213 : 1; *Perumbāṇ* : 29 : 31, 35. Nach. says the Tiraiyan came of the Chōḷa family. It is not known if this Toṇḍaimān was related to the one mentioned in *Puṇam* : 95 col.

Toṇḍaiyar (தெண்டையர்) : The heroes or warriors of Toṇḍaināḍu. Their hill was Vēṅkaṭam. Nach. says they wore the Toṇḍai leaves. *Aham* : 85 : 9, 213 : 1; *Kuṟun* : 260 : 6. Regional title of Iḷamtiraiyar. *Nar* : 106, the ancestor of Toṇḍaimān Iḷandiraiyan. *Prrumbāṇ* : 454.

Toyyaham (தேய்யகம்) : The ornament for the head worn by the women esp. dancers : it was called 'Talaippālai'. *Kali* : 28 : 6, 97 : 13, *Pari* : 7 : 46; *Śilap* : VI : 107.

Toyyil (தேய்யில்) : The picture of sugar cane etc. drawn on the breasts and arms of the lady love by the lover. *Aham* : 239 : 8; *Kali* : 18 : 2, 3, 24 : 15, 54 : 12, 64 : 8, 74 : 14, 15, 76 : 15, 111 : 17, 117 : 4, 125 : 8, 142 : 44, 143 : 33, 131 to 133, 144 : 34; *Kuṟun* : 276 : 4.

Tolkapilar (தொக்கிலர்) : Poet and author of *Aham* : 12, 282; *Kuṟun* : 14; *Nar* : 114, 276, 328, 399.

Tolkāppiam (தொக்காப்பியம்) : A work in three parts - Eḷuttu, Śol and Poruḷ on Tamil Grammar. Each major division of this work consists of nine chapters it deals with Aham and Puṇam literature, poetics, figures of speech and literary tradition in addition to dealing with orthography and syntax. It was written by Tolkāppiar and Iṇaiyanār Akapporuḷ urai tradition generally considers the work to belong to the II Tamil Śaṅgam. In all probability it is the earliest among extant Tamil works and belongs perhaps to the 3rd century B.C. *Tol. Śiṟappu* : 14.

Tolkāppian (தொக்காப்பியன்) : Author of Tolkāppiam. Nach. considers him to be Triṇadūmāgni son of Paraśurāma; and a

disciple of Agastya and mentions a quarrel between the two leading to the guru's non-recognition of his disciple's *magnum opus*. The insulted Tolkāppiar got his work approved in the court of Nilandarū Tiruvir Pāṇḍyan (Mikīrti) in the immediate presence of Adankūṭṭāśan, a schoolmate of Tolkāppiar and disciple of Agastya. Shorn of all legend, the grammarian can be ascribed to the 3rd cent. B.C. The Śīrappuppāyiram by Panambāranār (and the classmate of Tolkāppiar) mentioned Tolkāppiar's mastery of Aindiram-supposed to be a Sanskrit Grammar composed by one Indra. *Tol. Śīrappu* : 14.

Tolkuḍi (தொக்குடி) : (1) Halebid (Palaiya vīḍu) seems to be a translation of this old name which was therefore probably a place name *Puṇam* : 289 : 4.

(2) ancient warlike tribes. *Śilap* : XII : 21.

'*Toḷḷinnavil Yūnai*' (தொழிந்தவில் யானை) : 'The elephant that is noted for its military exploits'. Name of the 4th stanza of IX Ten *Paḍiṟṟu*.

Toḷḷirakai (தொழிற்கை) : The palm pose appropriate to Ahakkūttu in Tamilian dance. *Śilap* : III : 18.

Toḷḷinmahan (தொழின்மகன்) : Labourer. *Śīrupaṇṇch* : 50 : 3.

Toḷḷu (தொழு) : (1) Cattle Shed. *Aham* : 7 : 14, 253 : 16; *Kali* : 103 : 22. 104 : 60, 107 : 5, 110 : 13; *Nānmaṇi* : 63 : 2; *Nar* : 109 : 7.

(2) a kind of thorny plant. *Perumbāṇ* : 185.

Toḷḷuttai (தொழுத்தை) : Servant (slave) girl. *Nūlaḍi* : 326 : 4.

Toḷḷunai (தொழுதை) : The River Jumuna. *Aham* : 59 : 4; *Śilap* : XVI : 50, XVII : *Pāttu* : 10, 16.

Toḷḷunōi (தொழுதோய்) : Leprosy. *Ēlādi* : 57 : 1; *Nūlaḍi* : 123 : 2.

Toḷḷumban (தொழும்பன்) : Slave. *Tirikaḍu* : 67 : 1.

Toḷḷuvar (தொழுவர்) : (1) Slaves. *Nar* : 195 : 6.

(2) tillers of the soil. *Puṇam* : 24 : 1, 209 : 2.

Toḷḷū (தொழுஉ) : Cattle Shed. *Kali* : 107 : 4.

Toṟu (தொறு) : Sheep. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 13 : 1.

Tonmai (தொன்மை) : Antiquity. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 313 : 11, 549 : 2.

Tonnahar Śelvi (தொன்னகர்ச் செல்வி) : The queen of the Chēra. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 31 : 28.

Tōhai (தேகை): (1) peacock. *Aham* : 15 : 5, 194 : 11, 249 : 12, 266 : 15, 357 : 2, 378 : 5; *Aiṅguṟu* : 293 : 4, 294 : 1, 297 : 1, 300 : 1, 431 : 3; *Kuṟun* : 26 : 2, 347 : 3; *Naṟ* : 396 : 5.

(2) It eats the fruit of the bitter gourd. *Kuṟṇjip* : 191; *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 146.

(3) The Peacock's tail. *Pari* : 64.

Tōṭkōppu (தேட்கோப்பு): Knapsack containing usually food. *Nālaḍi* : 19 : 2, 328 : 2,

Tōṭṭi (தேட்டி): (1) The elephant prod or goad; it means also the elephant driver and thence any guard. *Aham* : 286 : 9; *Kali* : 138 : 2; *Kuṟaḷ* : 24 : 1; *Maṇi* : XXVII : 47; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 38 : 56, 40 : 27, 53 : 19, 62 : 11; *Pari* : 8 : 86, 10 : 49; *Tiraṭṭu* : 1 : 32; *Puṟam* : 14 : 4; *Śilap* : XIV : 169.

(2) Naḷḷi's hill. *Puṟam* : 150 : 25.

Tōḍu (தேடு): (1) leaves. *Aham* : 301; *Śilap* : XVI : 35; *Tol Poruḷ* : 642 : 1.

(2) ear-ring also called ōlai; this is derivative as originally bits of coloured dried leaf-strips were used as ear-rings. *Maṇi* : III : 118; *Naṟ* : 306 : 10; *Porunar* : 143; *Śilap* : VIII : 111, XXIII : 97, XXIX : *Seṅguṭ-tuvan Kūṟṟu* : 3.

Tōṇi (தோணி): Boat. *Aham* : 50 : 1; *Kuṟaḷ* : 1068 : 1; *Nālaḍi* : 136 : 1; *Naṟ* : 111 : 8; *Paḷa* : 344 : 3; *Puṟam* : 299 : 3, 343 : 6:

Tōppi (தோப்பி): Toddy. *Śiṟupāṇ* : 237. The toddy made of fermented paddy seeds. *Perumbāṇ* : 142.

Tōmaram (தோமரம்): a mace like weapon. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 54 : 14.

Tōyan Māṟan (தோயன் மாறன்): Basic name of Irudūr Kiḷḷān Tōyan Māṟan. *Puṟam* : 180 col.

*Tōraṇa Vāyi*¹ (தோரண வாயி): The decorated entrance or arch given to Karikālan by the King of Avanti; an ornamental gateway. *Śilap* : 104.

Tōriyamahaḷir (தோரியமகஹிர்): Elderly dancing women who have retired from their profession. *Śilap* : III : 134.

Tōriya Maḍandai (தோரிய மடந்தை): Elderly dancing women who have retired from their profession. *vide* also *Tōriya Mahaḷir*. *Śilap* : VI : 19, XIV : 155.

Tōrai (தோரை): A variety of paddy; bamboo. *Maduraik* : 287; *Malaipaḍu* : 121.

Tōl (தோல்): (1) Tense and pleasant speech (or writing) on desirable topics. *Kuṟaḷ* : 1043 : 1.

(2) Literary beauty; epic grandeur in style. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 313 : 11, 550 : 3.

(3) Part of a tree. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 643 : 1.

(4) elephant. *Puṟam* : 310 : 8.

(5) Sandals. *Aham* : 191 : 4, 368 : 1.

(6) Shield made of leather; shield of blue leather with looking glass provided, *Aham* : 24 : 14, 67 : 13, 123 : 10, 186 : 15, 217 : 8, 278 : 3, 336 : 10; *Kuṟaḷ* : 392 : 7; *Naṟ* : 197 : 11; *Padiṟṟu* : 45 : 16, 52 : 5, 62 : 2, 82 : 8, 83 : 3; *Puṟam* : 4 : 5, 7 : 6, 16 : 2, 17 : 34, 63 : 6, 97 : 16, 98 : 10, 285 : 4, 300 : 1, 311 : 7; *Śilap* : V : 81, XXVI : 198.

(7) The harness (of leather) of a horse. *Mullaip* : 72.

Tōlmidi (தோல்மிதி): Bellows. *Peṟumbāṇ* : 206.

Tōlin Tunnar (தோலின் துன்னர்): Makers of scabbards etc. in leather. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 39; *Śilap* : V : 32.

Tōlin Perukkam (தோலின் பெருக்கம்): The shining of many shields among the defenders of forts. *Uḷiṇai Tiḷai* in *Puṟam*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 67 : 3.

Tōḷi (தோழி): also *Toḷuttai*; slave girl. *Śirupañch* : 38 : 1.

Tōḷvaḷai (தோள்வளை): Armlet. *Pari* : 6 : 14, 9 : 55, 12 : 23.

Tōḷam (தோளம்): A very great number. *Pari* : *Tiraṭṭu* : 1 : 70.

Tōḷi (தோளி): A dance like game played by women. It is a part of 'Palvarikkūttu' a miscellaneous and variety programme.

(*vide Śilap. Araṅgēṟṟukāḍai* - urai). It was called Tōḷi, as it was part of the game to shrug one's shoulders (Tōḷ) as one danced about; perhaps the 'Tōḷnōkkam' of Tiruvāchakam also means this, *Aham* : 344 : 5.

Tōṟṟam (தோற்றம்) : Birth. *Maṇi* : XXX : 27. one of the twelve Iyalpus - natural characteristics of a creature's existence. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 107. It comes of the totality of 'actions'; old age disease, death, disgrace, sorrow, anxiety, bereavement come of this. *Maṇi* : XXX : 114. When action goes 'Tōṟṟam' disappears; when this goes birth also goes. Here a distinction is made between Tōṟṟam and birth as cause and effect. *Maṇi* : XXX : 114.

Tōṟṟōr Tēyvu (தோற்றோர் தேய்வு) : The sense of inferiority and disgrace of the defeated ones in battle. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 63 : 10.

Tōṇṟi (தோன்றி) : (1) The red Kāndaḷ flower; A bulbous Kārtti-gai flower, blossoming with the rains; a kind of creeper. *Aham* : 94 : 5, 164 : 6, 217 : 10, 218 : 20; *Aiṅguṟu* : 420 : 2; 440 : 3; *Kali* : 102 : 3; *Kuṟiñjip* : 90; *Kuṟun* : 107 : 1; *Mullaip* : 96; *Nar* : 221 : 2; *Pari* : 11 : 21, 14 : 15; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 118 : 1.

(2) The hill belonging to Tāmān Tōṇṟikkōn. *Puṟam* : 399 : 34.

Tōṇṟikkōn (தோன்றிக்கோள்) : The chieftain of Tōṇṟi hill; *vide* Tāmān Tōṇṟikkōn. *Puṟam* : 399 col.

Nakka Śūraṇar (நக்க சூரணர்): naked nomads; perhaps they were nomads who had settled at Mānakka Vāram (or the Nikobar Is). They were savages, cannibals and naked. *Maṇi* : XVI : 15, 39, 56.

Nakkaṇṇanār (நக்கண்ணனார்): Basic name of a poet Kiḍāṅgil Kulapati Nakkaṇṇanār. *Kuṟun* : 252.

Nakkaṇṇaiyār (நக்கண்ணையார்): (1) Basic name of a poetess. *Aham* : 252. This is another form of the word Kaṇṇagiyaṟ both meaning 'she of the eye of the sweet smile'. *Naṟ* : 19, 87.

(2) Basic name of Perumkoḷināygan mahāḷ Nakkaṇṇaiyār. *Puṟam* : 83, 84, 85.

Nakkanār (நக்கனார்): Basic name of Viriyūr Nakkanār. *Puṟam* : 332.

Nakkīranār (நக்கிரனார்): The same as Nakkīrar, Madurai Nakkīrar, Maduraikkaṇakkāyanār mahanār Nakkīranār; Kīran was his basic name. 'Na' and 'ār' being honorific. *Aham* : 36, 57, 78, 93, 120, 126, 141, 205, 227, 249, 253, 290, 310, 340, 346, 369, 389; *Kuṟun* : 78, 105, 161, 266, 280, 368; *Naṟ* : 31, 86, 197, 258, 340, 358, 367; *Puṟam* : 56, 189, 395; *Tirumurgāṟruppaḍai*, *Neḍunalvāḍai*.

Nahar (நகர்): House, temple, palace; town. (In English home and ham, meaning house and town derive from the same root). *Aham* : 15 : 11, 22 : 16, 35 : 2, 63 : 2, 205 : 13, 224 : 17, 232 : 13, 263 : 12, 296 : 12, 298 : 16, 311 : 2, 325 : 2, 385 : 5, 397 : 3; *Innā* : 37 : 2; *Kali* : 54 : 16, 70 : 17, 84 : 13, 97 : 16; *Kuṟiñjip* : 202; *Maduraik* : 169; *Maṇi* : I : 40, 41, II : 9, V : 141, VI : 105, VII : 24, 28, 128, IX : 20, 32, XVII : 65, 70, XIX : 132, XXII : 28, XXIV : 71, XXV : 176; 201, XXVI : 34, XXVIII : 80, 94, 102, 168, XXIX : 35, 40; *Murugu* : 238; *Naṟ* : 98 : 8, 127 : 4, 132 : 5, 143 : 2, 156 : 2, 159 : 7, 162 : 7, 305 : 3, 339 : 6, 361 : 6, 370 : 4; *Neḍunal* : 49, 90; *Padiṟṟu* : 21 : 12, 88 : 28; *Pari* : *tiraḷṭu* : 1 : 59; *Paṭṭinap* : 20, 57, 183; *Perumbāṇ* : 125, 298, 435, 440; *Puṟam* : 6 : 18, 23 : 9, 68 : 17, 70 : 7, 177 : 1, 198 : 16, 247 : 8, 250 : 6, 261 : 6, 272 : 4, 280 : 3, 281 : 6, 285 : 8, 287 : 9, 377 : 3, 383 : 6, 387 : 17, 390 : 6; *Śilap* : I : 44, IX : 1, XVI : 69, XXII : 150, XXVII : 200, 255; *Śirupāṇ* : 187.

Naharam (நகரம்) : Town, palace, temple. *Maduraik* : 484; *Paḷa* : 3 : 4; *Śilap Padiham* : 13, III : 168, IV : 84, V : 200, VI : 129, XIV : 9.

Nahunayamaraittal (நகுதயமறைத்தல்) : The conscious effort on the part of the lover and his lady love to suppress their feelings which if freely given vent to would make people laugh. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 261 : 2.

Nahulam (நகுலம்) : mongoose. *Maṇi* : XIX : 96; *Śilap* : XV : 54, XXV : 52.

Nahai (நகை) : (1) The Vetchi flowers. *Pari* : 8 : 48, 13 : 59.

(2) play ; games in which young ones engage. *Kuraḷ* : 871 : 1.

(3) Happiness ; smile which indicates this state of mind. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 251 : 1, 252 : 2.

(*Poruḷoḍḍupunarnda*) *Nahaimolī* (பொருளுெடுபுணர்ந்த நகை மொழி) : Satire, caricature etc. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 485 : 4.

Naṅgai (நங்கை) : Kaṇṇahī, the Pattini goddess. *Śilap* : *uraiperu Kaṭṭurai*.

Nachchāttanār (நச்சாத்தனார்) : Basic name of Aḷiśi Nachchāttanār. *Kuṟun* : 271.

Nachchumaram (நச்சுமரம்) : Poisonous plant. *Kuraḷ* : 1008 : 2.

Nachchellaiyār (நச்செல்லையார்) : Basic name of Kākkai-pāḍiniyār Nachchellaiyār. Chellai was the root name; *vide* Kākkai-pāḍiniyār Nachchellaiyār. *Kuṟun* : 210; *Paḍiṟru* : VI Ten *Padiham* : 13; *Puṟam* : 278.

Naṭpu (நட்டி) : (1) Friendly powers ; one of the auxiliary sources of sustenance for the king. *Kuraḷ* : 381 : 1, 79 ch. hdg.

(2) The fourth string in the Yāḷ. *Śilap* : VIII : 33.

Naṭpu Ārāidal (நட்டி ஆராய்தல்) : Choosing one's friend (allies). ch. hdg. *Kuraḷ* : 80 chap.

Naḍan (நடன்) : Dancer or actor. *Pari* : 22 : 42.

Naḍu (நடு) : island formed at the confluence of rivers ; Tirumāl resides in such places i.e., Araṅgam. *Pari* : 2 : 25, 4 : 67.

Naḍukku (நடுக்கு): Fear of accidents and untoward events. *Puṇam* : 2 : 20; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 260 : 9.

Naḍukal (நடுகல்): Hero stone; A planted stone is made to stand as a monument for the dead soldier and worshipped; heroes in any walk of life were thus deified. The Pattini, a 'hero' in her own right, also gets a Naḍukal around which a temple is built. Probably all primitive temple worship had a similar origin. Vetchittiṇai in *Puṇam*. The warrior's name and achievements were inscribed on the Naḍukal; and (these were lithic inscriptions) the peacock's plumage ornamented it. Near it the spear and the shield were placed. It was daily worshipped. Rows of these Naḍukals could be seen on the country side. *Aham* : 365 : 4 says the elephants mistook the Naḍukal for a real soldier and worried it; it looks as if the Naḍukal was an image of the departed soldier and made in his likeness. *Aham* : 35 : 8, 53 : 11, 67 : 9, 10, 11, 131 : 11, 289 : 3, 297 : 7, 343 : 5, 365 : 4, 387 : 15; *Aiṅguṟu* : 352 : 2; *Aintiṇai* (50) : 35 : 2; *Paṭṭiup* : 79; *Puṇam* : 221 col. 221 : 13, 223 : 3, 232 : 3, 261 : 15, 306 : 4, 314 : 3, 329 : 2; *Śilap* : XXVIII hdg. of canto *Padiham* : 84; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 60 : 19.

Naḍukaṟkāḍai (நடுகற்காடை): dealing with the setting up of the stone idol of Kaṇṇahi in the Pattinikkūṭṭam. ch. hdg. of canto XXVIII : *Śilap*.

Naḍuvumilai (நடுவுநிலை): Samanilai; A state of mind neutral to happiness and sorrow. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 260 : 2.

Naḍuvunilaittiṇai (நடுவுநிலைத்திணை): Pālai; the derived Tiṇai among the Ahattiṇai. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 9 : 1.

Naḍuvunilaimai (நடுவுநிலைமை): neutrality. *Kuṟaḷ* : 12 ch. hdg.

Naṇḍu (நாண்டு): The story of a crab helping a Brahmin is found in *Paḷa* 111 : 2; supposed to be a creature with but four senses. *Kuṟun* : 117 : 2; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 586 : 1.

Nattattanār (நத்தத்தனார்): Basic name of Iḍaikaḷināṭṭu Nallūr Nattattanār, author of *Śiṟupāṇ*. *Śiṟupāṇ* col.

Nandar (நந்தர்): The kings who ruled at Pāṭali. *Aham* : 265 : 4.

Nandan (நந்தன்): The Nanda. It is to be noted that this word is in the singular. Mahāpadma Nanda was wealthy and famous for that, as he possessed riches equal to the huge number

designated 'Mahāpadmam'. In Tamil also Tāmarai, Āmbal etc. indicated huge numbers. *Aham* : 251 : 5.

Nandāvilakku (நந்தாவிளக்கு) : (1) The lamp that never goes out. *Paṭṭinap* : 247.

(2) Sarasvati Dēvi, the Goddess of learning. *Maṇi* : XIV : 18.

Nandi (நந்தி) : (1) The bull-God who guards the entrance to Śiva's presence. *Śilap* : XXII : 19.

(2) A flower called Nandyāvaṭṭai. *Kuṟiñjip* : 91

Nandu (நந்து) : Conch shell; affixed as an ornament to the forer head of the elephant; also snail. It is supposed to possess only two senses. *Aham* : 246 : 1; *Naṟ* : 280 : 7; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 23 : 21; *Paḷa* : 69 : 4, 245 : 4; *Puṟam* : 266 : 4; *Śilap* : X : 91, XXVI : 202; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 584 : 1, 618 : 1.

Nappaśalaiyār (நப்பசலையார்) : (1) Basic name of Kumiḷiññāḷalār Nappaśalaiyār. *Aham* : 160.

(2) of Mārūkkattu Nappaśalaiyār. *Naṟ* : 304; *Puṟam* : 37 col. 39, 126, 174, 226, 280, 383.

Nappanṇanār (நப்பண்ணனார்) : Poet and author of *Paripāḍal* : 19 on Muruhan.

Nappālattanār (நப்பாலத்தனார்) : (1) Basic name of Mārūkkattuk-kāmakkaṇi Nappālattanār. *Aham* : 377.

(2) of Maduraikkāmakkaṇi Nappālattanār. *Aham* : 204.

(3) Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 240.

Nappālanār (நப்பாலனார்) : vide Pālanār.

Nappinnai (நப்பின்னரை) : The favourite wife of Kaṇṇan. *Innā* : 22 : 2.

Nappūdanār (நப்பூதனார்) : Basic name of Kāviriṇṇūmpaṭṭinattuppon Vāṇiganār Mahanār Nappūdanār. Author of Mullaippāṭṭu. *Mullaip* col.

Nambi (நம்பி) : A hero among men, corresponds to naṅgai among women. *Śilap* : III : 168.

Nambi Kuṭṭuyanār (நம்பி குட்டுவனார்) : Perhaps he belonged to the Chēra family. Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 109, 243; *Naṟ* : 236, 345.

Nambi Neḍuñṇeliyan (நம்பி நெடுஞ்செழியன்): Perhaps a member of the Pāṇḍyan family. *Puṟam* : 239 col.

Nambiyar (நம்பியர்): chiefs, leaders. *Śilap* : XIV : 100.

Namai (நமை): The Button tree. *Tol. Eluttu* : 282 : 1.

Nayam (நயம்): of four kinds : orṟumai, vṟṟumai, purivinmai, Iyalpu nalam. *Maṇi* : XXX : 35, 217.

Nayavan (நயவன்): Musician, connoisseur, critic. *Aham* : 212 : 6.

Naraham (நரகம்): Hell. *Maṇi* : XXII : 176.

Narahar (நரகர்): (1) One of the six varieties of creatures. (Is it Nāhar?) (Did the Dravidians treat the pre-Dravidian Nāgās as another order of beings in the earlier days, just as the Āryans might have treated the cis-vindhya as Rākshasās etc? Nāgaloka and Narakaloka became nether lokas; here if Kīlloka is Kīlakkulōka or eastern lands, Narakarōka should not be confused into the Narakam (hell) of the Sanskrit mythology. This is further strengthened by the belief that Naroka is hell full of misery and suffering while the Nagaloka or the Narakaloka was a place where unadulterated happiness was to be had. *Maṇi* : XI : 69, XXIV : 47, 133, XXV : 41, XXX : 57, 74.

(2) The Narakas (hells) were of eight kinds. *Maṇi* : VI : 181, XXII : 176.

(3) Cheats. *Maṇi* : I : 23.

(4) Sinners. *Paḷa* : 27 : 4.

(5) One of the three superior orders of creation : Makkaḷ, (Men), Dēvar, Narahar. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 161.

Narahan (நரகன்): Sinner. *Śilap* : XV : 84.

Narahu (நரகு): hell. *Innā* : 14 : 4; *Maṇi* : XVI : 89, XXIV : 110, XXX : 50.

Narandam (நரந்தம்): A kind of grass, or reed. The bitter orange or Nārattai; the flower of Nārattai. *Aham* : 141 : 26,

266 : 4; *Kali* : 54 : 5; *Kuṟiñṇip* : 94; *Kuṟun* : 52 : 3; *Maduraik* : 553; *Maṇi* : III : 162; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 11 : 22; *Pari* : 7 : 11, 16 : 15; *Porunar* : 238; *Puṟam* : 132 : 4, 235 : 8, 302 : 4.

Narandai (நரந்தை) : Narandam. *Śilap* : XII : 76.

Narambin maṟai (நரம்பின் மறை) : The Gandharva vēda; or the art of music : *Yāl nūl*. *Tol. Eluttu* : 33 : 3.

Narambu (நரம்பு) : (1) The string of the *Yāl*; also the particular tune appropriate to the string. *Aham* : 109 : 2, 279 : 11, 318 : 6, 355 : 5, 374 : 8; *Kali* : 8 : 10, 33 : 22, 118 : 15, 142 : 4; *Kuṟiñṇip* : 147; *Maṇi* : IV : 70; *Naṟ* : 17 : 11, 35 : 5, 139 : 4, 200 : 8, 212 : 4, 300 : 8, 380 : 7; *Paḷa* : 228 : 4; *Puṟam* : 109 : 15, 135 : 5, 164 : 11, 302 : 6, 308 : 1, 318 : 5; *Śilap* : III : 59, V : 222, VII : 1 : 11, 1 : 3, XXVIII : 32; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 227.

(2) (Puri) *Narambu* ; The tuned strings of the *Yāl*. *Pari* : 7 : 77, 18 : 51.

Narambu uḷardal (நரம்பு உளர்தல்) : Stroking the strings of the *Yāl*. *Pari* : 9 : 63.

Nari (நரி) : Fox, jackal. It was shy and dangerous. It ate up the corpses of the victims of highway robbers; these poultry were worried by the fox; there was a variety known as 'veṇṇari' (the white fox); 'crying Nari Nari' made the rural folk desist from their routine outdoor work, like crying 'wolf'. Kaundi Adigaḷ cursed an undesirable couple to be transformed into 'Nari', which shows that it was a despised being. *Aham* : 193 : 10, 274 : 10, 337 : 15, 375 : 6; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 34 : 3; *Kuṟaḷ* : 500 : 1; *Maṇi* : VI : 74, 110, XIII : 65, XXIX : 105, 107; *Naṟ* : 164 : 9, 352 : 5; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 22 : 35; *Paḷa* : 22 : 4, 80 : 3, 177 : 4, 244 : 4, 290 : 3; (Kuru) *Nari Puṟam* : 291 : 4, 359 : 3, 369 : 16, 373 : 37; *Śilap* : X : 232, 235; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 113 : 3; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 564 : 1, 621 : 1.

Nariverūttalaiyār (நரிவெருத்தலையார்) : There is a legend about this poet that his body had been transformed grotesquely and that when he met Karuvūr ēṟiya Ōlvāḷ Kopperuñjēral Irumporai his body became normal. If this is true, perhaps

his name is derived from that fact. Poet and author of *Kuṟuṇ* ; 5, 236 ; *Puṟam* : 5, 195.

Narai ān (நாரை ஆன்) : old cow. *Paḷa* : 48 : 4.

Naraimuḍi neṭṭimaiyār (நாரமுடி நெட்டிமையார்) : Perhaps this name describes the poet's grey hair and long lashes. Poet and author of *Aham* ; 339.

Nalhuravu (நல்ஊறு) : Poverty. Nach. derives this from *Nalha + ūrdal* i.e., 'going to one with a view to taking' which is indicative of poverty. *Kuṟaḷ* : 106 ch. hdg.

Nallachchutanār (நல்லச்சுதனார்) : author of *Paripāḍal* : 21 on Muruganār. He set the tune for *Pari* ; 16, 17, 18, 20.

Nallanduvan(ār) [நல்லந்துவன்(னார்)] : Full name of Anduvan ; the same as Madurai Āṣiriyar Nallanduvanār ; he was the author of Neydal Kali in *Kalittogai* and he was the editor and author of the invocatory song of that anthology. E. V. Anantarama Iyer reads the name 'Navvanduvanār', a reading not generally accepted. The attempt to distinguish Nallanduvanār, the editor of *Kalittogai*, the author of *Paripāḍal* : (6, 8, 11 and 20), and the poet referred to in *Aham* : 59 from one another by scholars like S. Vaiyapuri is neither definitive nor authoritative. *Kali* : *Neydal* : *Invoc.* Song. vide Anduvan. Editor of *Kalittogai* *Aham* : 59. Poet and author of *Aham* ; 43 ; *Naṟ* : 88 ; *Pari* : 6, 8, 11, 20. *Neyḷal* ; *Kali*.

Nallaḷṣiyār (நல்லḷṣியார்) : Poet and author of *Pari* : 16 on Vaiyai and 17 on Murugan.

Nallāvūr (நல்லாவூர்) : Town to which Nallāvūr Kiḷār belonged. *Aham* : 86 ; *Naṟ* : 154.

Nallāvūr Kiḷār (நல்லாவூர் கிழார்) ; Poet and author of *Aham* : 86 ; *Naṟ* : 154.

Nallāl (நல்லான்) : Tirumahal. *Nānmaṇi* ; 43 : 2.

Nalli Ādan (நல்லி ஆதன்) ; Basic name of Ōymān Nalli Ādan. *Puṟam* : 376 col.

Nalliśainilai (நல்லிசைநிலை) ; The situation of the soldier being infuriated by his king being killed by enemy subterfuge. *Tumbaittiṇai* in *Puṟam*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 72 : 15.

Nalliśai Vañji (நல்லிசை வஞ்சி) : A *Puṟam* *Tuṟai*. *Puṟam* : 23 col.

Nalliyakkōḍan (நல்லியக்கோடனர்): Basic name of Ōymānāṭṭu Nalliyakkōḍan; hero of Śirupāṇārṇruppaḍai. Chief of Māvilaṅgai (Nal+Iyam+Kōḍan). *Puṇam* : 176 col., 176 : 7; *Śirupāṇ* : col., 126, 269.

Nalliraiyanār (நல்லிறையனார்): Poet and author of *Puṇam* : 393.

Nallurittiran (நல்லுருத்திரன்): Basic name of Chōḷan Nallurutinār. *Puṇam* : 190 col.

Nallūr (நல்லூர்): (1) A town in Idaikkalināḍu to which Nattatanār belonged. *Śirupāṇ* col.

(2) Pēhan and Evvi ruled over Nallūrs. *Puṇam* : 24 : 17, 144 : 14.

(3) To which Śirumēdaiyār belonged. *Naṇ* : 282.

Nallūr Śirumēdāviyār (நல்லூர் சிறுமேதாவியார்): Poet and author of *Naṇ* : 282.

Nalleḷuniyār (நல்லெழுவியார்): Poet and author of *Pari* : 13 on Tirumāl.

Nalloḷiyār (நல்லொளியார்): *vide* Nalvēḷiyār.

Nalvaḷudiyār (நல்வழுதியார்): Poet and author of *Pari* : 12 on Vaiyai.

Nalvīḷakkanār (நல்விளக்கனார்): Poet and author of *Naṇ* : 85.

Nalvinai (நல்வினை): Śīlam (Pañchaśīlam) and Dharma. *Maṇi* : XXX : 76.

Nalvēḷḷiyār (நல்வெள்ளியார்): (1) Basic name of Madurai (Ōlaik-kaḍaiyattār) Nalvēḷḷiyār. *Kuṇun* : 365; *Naṇ* : 7, 47, 250.

(2) Basic name of Mukkāl Āśān Nalvēḷḷaiyan. *Naṇ* : 272.

Nalvēḷiyār (நல்வெளியார்): Rdg. Nalloḷiyār. Poet and author of *Aham* : 32.

Nalvēṭṭanār (நல்வேட்டனார்): Basic name of Miḷai Kiḷān Nalvēṭṭanār. Poet and author of *Kuṇun* : 341; *Naṇ* : 53, 210, 292, 349.

Nalaṅkiḷḷi (நலங்கிள்ளி): Basic name of Chōḷan Nalaṅkiḷḷi; 'Ilavandikaip paḷlittuṇṇiya Nalaṅkiḷḷi Śēṭṭ Senni'. *Puṇam* : 27, 27 : 10, 28, 29. 30, 31, 32, 33, 43, 44, 45, 47, 61, 73, 75, 225 : 10, 382 : 5.

Nalampunainduraittal (நலம்புனைந்துரைத்தல்) : chap. hdg. *Kuṟaḷ* : 112 ch. hdg, on 'The lover praising the virtues of the lady love'.

Nalamperutirumaṇi (நலம்பெறுதிருமணி) : 'The gem that is certified best by the lapidaries' ; name of the 4th stanza of VIII Ten of *Padiṟṟu*.

Nalan (நலன்) : beauty, simile is born of this. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 279 : 1.

Nalidal (நலிதல்) : harassing others ; a characteristic lending itself for dramatisation. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 260 : 4.

Navvi (நவ்வி) : Young deer. *Aham* : 7 : 10 ; *Kuṟun* : 282 : 3 ; *Maduraik* : 275 ; *Naṟ* : 124 : 6 ; *Puṟam* : 2 : 21 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 567 : 1, 612 : 1.

Navi (நவி) : axe ; vide *Naviyam*. *Puṟam* : 270 : 12.

Naviyam (நவியம்) : axe. *Puṟam* : 23 : 8, 36 : 7 ; *Śilap* : XV : 205.

Naviram (நவிரம்) : A hill. *Malaipaḍu* : 82, 579.

Naḷḷi (நள்ளி) : Basic name of Kaṇḍīrakkōpperunaḷḷi. 'He was chief of the Tōṭṭi hill ; and a leader of the archers. He was one of the seven great patrons. Tōṭṭi where the cowherds resided belonged to him. He used to supply to poor householders all their material needs. *Aham* : 152 : 15, 238 : 14 ; *Kuṟun* : 210 : 1 ; *Pari* : 10 : 85 ; *Puṟam* : 148, 149, 150, 148 : 1, 149 : 1, 150 : 28, 158 : 6 ; *Śirupāṇ* : 107.

Naḷḷiruḷ Nāri (நள்ளிருள் நாரி) : The 'night queen' called Iruvāṭchi flower. The Tusean Jasmine. *Kuṟiñjip* : 94.

Naḷinam (நலினம்) : Lotus. *Pari* : 5 : 12.

Naṟśēndanār (நற்சேந்தனார்) : (1) Basic name of Koḍimaṅgalattu Vātuli Naṟśēndanār. (Possibly Vātuli indicates that he belonged to the Vātula gotra). *Aham* : 179, 232.

(2) Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 128.

Naṟṟaṅkoṟṟanār (நற்றங்கொற்றனார்) : Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 136.

Naṟṟamanār (நற்றமனார்) : Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 133.

Naṟṟāmanār (நற்குமனார்) : Poet and author of *Aham* : 92.

(*Kaivaṇ Komān*) *Naṟṟērkkuṭṭuvan* [(கைவன் கோமான்) நற்றேர்க் குட்டுவன்]: A Chēra ruler who ruled over Kaḷumalam. *Aham* : 270 : 9.

Naṟavam (நறவம்): A fragrant creeper. *Kuṟiñjip* : 91 ; *Pari* : 6 : 49, 12 : 80.

Naṟavu (நறவு): (1) Toddy; honey. *vide* *Naṟā*. *Aham* : 19 : 9, 36 : 17, 61 : 10, 77 : 16, 83 : 8, 96 : 1, 173 : 16, 196 : 1, 221 : 1, 262 : 16, 296 : 9 ; *Kali* : 40 : 12, 99 : 1, 147 : 54 ; *Naṟ* : 276 : 9 ; *Pari* : 8 : 75, 10 : 75 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 386 ; *Porunar* : 238 ; *Puṟam* : 91 : 3, 114 : 4, 116 : 16, 125 : 8, 261 : 2, 262 : 1, 297 : 6, 364 : 6. 384 : 12, 396 : 8, 400 : 14 ; *Śilap* : XXV : 27 ; *Śṭrupāṇ* : 51.

(2) The flower called ' *Naṟām* ' ; it is also called ' *Piḍavu* '. *Kali* : 84 : 22, 105 : 41 ; *Naṟ* : 25 : 2.

(3) A town in the Chēra country ; *Āḍukōṭṭpāṭṭu* Chēral *Ādan* lived here for sometime. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 60 : 12.

Naṟā (நா): (1) honey or toddy. *Kuṟaḷ* : 1090 : 1 ; *Nānmaṇi* : 80 : 4 ; *Pari* : 7 : 62, 64 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 345 ; *Śilap* : VII : 30 : 1.

(2) The flower ' *Naṟavam* '. *Pari* : 7 : 63.

Naṟai (நறை): (1) A creeper; also called ' *Pachchilai* '. *Porunar* : 238 ; *Puṟam* : 168 : 15.

(2) incense. *Puṟam* : 329 : 3.

(3) honey. *Aham* : 242 : 18, 257 : 2, 282 : 9 ; *Pari* : 8 : 26.

(4) sandalwood. *Pari* : 17 : 6.

(5) Ahil, an aromatic wood. *Pari* : 14 : 20.

Naṟaikkāi (நறைக்காய்): The fruit of a tree, yielding strong aromatic scent, the nutmeg ; used as medicine as well as spice ; also called *Śātikkāi*. *Murugu* : 190.

Nankaṇiyār (நன்கணியார்): Poet ; an astrologer, probably an ascetic : *vide* *Pakkuḍukkai* *Nankaṇiyār*. *Puṟam* : 194.

Nanbalūr (நன்பலூர்): Place to which *Śiṟumēdāviyār* belonged. *Aham* : 94, 394.

Nanbalūr Śiṟumēdāviyār (நன்பலூர்ச் சிறுமேதாவியார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 94, 394.

Nanmārbānār (நன்மார்பனார்): Basic name of Karuvūr Nanmārbānār. *Aham* : 277.

Nanmāraṇ (நன்மாரன்): Basic name of Pāṇḍyan Chittiramāḍattu ttuñjiya Nanmāraṇ. *Puṇam* : 55, 56, 57, 59, 196, 198.

Nanmullaiyār (நன்முல்லையார்): Basic name of Poet Alḷūr Nanmullaiyār. *Aham* : 46.

Nanmoḷi (நன்மொழி): Good omen. *Mullaip* : 17.

Nanṇā (நன்றா): A hill in the Chēra country on top of which Śelvakaḍuṅḡ Vāḷi Ādan stood and granted to the poet Kapilar all the land he surveyed. *Paḍiṇṇu* : VII : Ten *Paḍiham*.

Nanṇiyil Śelvam (நன்றியில் செல்வம்): *Kuṇṇal* : 101 ch. hdg.

Nannan (நன்னன்): There were more than one chieftain of this name ruling at different places in the Tamil country.

1. He was a great patron; the Eḷiśaikunṇam existed in his land. *Aham* : 152, 349 : 8.
2. He was chief of Punnāḍu. *Aham* : 396 ; 2.
3. The Parambu hill belonged to him. *Aham* : 356 : 8, 19.
4. Once when he had gone out hunting, his port was besieged by enemies who could not be resisted by the besieged; but Nannan who returned from the hunt in the meanwhile defeated the besiegers and saved the fort. *Aham* : 392 : 27.
5. His tutelary tree was the mango; once the Kōśar cut this tree by a stratagem and entered his territory. *Kuṇṇu* : 73 : 2, 138.
6. Viyalūr and Pāḷi near Eḷilkunṇam and Pāram belonged to him. *Aham* : 15 ; 10, 97 : 12, 142 : 9, 152 : 12, 173 : 16.
7. He was involved in the battle of Kaḷumalam. He defeated a chief called Piṇḍan. *Aham* ; 44 : 7.
8. He was defeated by Kalaṅgāikkaṇṇi Nārmuḍi Chēral in the battle of Vāhaipperunturai. *Aham* : 199 : 20, 208 : 14.
9. Once he conquered his enemies, sheared off the hair from the heads of their women and caused all that hair to be twisted into ropes which were used to bind the elephants. *Nar* : 270 : 9.

10. He was the chief of Koṅkāṇam. *Naṟ* : 391 : 6.
11. He was chief of Pūḷi nāḍu ; histutelary tree was Vāhai (the bay tree) and so must be different from Nannan whose tutelary tree was the mango; it was he who was defeated by Nārmuḍi Chēral. *Padiṟṟu* : IV : 10 : 14, 15, IV Ten *Padiham* : 88 : 10.
12. A petty chieftain whose birthday was celebrated with grat *eclat*. *Maduraik* : 618 ; *Puṟam* : 151.
13. He was the forefather of Iḷavichchikkō. *Puṟam* : 151 : 8.
14. He was the father of Nannan hero of *Malaipaḍukaḍām*. *Malaipaḍu* col.
15. The hero of *Malaipaḍukaḍām*. He was a vēḷ. He was called Nannan Vēḷmā ; and Śēṅgan Mā was his town ; Naviram was his hill ; Śēyāru was his river. Palkunṟakkōttam was his kōttam in Toṇḍaimaṇḍalam. (Śēṅgam and cheyyāru now in the Arcot Dt) His wife was a model of conjugal virtue. Shewared a flag in honour of that reputation. *Malaipaḍu* col.
16. He was a cruel tyrant who killed a young girl for having carelessly eaten up a mango washed away by the stream. *Kuṟun* : 292 : 5.

Nannan udiyan (நன்னன் உதியன்) : Perhaps he was a distant scion of the Chēra clan and so was also called Udiyan ; he was a Vēḷ. *Aham* : 258 : 1.

Nannāhanār (நன்னுகனார்) : (1) Basic name of Puṟattiṇai Nannāhanār. *Puṟam* : 376, 379, 381, 384.

(2) The same as No. 1 ; poet and author of *Puṟam* : 176, 376, 379, 381, 382. He wrote the music for *Pari-pāḍal* : 12.

Nannāhaiyār (நன்னுகையார்) : Basic name of a poetess, Kachchip-pēṭṭu Nannāhaiyār. *Kuṟun* : 30, 118, 172, 180, 192, 197, 287, 325.

Nannudal viṟali (நன்னுதல் விறலி) : name of stanza 7 of *Padiṟṟu* : V Ten.

Nannūḷ (நன்னூல்) : The Vēdas. *Maṇi* : VI : 169, XIII : 59, 69.

Nanavu (நனவு) : Toddy or honey. *Kali* : 147 : 58.

Nanai (நனை) : Toddy. *Aham* : 23 : 3, 25 : 6, 166 : 1, 189 : 12 ; *Puṟam* : 360 ; 4, 396 : 16 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 642 : 3.

Nāha(*nāl*) *nagar* (நாக(நர்) நகர்): 'Svargham'' says Aḍiyārka. but Arumpada calls. it 'Nāhar ulagam'. *Śilap* : I : 21.

Nāhanāḍu (நாகநாடு): The land of eternal bliss; Aḍiyārka calls it 'Pavaṇam' or 'Nāgalōkam'; Arumpada. however, calls it 'Dēvar ulagam'. In Maṇimēkalai it is called 'Kīḷnila-maruṅgu' but 'Kīḷnilam' perhaps does not mean 'netherland' but only 'the eastern land'; it is said that 400 yojanas of this land perished along with Puhār. The two kings of this land fought between themselves for the possession of the Daruma Pidihai at Maṇipallavam; but were persuaded by the Buddha to surrender it in favour of the Buddhist devotees. *Maṇi* : VIII : 54, IX : 21, 58, XXIV : 54, XXV : 178, XXIX : 3; *Śilap* : I : 21.

Nāhapuram (நாகபுரம்): The capital of Puṇḍarājan's kingdom. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 169.

Nāham (நாகம்): (1) Cobra. *Aham* : 138 : 17; *Innā* : 30 : 1; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 26 : 3; *Kār* : 20 : 3; *Kuṇṇal* : 763 : 2; *Maṇi* : VII : 131, XX : 98, XXV : 195; *Nālaḍi* : 66 : 3, 164 : 1, 240 : 3, 4; *Nānmaṇi* : 12 : 2; *Naṇ* : 37 : 8; *Pari* : 5 : 24; *Puṇam* : 37 : 2; *Śilap* : V : 124, XIII : 58, XXV : 18; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 13 : 3, 107 : 3; *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50) : 28 : 2.

(2) a tree - Śurapunnai the long leaved gamboge. *Kainnilai* : *Kuṇṇi* : 12 : 1; *Kali* : 39 : 3; *Kuṇṇijip* : 94; *Maṇi* : III : 162; *Murugu* : 302; *Naṇ* : 82 : 6; *Pari* : 12 : 4, 80; *Tiraṭṭu* : 2 : 3; *Porunar* : 209; *Śilap* : XII : 76, XIII : 152; *Śirupāṇ* : 88, 108, 116; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 16 : 1, 117 : 2.

(3) The Dēvalōka. *Puṇam* : 367 : 1; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 28 : 2.

(4) Elephant. *Aham* : 73 : 12; *Neḍunal* : 47; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 7 : 1, 13 : 4, 117 : 2.

Nāhampōttanār (நாகம்பெரந்தனார்): i.e., Pōttanār son of Nāhanār; perhaps Pōttan is derived from Pōttu. *Kuṇun* : 282.

Nāhar (நாகர்): Dēvar. Maṇimūkalai says that the Nāhar were nōmads (Śāraṇar) and cannibals. *Maṇi* : XII : 96, XVI : 15 : 39 ; *Nānmaṇi* : 63 : 2 ; *Pari* : 11 : 67 ; *Tiraṭṭu* : 1 : 59.

Nāhariham (நாகரிஹம்): Sense of obligation ; is not necessarily concerned with 'Nagara' - a city. but with 'Nāgar'. *Kuṟaḷ* : 0 : 2 ; *Naṟ* : 355.

Nāhariyar (நாகரியர்): or Śaṅga Varuṇar ; poet who wrote. *Puṟam* : 360.

Nāhan (நாகன்): (1) Basic name of Maduraittamiḷkūttan, father of Dēvanār. *Aham* : 164.

(2) Father of Kumaran in Eḷḷuppnarī Nāhan Kumaranār. *Aham* : 138, 240.

(3) Basic name of Nālai Kiḷḷān Nāhan, a general of the Pāṇḍyan armies. *Puṟam* : 179.

(4) Father of Pūttan ; author of *Kuṟun* : 282.

(5) A Nāga. *Maṇi* : XVI : 106.

Nāhanār (நாகனார்): (1) The poet who wrote the music for *Pari-pāḍal* : 11.

(2) Basic name of Ammayyanāhanār. *Naṟ* : 252.

(3) Basic name of Muppōr Nāhanār. *Naṟ* : 314.

(4) Basic name of Tīnmidi Nāhanār or Tīnmidi Nāhanār. *Kuṟun* : 111.

(5) Basic name of Vellāikkuḍināhanār: *Naṟ*, 158, 196 ; *Puṟam* : 35.

Nāhu (நாகு): Cow ; Heifer ; she - buffalo. *Aham* : 64 : 12, 146 : 3 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 445 : 3 ; *Kali* : 109 : 4, 110 : 14, 113 : 28, 116 : 4 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 165 ; *Puṟam* : 261 : 13 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 558 : 2, 618 : 1.

Nāhaiyār (நாகையார்): Basic name of the daughter of Añjiyattai, author of *Aham* : 352.

Nāñjil (நாஞ்சில்): (1) plough. *Aham* : 42 : 5, 141 : 5 ; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 40 : 1 ; *Kali* : 8 : 5 ; *Kār* : 19 : 1 ; *Padiṟṟu* : II : 9 : 17, III : 5 : 1, 6 : 2, 58 : 17 ; *Pari* : 1 : 5, 4 : 39, 15 : 57, 20 : 53 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 199 ; *Puṟam* : 19 : 11, 20 : 11, 40 : 1, 56 : 4, 138 : 8 ; *Śilap* : XXII : 66, 80.

(2) A hill ; its chief was Nāñjil Vaḷḷuvan. *Puṟam* : 137 : 12, 380 col, 380 : 9.

Nāñjil Porunan (நாஞ்சில் பொருநர்): Ruler of Nāñjil Nāḍu ; i.e., the territory containing Nāñjil hill ; a name for Nāñjil Valluvan ; he was Tennavar Maṇavan ; Nāñjil Valluvan is said to have assisted the Chēras also. His basic name was Kandan. *Puṇam* : 137 : 12, 139 : 8, 140 : 1, 380 : 9.

Nāñjil Valluvan (நாஞ்சில் வள்ளுவர்): *vide* Nāñjil Porunan. *Puṇam* : 137, 138, 139. 140, 380.

Nāñjilān (நாஞ்சிலார்): The plough was Balaraman's weapon. *Kali* : 36 : 1.

Nāñjilōn (நாஞ்சிலோர்): Tirumāl. *Pari* : 13 : 33.

Nāṭkaḷ (நாட்கள்): morning hour. *Puṇam* : 123 : 1.

Nāṭṭam (நாட்டம்): (1) Enquiry ; the deliberate justice of a king. *Puṇam* : 35 : 70.

(2) The Divine sight (of the third eye) of Śiva. *Pari* : 5 : 30.

(3) Astrology. *Padiṇṇu* : 21 : 1.

Nāṭpali (நாட்பலி): The daily sacrifice offered to the idol or image ; such a sacrifice was offered to the Naḍukal (hero stone); this was offered early in the morning. *Aham* : 287 : 6, 289 : 3 ; *Puṇam* : 329 : 2 ; *Śilap* : *uraipeṇu*.

Nāḍahakkanihai (நாடகக்கனிகை): Maṇimēkalai. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 75.

Nāḍaham (நாடகம்): Drama (or the countryside) or dance. *Ēladi* : 25 : 2 ; *Maṇi* : II : 30, IV : 51, XVIII : 58, XIX : 80, XXIV : 23, XXV : 82 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 113 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 55 ; *Śilap* : VI : 21 ; *Padiham* : 15 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 53 : 1.

Nāḍaha mahāḷir (நாடக மகலிர்): Dancing girls. *Śilap* : XXVI : 128, 141.

Nāḍahamaḍandai (நாடகமடந்தை): dancing girls ; courtesans. *Maṇi* : IV : 51 ; *Śilap* : XXII : 142, XXVI : 68.

Nāḍan (நாடன்): A country gentleman ; he who is typical of the country. *Puṇam* : 236 : 3.

Nāḍu (நாடு): Country, territory, kingdom. *Aham* : 42 : 5, 62 : 5, 120 : 16, 165 : 6, 236 : 17, 325 : 7, 331 : 8, 338 : 1, 341 : 4, 351 : 1, 372 : 2, 383 : 4 ; *Iṇai Ahap* : 48 : 1 ; *Kali* : 5 : 12, 104 :

2; *Kuraḷ* : 397 : 1, 553 : 2, ch. 74 hdg. 731 : 2, 732 : 2, 733 : 2, 734 : 2, 735 : 2, 736 : 2, 737 : 2, 738 : 2, 739 : 2, 740 : 2; *Kuṟiñ-jip* : 232; *Maduraik* : 126, 156, 187; *Maṇi* : VIII : 41, XXV : 144, 237, XXVIII : 190; *Nānmaṇi* : 20 : 3, 86 : 2; *Naṟ* : 24 : 5, 102 : 5, 183 : 1, 2, 343 : 10, 377 : 2; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 13 : 28, 16 : 2, 22 : 31, 23 : 25, 40 : 29, 45 : 9, 53 : 2, 59 : 19, 66 : 15, 76 : 15, 81 : 15, 85 : 7 88 : 42; *Paḷa* : 55 : 2, 3; *Puṟam* : 4 : 19, 6 : 22, 7 : 13, 13 : 13, 35 : 11, 12, 38 : 12, 40 : 11, 49 : 1, 52 : 17, 54 : 4, 70 : 9, 72 : 1, 76 : 9, 85 : 2, 89 : 3, 98 : 20, 109 : 18, 118 : 5, 126 : 23, 135 : 22, 146 : 4, 150 : 22, 162 : 23, 165 : 11, 166 : 19, 184 : 6, 200 : 17, 201 : 20, 202 : 21, 215 : 6, 217 : 3, 229 : 14, 232 : 6, 240 : 2, 14, 306 : 7, 363 : 6, 377 : 21, 381 : 5; *Śilap* : VIII : 2, X : canto hdg. X : 42, XXII : 143, 144, XXIII : 65; *Śilap* : *urai-peru* ; XXIX : *Vaṅjimahaḷir Śol* : 7; *Śirupaṅch* : 4 : 2, 9 : 3; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 60 : 18.

Nāḍukāṇ Kūdai (நாடுகாண் காதை) : The canto in which Kōvalan and Kaṇṇahi approach the Pāṇḍyan Kingdom. *Śilap* : *Padiham* : 72, X canto hdg.

Nāḍukāṇeḍuvarai (நாடுகாணெடுவரை) : 'The hill from on which the countryside can be surveyed'. Name of 5th stanza of the 9th Ten of *Paḍiṟṟu*.

Nāḍuvāḷḷtu (நாடுவாழ்த்து) : A *Puṟam* *Tuṟai*. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 28 col.

Nāṇ (நான்) : The chord of the bow. *Puṟam* : 369 : 8.

Nāṇ uḍaimai (நான் உடைமை) : Modesty. *Kuraḷ* : 102 ch. hdg.

Nāṇmahilīrukkai (நான்மகிழிருக்கை) : The daily (morning) court of the king. *Paḍiṟṟu* : VII Ten, 65 : 13, 85 : 7; *Puṟam* : 29 : 5.

Nāṇmīn (நான் மின்) : Stars. *Kali* : 104 : 27; *Maduraik* : 6; *Maṇi* : XII : 88.

Nāṇarḱilāṅgu (நாணர்கிழங்கு) : A kind of tuber. *Aham* : 212 : 4.

Nāṇuttuṟavu uraittal (நாணுத்துறவு உரைத்தல்) : On loss of modesty consequent on excessive love. *Kuraḷ* : 114 ch. hdg.

Nāṇudal (நாணுதல்) : sense of shame; modesty. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 260 : 5.

Nāttūṇ (நாத்தூண்) : sister of one's husband. (*Nāttūṇār* now is corrupted into *Nāttanār*). *Śilap* : XVI : 19.

Nāttāṇṇai (நாத்தாணங்கை) : Sister-in-law ; that is, husband's sister. *Śilap* : XVI : 19.

Nādar (நாதர்) : Rudra ; The God of the Ādirai asterism. *Pari* : 8 : 7.

Nādan (நாதன்) : The Buddha. *Maṇi* : XI : 74, XXVIII : 71, 89.

Nāmbu (நாம்பு) : The knotted net. *Naṟ* : 207 : 8.

Nāmahaḷ (நாமகல்) : Kalaimahaḷ. the goddess of speech. *Śilap* : XXII : *Veṇba* : 1.

Nāmam (நாமம்) : name. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 23, XXIX : 50.

Nāmalār (நாமலார்) : Parent of Iḷaṅkaṇṇar, author of *Kuṟun* : 250.

Nāmalār Mahan Iḷaṅkaṇṇar (நாமலார் மகன் இளங்கண்ணர்) : Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 250.

Nāmiśaiṇṇai (நாமிசையினையி) : An address of Kalaimahaḷ. *Maṇi* : XIV : 18.

Nāi (நாய்) : (1) Dog ; used for hunting. *Aham* : 16 : 1, 28 : 7, 107 : 10, 118 : 5, 158 : 15, 167 : 17, 182 : 5, 248 : 2, 318 : 15, 381 : 7 ; *Innā* : 3 : 1 ; *Kainnilai* : *Pālai* : 2 : 1 ; *Kali* : 23 : 16, 144 : 20 ; *Kuṟṇṇip* : 240 ; *Kuṟun* : 277 : 1 ; *Maṇi* : XXIX : 104 ; *Nālaḍi* : 70 : 1, 2, 213 : 1 : 4, 218 : 1, 254 : 3 : 4, 322 : 3, 345 : 1 ; *Naṟ* : 82 : 10, 212 : 5, 252 : 10, 276 : 1 ; *Paḷa* : 14 : 4, 30 : 3, 73 : 4, 75 : 4, 87 : 3, 117 : 4, 139 : 4, 149 : 4, 151 : 4, 156 : 4, 252 : 3, 261 : 4, 278 : 4, 352 : 4, 375 : 3, 4 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 125, 139 ; *Porunar* : 42 ; *Puṟam* : 33 : 1, 205 : 8 ; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 17, 132 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 563 : 1, 566 : 2, 613 : 1, 620 : 1.

(2) the die *Puṟam* : 52 : 14 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 374 : 1.

Nāihar (நாயகர்) : Leader ; this later became a caste name. *vide* also 'Mānāigan'. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 134 : 3.

Nūr (நூர்) : (1) filter ; called Pannāḍai. *Aham* : 36 : 17, 296 : 9 ; *Pari* : 6 : 49 ; *Puṟam* : 67 : 7, 400 : 14.

(2) honey. *Puṟam* : 170 : 12.

Nārmuḍi (நர்முடி): The crown of fibre forming part of the regalia of Kalaṅgāikkaṇṇi Nārmuḍi Chēral. *Aham* : 199; *Paḍiṟru* : 30 : 16, 38, 9 : 13 to 16.

Nāraṇan (நாரணன்): Viṣṇu. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 99.

Nāradan (நாரதன்): A rishi expert in Vīṇa playing. *Śilap* : VI : 18, XVII : *Onṇan pahudi* : 4, 8.

Nārāśam (நாராசம்): iron spike. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 55.

Nārāyaṇan (நாராயணன்) Tirumāl. *vide* also 'Nāraṇan'. *Śilap* : XVII : *Paḍarkkaipparaval* : 15.

Nārāyam (நாராயம்): The weapon of Viṣṇu. *Paḷa* : 80 : 4.

Nārai (நாரை): Crane; Stork. *Aham* : 240 : 2, 360 : 16; *Aiṅguṟu* : 9 : 4, 70 : 1, 114 : 3, 151 : 2, 152 : 2, 153 : 2, 154 : 2, 155 : 2, 156 : 2, 157 : 2, 158 : 2, 159 : 2, 160 : 2, 186 : 1; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 68 : 1; *Kaiṇmilai* : *Neydal* : 2 : 4; *Kali* : 126 : 3, 128 : 3; *Kuṟun* : 103 : 3, 114 : 5, 125 : 5, 128 : 1, 166 : 1, 236 : 5, 296 : 2, 349 : 2; *Nar* : 35 : 6, 91 : 4, 127 : 1, 178 : 2, 180 : 2, 263 : 7, 330 : 2; *Neḷunal* : 17; *Paḍiṟru* : 23 : 21, 29 : 4, 32 : 12, 51 : 4, 73 : 5; *Paḷa* : 23 : 3; *Porunar* : 204, 225; *Puṟam* : 24 : 20, 209 : 1, 351 : 9, 354 : 5, 384 : 2; *Śilap* : X : 114.

Varuṇappūdar Nālvahaippāṇi (வருணப்பூதர் நால்வகைப்பாணி) : The kind of prayer song recited in worshipping the Bhūdas of the four castes. *Śilap* : VI : 35.

Nālvar (நால்வர்): (1) The four gods : Śiva, Tirumāl, Balabadra, Seyyōn. *Puṟam* : 56 : 10.

(2) The four claimants on one's purse : the manes, the gods, guests and relatives. *Ēlādi* : *Invocation* : 2.

(3) The mother of the lady love, her nurse, companion and lover. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 199 : 201 : 2.

(4) The four Varuṇas. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 29 : 1, 224 : 1.

Nālvēdam (நால் வேதம்) : *vide* Nānmaṟai. *Puṟam* : 2 : 18.

Nālūr (நாலூர்): A place where the Kōśar resided; it is difficult to say if this was a particular town or represented 'four towns'. U. V. S. treats it as standing for four towns where four Kōśar clans resided. But in *Puṟam* : 179 he explains Nālai by making it stand for Nālūr. *Kuṟun* : 15 : 3.

Nāleṇḍēvar (நாலெண்டேவர்): The four varieties of Dēvas; the Rudras, the Sūryas, the Vasus and the two Asvini Dēvas. *Pari* : 3 : 28.

Nālai (நாலை): a place the chief of which was Nāhan (Nālai Kiḷavan Nāhan) a general of the Pāṇḍyan armies. *Puṇam* : 179.

Nālai Kiḷavan Nāhan (நாலை கிழவர் நாகன்): A chief and general of Pāṇḍyan armies. He was chief of Nālai. *Puṇam* : 179, 179 : 10.

Nāval (நாவல்): (1) The fruit of the blue berries. *Aham* : 380 : 4; *Maṇi* : II : 1, IX : 17, XV : 20, XVII : 30, 37; *Naṟ* : 35 : 2; *Paḷa* : 138 : 4; *Pari* : 2 : 57; *Puṇam* : 177 : 11.

(2) The kind of gold called Śambūnadham (literally translated into Tamil as Nāvalampaśumpon). *Murugu* : 18; *Śilap* : III : 117, XXIX : *Seṅguṭṭuvan kūṟu* : 3.

Nāvalam taṇ Poḷil (நாவலத் தண் பொழில்): The Jambū Dvīpa; the mythological land of which Bhāratavarsha was a part. The Krauñcha hill is on its northern side. *vide* Nāvalamtīvu. *Maṇi* : XXII : 29; *Pari* : 5 : 8; *Perumbāṇ* : 465; *Śilap* : XVII : 3, XXV : 173.

Nāvalam tīvu (நாவலத் தீவு): *vide* Nāvalam taṇ Poḷil or the Jambūdvīpa. *Ēlādi* : 56 : 4; *Maṇi* : XI : 107, XXV : 12, XXVIII : 180.

Nāvāi (நாவாய்): Navy; ship. *Aham* : 110 : 18; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 61 : 2; *Kainnilai* : *Neydal* : 1 : 1; *Kuṟaḷ* : 496 : 2; *Maduraik* : 83; *Maṇi* : XI : 25, XVI : 17; *Nālaḍi* : 224 : 2; *Naṟ* : 295 : 6; *Paḷa* : 79 : 2; *Pari* : 10 : 39; *Paṭṭinap* : 174; *Perumbāṇ* : 321; *Puṇam* : 13 : 5, 66 : 1, 126 : 15; *Śilap* : XIV : 74.

Nāvi (நாவி): A kind of Deer. *Maṇi* : XXVI : 85; *Śilap* : XXV : 53.

Nāvikkuḷambu (நாவிக்குழம்பு): A scent; odoriferous preparation. *Śilap* : XIII : 116.

Nāvidan (நாவிதன்): Barber. *Paḷa* : 284 : 3.

Nāvin Kiḷatti (நாவின் கிழத்தி): Kalaimahāḷ; Goddess of speech (i.e., of learning). *Nālaḍi* : 252 : 3.

Nāḷi (நாழி): (1) A measure; 2 ṽḷucks of current measure.
Āchāra : 44 : 1; *Mullaip* : 9; *Puṇam* : 189 : 5;
Tol. Eḷuttu : 240 : 1.

(2) The everfull quiver. *Pari* : 18 : 30.

Nāḷihai (நாழிகை): Time unit; 24 minutes. *Nānmaṇi* : 74 : 2;
 'Erkandu' *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : 6.

Nāḷihaikkanaṅkar (நாழிகைக்கணக்கர்): Timekeepers recited songs for every hour that passed. *Śilap* : V : 49.

Nāḷ (நாள்): (1) day of 24 hours, more usually a star. *Aham* : 86 : 7, 136; *Bhāratam* : 'Ādi Śāṇṇa' : 2; *Kali* : 5 : 8, 34 : 22, 36 : 24, 37 : 10, 39 : 31, 48 : 16; *Kuṇal* : 553 : 1, 2, 1261 : 2; *Maṇi* : I : 8, 67, II : 3, VI : 182, VII : 24, 35, 106, IX : 48, XIII : 53, XIV : 92, XXIX : 19; *Nālaḍi* : 86 : 1, 207 : 1, 214 : 1 : 2; *Padiṇṇu* : 14 : 3, 55 : 21, 90 : 51; *Puṇam* : 24 : 4, 5, 101 : 1, 118 : 2, 148 : 3, 176 : 12, 188 : 7, 189 : 3, 198 : 18, 227 : 6, 232 : 2, 301 : 7; *Śilap Padiham* : 51, XIII : 144, XXIII : 163, 164; *Śirupāñch* : 44 : 1; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : 'Naḷum Puḷḷum' *Tol. Eḷuttu* : 247 : 1, 286, 331 : 1. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 135 : 1;

Nāḷaṅgāḍi (நாளங்காடி): The daytime market in Puhār; the morning bazaar; the space between Maravūrppākkam and Paṭṭinappākkam in Puhār, used as shandy or market. This was different from Allaṅgāḍi (evening bazaar). *Aham* : 93 : 10; *Śilap* : V : 63, 196.

Nāḷavai (நாளவை): The daily morning court of the King. The Nāḷavai of Tittan of Uṇaiyūr was famous. *Aham* : 226 : 14, 331 : 12; *Nar* : 167 : 4; *Puṇam* : 54 : 3.

Nāḷirukkai (நாளிருக்கை): The daily morning court of the King. *vide* Nāḷavai. *Aham* : 76 : 4, 227 : 15.

Nārpaḷ (நாற்பாḷ): The four fold castes. (Pāl : division). *Puṇam* : 183 : 8.

Nārperum T(d)eivam (நாற்பெரும் தெய்வம்): The Gods that protect the four directions; i.e., Ind(i)ra, Yama, Varuṇa, Śōma (Kubēra) according to Nach. *Murugu* : 160.

Nāru (நாறு): The transplanted seedling. *Perumbāṇ* : 212.

Nāngu (நாங்கு): (1) The four fold division of the army; 'elephantry', cavalry, chariots and infantry. *Puṇam* : 55 : 9.

(2) The four Bhāvanais which purify the thoughts : Maitri, Karuṇai, Muttai, Ihalchchi. *Pari* : 4 : 1.

(3) No. 4 ; Parimēl. would consider it the special characteristic of 'water', viz. taste, *Pari* : 3 : 78.

(4) The four essential qualities requisite in a king : affection, knowledge, discrimination, and incorruptibility. *Kuṇal* : 513 : 1.

(5) The four methods of testing the loyalty of subordinates : Aṇam, Porul, inbam, uyirechcham (upadhas). *Kuṇal* : 501 : 1.

(6) The four defects in thought and word like jealousy, greed, anger, foul language. *Kuṇal* : 35 : 1.

(7) The four consequences of adultery : enmity, sin, fear, evil reputation. *Kuṇal* : 146 : 1.

(8) The four fruits of Pāri's Parambu : (1) The bamboo paddy, (2) The jack fruit, (3) sweet potatoes, (4) honey, *Puṇam* : 109 : 3.

(9) The four āchāras for ascetics : growing matted hair, clean shaving, ceremonial bathing, refraining from food after dusk. *Śiṇupañch* : 69 : 3.

Nānmaṇai (நான்மறை): The four Vēdās ; Nach. says they are : Taittiriyaṁ, Pauḍham, Talavakāram and Sāmam ; and thinks that the division of the Vēdās into Rig, Yajur, Sāmam and Atharvam by Vēda Vyāsa came after Tolkāppiar composed his grammar. *Aham* : 181 : 16 ; *Maṇi* : VI : 169 ; *Pari* : 9 : 12 ; *Puṇam* : 6 : 20, 362 : 9 ; *Śilap* : 175, XV : 12, XXVIII : 176, 191.

Nānmaṇai mākkal (நான்மறை மாக்கள்): Brahmins. *Maṇi* : XIII : 99.

Nānmaṇai Mudalvar (நான்மறை முதல்வர்): Brahmins. *Puṇam* : 93 : 7.

Nānmaṇai Munivar (நான்மறை முனிவர்): Brahmins. *Puṇam* : 6 : 20.

Nānmaṟaiyālar (நான்மறையாளர்) : Brahmins. *Tirikaḍu* : 2 : 3.

Nānmaṟaiyālan (நான்மறையாளன்) : (1) Brahmin ; here Pālai Gautamanār. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 137.

(2) The Brahmin from Māṅgāḍu, a west coast town.
Śilap : XI : 152, XXVII : 54.

Nānmaṟaiyōr (நான்மறையோர்) : Brahmins. *Paṭṭinap* : 202.

Nānmāḍakkūḍal (நான்மாடக்கூடல்) : Madurai ; Nach. thinks that " the name is due to the meeting of four madams : Tiru Ālavāi, Tiru Nallāru, Tirumuḍaṅgai, Tirunaḍuvūr ; also probably due to the meeting of Kanni, Kariyamāl, Kāli and Ālavāi (the four snakes) " : myth. *Kali* : 92 : 65 ; *Pari Tiraṭṭu* : 1 : 3 ; *Śilap* : XXI : 39.

Nānmuha Oruvan (நான்முக ஒருவன்) : Brahma of the four faces.
Murugu : 165 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 402.

Nānam (நானம்) : musk. *Kali* : 93 : 21 ; *Nālaḍi* : 294 : 3 ; *Śilap* : II : 67.

Nikkandakkōṭṭam (நிக்கந்தக்கோட்டம்): The temple of Aruhan. *Śilap* : IX : 13.

Nikkandan (நிக்கந்தன்): Aruhan. *Śilap* : IX : 13.

Nihaṇḍa Vādi (நிகண்ட வாதி): Nirkkanta Vādi, i.e., Dikambara Vādi (the Skyclad ones) among the Jains. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 167.

Nihaṇḍan (நிகண்டன்): Compiler of Nikaṇḍu; title of Kalaikkōṭṭuttaṇḍanār. Poet and author of *Nar* : 382.

Nihaṇḍan Kalaikkōṭṭuttaṇḍanār (நிகண்டன் கலைக்கோட்டுத் தண்டனார்): Probably he held a deer's horn as a walking stick. Poet and author of *Nar* : 382.

Nihamanam (நிகமனம்): The logical argument that wherever there is smoke, there is also fire. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 58, 63, 109.

Nichcha nirappu (நிச்ச நிரப்பு): Poverty, earning one's bread by daily effort. *Kural* : 532 : 2.

Niṇam (நிணம்): Meat. *Kuṟiñjip* : 204.

Nittam (நித்தம்): Niruttam; dance. *Pari* : 12 : 43.

Nittiyam (நித்தியம்): Permanence. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 166.

Nittilakkōvai (நித்திலக்கோவை): meaning : 'String of pearls' - the third division of *Ahanānūru* (last 100 stanzas i.e., from 301 to 400). It is so called because the poems in this section are uniformly clear and simple like pearls. The Pāyiram to the *Ahanānūru* says that the style and substance of the poems in this section agree and hence the caption.

Nittilam (நித்திலம்): Pearls. *Aintiṇai* (50) 48 : 2; *Maṇi* : XVIII : 46, XIX : 112; *Pari* : 2 : 29, 30, 10 : 115, 16 : 5, 22 : 49; *Śilap* : I : 49, III : 111, VII : 37 : 1, XXII : 16, 18, XXIII : 4, XXX : 15; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 149; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 49 : 3.

Nidikkilavan (நிதிக்கிழவன்): Kubēran. *Aham* : 66 : 17.

Nimbam (நிம்பம்): Margosa, 'Vēmbu'. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 183, 184.

Nimbiri (நிம்பிரி): Jealousy; 'this impedes love'. *Tol. Pōruḷ* : 274 : 1.

Nimittam (நிமித்தம்): Auspices, omens; by (Nāl(day), Puḷ(bird) etc. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 91 : 17. Even the robbers watched the omens. *Śilap* : XVI : 166, 178.

Niyamam (நியமம்): (1) Bazaar street. *Aham* : 83 : 7; *Malaipaḍu* : 480; *Murugu* : 70; *Naṟ* : 45 : 4; *Padiṟṟu* : 15 : 19, 20 : 12.

(2) Temple. *Śilap* : XIV : 8.

(3) A town of the Kūśars, to the east of Śellur. *Aham* : 90 : 12.

Niravayavam (நிரவயவம்): That which has no body. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 299.

Niranirai (நிரநிரை): Niralnirai The system of prose order in which similes are arranged respectively. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 312 : 1.

Niruttam (நிருத்தம்): Niruktam; the 'ear' of the Vēdas. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 101.

Nirai (நிரை): The cattle; lit. a herd. *Aham* : 321 : 7.

Niraiyam (நிரையம்): Hell. *Āchāra* : 37 : 3, 38 : 3; *Aham* : 67 : 6, 95 : 12; *Kainnilai* : *Kuṟiñji* : 5 : 4; *Kuṟun* : 258 : 6, 292 : 6; *Maṇi* : VI : 167, XX : 2, XXIII : 56; *Nālaḍi* : 58 : 3, 233 : 4; *Naṟ* : 329 : 1; *Padiṟṟu* : 15 : 31; *Puṟam* : 5 : 6, 376 : 15; *Śilap* : XXVI : 37; *Śiṟupañch* : 92 : 1; *Tirikaḍu* : 45 : 4.

Niraiya Veḷḷam (நிரைய வெள்ளம்): The Chēra's armies are described as 'the hordes of Hell' to his enemies. *Padiṟṟu* : 15 : 4.

Nillātiānai (நில்லாத்தாளை): The army which proceeds to battle (on seeing the elephantry); name of the 4th stanza of VI Ten of *Padiṟṟu*.

Nilam (நிலம்): (1) The world. *Kuṟaḷ* : 68 : 1, 413 : 2; *Nālaḍi* : invocation : 21 : 2, 22 : 4, 27 : 4.

(2) The earth. *Kaḷavaḷi* : 132 : 1; *Kuṟaḷ* : 151 : 1, 307 : 2; *Padiṟṟu* : 14 : 1; *Pari* : 3 : 23.

(3) The King's territory. *Kuṟaḷ* : 499 : 2, 570 : 2, 572 : 2.

(4) In music, the three Tānās (Stānas); i.e., Eḷuttu, Iśai and Śīr. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 42.

(5) The seven Stānas or the seven svaras or narambus in music, vide 'Vāra nilam'. *Śilap* : XIV : 153.

(6) Moksha or Viḍu. *Kuṟaḷ* : 3 : 2.

(7) The land appropriate to the Tiṇais in Aham. *Iṟai Ahaṭ* : : 51 : 1, 52 : 1.

(8) One of the elements. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 644 : 1.

Nilamtaru tiruvil Neḍiyōn (நிலம்தரு திருவில் நெடியோன்) :

(1) Iḷam Chēral Irumporai. *Padiṟṟu* : 82 : 16.

(2) Talaiyālāṅkānattu Neḍumcheḷiyan. *Maduraik* : 763 ; *(Śilap* : XXVIII : 3).

(3) The ancient Pāṇḍyan King, otherwise known as Mākīrtti. *Tol. Śiṟappu* : 9.

Nilamaḍandai (நிலமடந்தை) : The earth treated as a female deity. *Maṇi. Padiham* : 6 ; *Śilap* : XXVI : 89.

Nilavu (நிலவு) : (1) moon; the crescent. *Kali* : 119 : 4, 145 : 47 ; *Kuṟiñḻip* : 241 ; *Maduraik* : 114 ; *Naṟ* : 11 : 9, 159 : 3, 163 : 5, 182 : 1, 348 : 1, 196 : 2 ; *Neḍunal* : 95 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 61 : 16 ; *Pari* : 11 : 33 ; *Śilap* : XIII : 12, XXV : 137, XXVI : 54.

(2) moonlight. *Aham* : 123 : 8, 228 : 8, 259 : 9, 344 : 2 ; *Puṟam* : 38 : 7, 112 : 1, 3, 359 : 13, 392 : 3.

Nilavural (நிலவுரல்) : The mortar formed by a depression in the ground. *Perumbāṇ* : 96.

Nilā (நிலை) : Moon; moonlight. *Aham* : 200 : 1 ; *Iniya* : 10 : 2 ; *Kali* : 29 : 20, 131 : 17, 143 : 1, 145 : 40 ; *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 27 ; *Nālaiḷi* : 151 : 1 ; *Naṟ* : 377 : 7 ; *Paḷa* : 47 : 4, 210 : 4 ; *Puṟam* : 67 : 4, 294 : 1 ; *Śilap* : II : 32, IV : 3, IX : 13, XI : 185, XII : 27, XXII : 16, XXIII : 4, XXVIII : 22 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 29 : 2 ; *Tol. Eluttu* : 228 : 1.

Nilākkōṭṭam (நிலாக்கோட்டம்) : The temple of the moon. *Śilap* : IX : 13.

Nilāmuṟṟam (நிலாமுற்றம்) : Open yard on which the moon sheds its light. *Kali* : 96 : 19 ; *Śilap* : IV : 31.

Nilāmunṟil (நிலாமுன்றில்) : The open courtyard on which the moon sheds its light. *Śilap* : XIV : 83, 103, XXVIII : 43.

Nilaiyāmai (நிலையமை) : mortality, instability. *Kuṟaḷ* : 34 chap. hdg.

Niḷal (நிழல்): Shadow, reflection, image. *Nālaḍi* : 166 : 3.

Niḷal Viḍukaṭṭi (நிழல் விடுகட்டி): 'The glittering gold bars'.
Name of 1st stanza of IX Ten *Paḍiṟṟu*.

Niṟam (நிறம்): The chest; life centre. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 79 : 16.

Niṟam Tihaḷ Pāṣiḷai (நிறம் திகழ் பாசிழை): [In the published editions this stanza lacks lines 3 and 4 in which this expression occurs.] Name of 3rd stanza of VIII Ten *Paḍiṟṟu*.

Niṟampaḍu Kurudi (நிறம்படு குருதி): 'The blood stained chest of the hero'. Name of the 9th stanza of VIII Ten *Paḍiṟṟu*.

Niṟai (நிறை): (1) Fullness; garbha. *Kuṟun* : 287 : 3. point of comparison between the lady love and her lover. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 273 : 3.

Niṟai Alidal (நிறை அழிதல்): loss of constancy and steadfastness. *Kuṟaḷ* : 126 chap. hdg.

Niṟaikkōl (நிறைக்கோல்): Weighing balance. *Śilap* : XIV : 208.

Niṟaimoḷi (நிறை மொழி): curse and blessing, the words which unfailingly produce their required effect. *Kuṟaḷ* : 28 : 1.

Ninmidi (நின்மிதி): Creation; the making of a thing, *Maṇi* XXX : 37.

Ninaindavar pulambal (நினைந்தவர் புலம்பல்): 'On the Situation of the lover and the lady love, separated from each other, thinking of their mutual company and feeling the separation'. *Kuṟaḷ* : 121 ch. hdg.

Ninaidal (நினைதல்): desiring. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 260 : 6.

Ninaippu (நினைப்பு): A system of perverted logic. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 61, 75.

Nīhān (நீகாள்): Pilot of a ship, sailor, also *Mīkān* or *Mīkāman-
Aham* : 255 : 5; *Pari* : 10; 55.

Nichamahan (நீசமகன்): The low born one, Pulaiyan. *Maṇi* :
XIII : 43.

Nīchar (நீசர்): Low class ones. *Nālaḍi* : 68 : 1.

Niḍūr (நீடுர்): A place, the chief of which was Evvi. *Aham* :
266 : 10.

Nīṇmoli (நீண்மொழி): Swearing, an oath. A *Puṇam* *Tiṇai*.
Puṇam : 287 col.

Nīṇilamaḷandōn (நீணிலமளந்தோன்): *Tirumāl*; he danced the
Kuḍam dance at Ś5. *Maṇi* : III : 24; *Śilap* : VI : 55.

Nīttār (நீத்தார்): ascetics, those who have renounced. *Kuṇal* :
21 : 1, ch. 3 hdg.

Nīttār Perumai (நீத்தார் பெருமை): The greatness of the
ascetics. *Kuṇal* : ch. 3 hdg.

Nīr (நீர்): (1) water; an element. *Paḍiṇṇu* : 14 : 1; *Tol*,
Poruḷ : 644 : 1,

(2) a defect in pearls. *Śilap* : XIV : 193.

Nīrkkūkkai (நீர்க்காக்கை): The marine crow. *Śilap* : X : 116.

Nīrkkōḷi (நீர்க்கோழி): The waterfowl. *Aiṅguṇu* : 51 : 1, 51 : 2;
Puṇam : 395 : 11.

Nīr Śaḍaikkarandān (நீர் சடைக்கரந்தான்): He who has the:
Ganges in his locks; Śiva. *Kali* : 150 : 9.

Nīrtalaippaḍuhai (நீர்த்தலைப்படுகை): Performing the Sandhya;
Kōvalan, a merchant performed it; (was he a dvija?) *Śilap* :
XIII : 43.

Nīr Nāḍan (நீர் நாடன்): The Chōḷan. *Kaḷavaḷi* : 3 : 3.

Nīr Nāḍu (நீர் நாடு): The Chōḷa country. *Kaḷavaḷi* : 3 : 3, 8 : 4,
17 : 4, 19 : 3, 22 : 5, 24 : 4, 41 : 4.

Nīr Nāi (நீர் நாய்): The Otter; it used to prey on fish. *Aham* : 6 : 18, 336 : 4, 386 : 1; *Aiṅṅuru* : 63 : 1; *Kainnilai* : *Marudam* : 10 : 1; *Kuṟun* : 364 : 1; *Nar* : 195 : 2, 390 : 2; *Puṟam* : 283 : 2; *Śilap* : X : 79.

Nirppaḍai (நீர்ப்படை): The act of purifying the stone for making icons by washing it in water. *Vetchittiṇai* in *Puṟam-Śilap* : XXVI : 153, XXVII : 16, canto XXVII : *Padiham* : 84.

Nirppaḍaikkāḍai (நீர்ப்படைக்காதை): The canto in which how the stone (out of which the Kaṇṇahi icon was to be hewn) was washed and purified in the Ganges is narrated. *Śilap* : XXVII : canto hdg.

Nirppeyaṟṟu (நீர்ப்பெயற்று): The name of a place where there was a lighthouse in the days of Toṇḍaimān Iḷam Tiraiyan. There is a place called Nīrppēr in Madurantakam Taluk which U. V. S. has identified with this. Dr. M. Rajamanikkam identifies it with Māmallapuram and derives the word thus : Nir peyal tū. *Perumbāṇ* : 319.

Nīrmāḍam (நீர்மாடம்): A kind of boat. *Śilap* : XIV : 74.

Nīraṇi Viḷavu (நீராணி விழவு): The ceremony of purification by water. *Śilap* : X : 22.

Nīlagiri (நீலகிரி): The Nilgiris hills which Śeṅguṭṭuvan crossed on his way to the North. *Śilap* : XXVI : 85.

Nīlappaṟavai (நீலப்பறவை): The blue bird; Peacock. *Śilap* : XXIV : 76.

Nīlapati (நீலபதி): Daughter of Śītaran and wife of Attipati; the mother of Rāgulan. *Maṇi* : IX : 44, XXII : 67.

Nīlam (நீலம்): (1) The Nīlūrpalam flower; Kuvaḷai. *Aham* : 38 : 10, 138 : 5, 143 : 15, 149 : 7, 270 : 1, 301 : 5, 314 : 1, 357 : 1, 14; *Aiṅṅuru* : 1 : 4, 116 : 2; *Aintiṇai* (50) 241 : 2; *Kuṟun* : 110 : 3; *Nālaḍi* : 374 : 1; *Puṟam* : 111 : 3; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 2 : 6, 6 : 2, 34 : 1, 72 : 1, 73 : 3; *Tiṇaimoḷi* : (50) : 32 : 2, 39 : 1, 40 : 3.

(2) This colour dominates any mixture of colours. *Kali* : 7 : 11, 14 : 2, 15 : 20, 33 : 28, 48 : 15, 57 : 9, 64 : 20;

1, 96 : 5, 143 : 50; 66 : 1, 83 : 12, 85 : 15, 91 :
Naṭ : 161 : 2, 273 : 8, 357 : 8, 379 : 9; *Paḷa* : 168 : 4;
Pari : 11 : 22, 96, 15 : 30, *Śilap* : VII : 6 : 3, 22 : 1.

(3) The complexion of Goddess Pārvati. *Śilap* : XXIII : 5.

(4) Colour of cloth spread on bridal cot. *Kali* : 72 : 1.

(5) Defect in ruby. *Śilap* : XIV : 186.

(6) (Pūṅgarai) Nīlam. The embroidered blue cloth.
Kali : 111 : 3, 115 : 14.

Nīlavarai (நிலவரை): The Blue mountain; Nilagiri; the Nilgiris.
Maṇi : IV : 43.

Nīlan (நிலன்): One of the officers (the coated gentry Kañjuha
 Makkal) of Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 80, 109.

Nīli (நிலி): (1) Durgha. *Śilap* : XII : 68, 155.

(2) Śaṅgaman's wife. *Śilap* : XXIII : 159.

Nīḷal (நீழல்): A town belonging to Evvi. *Aham* : 366 : 12.

Nīḷmuḍi (நீர்முடி): The long crown worn by monarchs and
 distinct from the Kuṟumuḍi worn by feudatories, *Maṇi* :
 XXV : 96.

Nīṟu (நீறு): (1) dust; or cowdung powder. *Aham* : 256 : 20.

(2) Ashes. *Kali* : *invocatiṇ* : 8; *Maduraik* : 184.

Nīnīra Vaṇṇan (நீநீற வண்ணன்): Māyān of the blue comple-
 xion. *Kali* : 104 : 38.

- Nuham* (நுகம்): The cross bar of the ploughshare. *Aham* : 224 : 4, 350 : 6; *Paḷa* : 95 : 4; *Paṭṭinap* : 206; *Perumbāṇ* : 127; *Puṇam* : 102 : 1, 179 : 9.
- Nuṅgu* (நுங்கு): The Palmyra fruit. *Aham* : 304 : 2; *Kali* : 108 : 40; *Nālaḍi* : 44 : 3; *Nar* : 392 : 4; *Puṇam* : 225 : 1, 389 : 1; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : 'Kalaiyena' : 7.
- Nuḍakkam* (நுடக்கம்): Dance, Kūttu. *Kali* : 32 : 10.
- Nuṇal* (நுணல்): The frog. *Aham* : 364 : 3; *Aiṅguṇu* : 468 : 1; *Paḷa* : 184 : 4.
- Nuṇavam* (நுணவம்): The Indian Mulberry; its trunk has a black bark; also called (and *vide*) Nuṇa and Nuṇavu. *Aiṅguṇu* : 342 : 3; *Śirupāṇ* : 51.
- Nuṇavu* (நுணவு): The tree called Nuṇavam or Nuṇā. *Aham* : 345 : 16.
- Nuṇā* (நுண): A kind of tree. *Tiṇaimolī* (50) 16 : 1.
- Nudaliyadaṇḍal* (நுதலியதந்நல்): a literary practice; one of the 32 uttis. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 665 : 2.
- (*Tinai*) *Nuvaṇai* [(தினை) நுவனை]: The founder of dried Tinai grains, it was food for the Kuṇavar. *Aiṅguṇu* : 285 : 2; *Malai-paḍu* : 445.
- Nuvaluḷittōṇṇam* (நுவலுḷித்தோற்றம்): The happy situation of the warriors returning with the recovered cattle to the military camp. *Vetchittiṇai* in *Puṇam*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 58 : 6.
- Nuḷaimahal* (நுளைமகள்): Girl of the fisherman community. *Śirupāṇ* : 158.
- Nuḷaimān* (நுளைமீன்): A variety of fish. *Puṇam* : 391 : 15.
- Nuḷaiyar* (நுளையர்): *Aham* : 366 : 11; *Śilap* : VII : 48 : 1; *Tiṇai-mālai* (150) : 45 : 2.

Nūburam (நூபுரம்): anklet. *Kali* : 83 : 16, 96 : 16; *Śilap* : VI : 84.

Nūl (நூல்): (1) The Śāstras; including the Arthaśāstras, the Aśvaśāstras and the Dharmaśāstras. *Aham* : 314 : 8, 400 : 5; *Kuṟaḷ* : 322 : 1, 401 : 2, 533 : 2, 543 : 1, 560 : 1, 581 : 1.

(2) The Vēdas. *Kuṟaḷ* : 560 : 1; *Pari* : 11 : 78.

(3) cotton or silk thread (viḷu) *Nūl*. *Aham* : 315 : 12.

(4) Here the grammatical work by Indra called Aindiram which is mentioned in Panambāranār's Pāyiram to Tolkāppiam and was presumably lost even in the days of Iḷaṅkō Aḍigal. *Śilap* : XI : 99.

(5) *Puri* (*nūl*) : The sacred thread worn by the dvijas. *Maṇi* : XIII : 97, XVII : 27; *Pari* : XI : 79; *Śilap* : XXII : 33; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 625 : 1, 665 : 28.

(6) The text of a work as distinguished from its commentary. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 391 : 1, 477 : 2, 478 : 2, 648 : 2, 653 : 5.

(*Puri*) *Nūl Mārban* [(பு) நூல் மார்பன்] : (1) Brahmin. *Śilap* : XIII : 39.

(2) Maruti's husband. *Maṇi* : XXII : 47.

Nūlākkaliṅgam (நூலாக்கலிங்கம்): Silk fabric. *Padiṟṟu* : 12 : 21.

Nūḷil (நூழில்): The act of wholesale destruction in war. *Tumbaittiṇai* in *Puṟam*. *Pari* : 9 : 49; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 72 : 17. The place where highwaymen kill their victims. *Kuṟiñjip* : 258.

Nūḷil Aṭṭu (நூழில் ஆட்டு): The act of wholesale destruction in war. *Maduraik* : 257; *Śilap* : XXVI : 218. The act of a warrior pulling the spear out of his chest and throwing it at his enemies. *Puṟam* : 309, 310.

Nūḷai (நூழை): hole. *Nar* : 98 : 4.

Nūrkatturai (நூற்கட்டுரை): End piece of *Śilappadikāram*. *Śilap* : last part of the text.

Nūṟṟupattu (நூற்றுப்பத்து) : Nūru (hundred) × Pattu (ten) i.e., a thousand. *Murugu* : 155.

Nūṟṟuvar (நூற்றுவர்) : The hundred sons of Dhritharashtra, called the Kauravas. *Kali* : 52 : 2, 104 : 57; *Śilap* : XXVII : *Paḍarkkaipparaval* : 12.

Nūṟṟuvar Kannar (நூற்றுவர் கன்னர்) : Rulers in upper India described as friends and allies of Śeṅguṭṭuvan; they helped Śeṅguṭṭuvan's army to cross the Ganges. Historians have identified them with the Śātakarṇis with great plausibility. *Śilap* : XXVI : 149, 163.

Nūṟṟāyiram (நூருயிரம்) : One hundred thousand. There is no word in Tamil to indicate this number; it is indicated exactly as it is done in English - a hundred (Nūru) thousand (Āyiram). *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 226; *Paḷa* : 214 : 4.

Nūru (நூறு) : hundred. *Tol. Eḷuttu* : 392 : 1.

Nūrai (நூரை) : A kind of edible tuber; yam. It could also be 'Malaṅgu', a kind of eel. *Malaipaḍu* : 515.

Nūnmarabu (நூன்மரபு) : The conventions of the text set forth as a first chapter. *Tol. Eḷuttu* : I Iyal.

Neñjoḍu Kiḷattal (நெஞ்சொடு கிளத்தல்): The lover's soliloquy
Kuraḷ : 125 chap. hdg.

Neñjoḍu Pulattal (நெஞ்சொடு புலத்தல்): Feigned anger of the
love-sick lover and lady love anxious to come together. *Kuraḷ* :
chap. 130 hdg.

Neṭṭimaiyār (நெட்டிமையார்): A poet, usually considered to be
a woman, for the name means 'a person with long lashes'.
Basic name of *Naraimuḍi Neṭṭimaiyār*. *Aham* : 339; *Puṇam* :
9, 12, 15.

Neḷiyōn (நெடியோன்): (1) Vadimbalaṃba Ninṇa Pāṇḍyan; he
created the Pahrūḷi Āru (river). *Maduraik* :
61; *Puṇam* : 9 : 10, 10 : 12.

(2) Pāri. *Puṇam* : 114 : 6.

(3) Tirumāl; he helped Arjuna to conquer the Kauravas.
Kali : 140 : 8; *Maṇi* : XVII : 9, XIX : 51, 77; *Paḍiṇṇu* :
15 : 39; *Paḷa* : 345 : 3; *Puṇam* : 56 : 13; *Śilap* :
V : 172, VIII : 1, XI : 51, XXII : 60, XXV : 21.

(4) Paraśurāman; he destroyed the royal families.
Aham : 220 : 5.

(5) Muruhan. *Aham* : 149 : 16.

Neḷiyōn Kuṇṇam (நெடியோன் குன்றம்): 1. Tirupparaṅkunṇam,
to the west of Madurai, where Murugan resides.
Aham : 149 : 16.

2. Vēṅkatam hill. *Śilap* : VIII : 1.

Neḷiyōn Mahan (நெடியோன் மகன்): The son of Tirumāl; i.e.,
Kāman. *Kali* : 140 : 8.

Neḷuṅgaṇṇar (நெடுங்கண்ணர்): Basic name of Pāṇḍyan
Ēnādi Neḷuṅgaṇṇar. *Aham* : 373; *Kuṇṇu* : 156.

Neḷuṅgaḷuttupparaṇar (நெடுங்கழுத்துப் பரணர்): Poet who was
so called because of his especially long neck. Poet and author
of *Puṇam* : 291.

Neḍuṅgiḷḷi (நெடுங்கிள்ளி): Basic name of Kāriyārṇuttuṇḷiya Neḍuṅgiḷḷi, the Uṟaiyūr Chōḷa. He was besieged by Nalam-kiḷḷi at Āvūr and he dared not come out to fight. Āvūr and Uṟaiyūr belonged to him. *Puṟam* : 44,45,47.

Neḍuṅgiḷḷi maṇṇam (நெடுங்கிள்ளிமன்றம்): A public building in Puhār; the bright light radiated by that maṇṇam cured the mental and physical ills of those who were cheated, those who had been poisoned etc. *Śilap* : V : 127.

Neḍuṅḡīranār (நெடுங்கீரனார்): Basic name of Iḍaiyan Neḍuṅ-kīranār. *Aham* : 166.

Neḍuṅḡeḷḷiyan (நெடுஞ்செழியன்): (1) The basic name of Pāṇḍyan Āryappaḍai kaḍanda Neḍuṅḡeḷḷiyan. *Puṟam* : 183 col., *Śilap* : XXIII : *Kaṭṭurai* : 18.

(2) The basic name of Pāṇḍyan Talaiyālaṅkānattu Seru venṇa Neḍuṅḡeḷḷiyan, hero of Neḍunal Vāḍai. *Madu-raik* : col; *Neḍunal* : col; *Puṟam* : 17, 18, 19, 23, 24, 25, 26, 72, 76, 77, 78, 79; 371, 372.

Neḍuṅḡēral Ādan (நெடுஞ்சேரல் ஆதன்): (1) Basic name of Chēramān Kuḍakkō Neḍuṅḡēral Ādan, *Puṟam* : 62: 63, 368.

(2) Imayavaramban Neḍuṅḡchēral Ādan; his wife was 'Vēḷāvikkomān Dēvi i.e., Paduman Dēvi' i.e., daughter of Paduman. He was son of Āḍukōṭṭpāṭṭu Chēral Ādan. He was the son of Udiyanchēral and his mother was Vēḷiyan Vēṇmāl Nallini. *Paḍiṟṟu*. 20 : 5.

Neḍunteru (நெடுந்தேரு): A town in the Chōḷa country. *Nar* : 161 : 5.

Neḍun Tēr Śeḷiyan (நெடுந்தேர்ச் செழியன்): vide *Verri Vēr* Śeḷiyan.

NeḍunalVāḍai (நெடுநல்வாடை): A long Āsiriyaṇṇā of 118 lines composed by Nakkīranār in praise of Pāṇḍyan Neḍuṅḡeḷḷiyan; the poem purports to be an account of the victories of Neḍuṅḡeḷḷiyan recounted to his queen by the priestess worshipping the Korṟavai. (vide) introductory index. col. to *NeḍunalVāḍai*.

- Neḍunilai* (நெடுநிலை): The tall pillar in which it was supposed a deity resided; the small variety of mustard and ghee were applied to it and the deity was worshipped. This belief about the pillar was the same as the worship of the Kandu or the stump. The puranic story of Narasimha breaking out of the pillar was perhaps another representation of a simple pillar worship of earlier days. This pillar was said to house a frightful God. *Maduraik* : 353; *Neḍunal* : 86.
- Neḍumilaikkōṭṭam* (நெடுநிலைக்கோட்டம்): The sepulchral monuments to the dead in the cemetery; perhaps it was a 'temple' of the deified pillar: the primitive 'Kandu'. *Maṇi* : VI : 59.
- Neḍumpalliattanār* (நெடும்பல்லியத்தனார்): His name means 'the player on the many long musical instruments'. *Kuṟun* : 203; Poet and author of *Puṟam* : 64.
- Neḍumpalliattār* (நெடும்பல்லியத்தார்): Poetess and author of *Kuṟun* : 178. (cf. *Neḍumpalliattanār*).
- Neḍumbāradāyanār* (நெடும்பரதாயனார்): Probably a corruption of *Neḍum Bhāradvājanār*, suggesting a *Kuṟum Bhāradvājanār*. He was a Brahmin purohita of Palyānaiselkeḷu Kuṭṭuvan who followed him to the forest to lead an ascetic life. *Padiṟṟu* : III : Ten *Padiham*.
- Neḍumārāyam Nilaiya Vañji* (நெடுமாராயம் நிலைய வஞ்சி): a military situation in *Puṟam*. *Śilap* : XXV : 142.
- Neḍumāl* (நெடுமால்): *Tirumāl*. *Śilap* : XVII : 4.
- Neḍumān Añji* (நெடுமாள் அஞ்சி): *Adihaimān Neḍumān Añji*. His divine throne was famous (perhaps there was a legend similar to the one associated with the mythological *Vikramāditya*). *Naṟ* : 381 : 7; *Puṟam* : 92 : 6, 315.
- Neḍumiḍal* (நெடுமிடல்): (1) *Adihaimān Neḍumān Añji*. *Padiṟṟu* : 32 : 10.
(2) He was overthrown by the enemies of *Evvi*, ruler of *Niḍūr*. *Aham* : 266 : 12.
- Neḍumuḍi Aṇṇal* (நெடுமுடி அண்ணல்): *Tirumāl*. *Śilap* : XI : 148.
- Neḍumuḍikkilḷi* (நெடுமுடிக்கள்ளி): A *Chōḷa* King of *Puhār* who married *Pīli Vaḷai*, a *nāgā* girl. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 29.
- Neḍumuḷi Puṇarttal* (நெடுமோழி புணர்த்தல்): Military pledges made by warriors. *Vetchittiṇai Puṟam Tuṟai*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 60 : 13.

Neḍumolī Vañjinam (நெடுமொழி வஞ்சினம்) : The military situation of a warrior praising his own virtues to the King. *Puṇam* : 54, 170, 178, 298, 376.

Neḍuvarai (நெடுவரை) : The western ghats; Kuḍahu hills. *Puṇam* : 166 : 27.

Neḍuvenṇilavinār (நெடுவேண்ணிலவினார்) : Poet and author of *Kuṇun* : 47.

Neḍuvēl (நெடுவேள்) : (1) Kāman, the God of love. *Śilap* : XIV : 111.

(2) Tirumāl. *Pari* : 3 : 37.

(3) Murugan. *Aham* : 22 : 6.

Neḍuvēl Ādan (நெடுவேள் ஆதன்) : Ādan, a patron belonging to the Vēls. *Puṇam* : 338.

Neḍuvēl Kuṇṇu (நெடுவேள் குன்ற) : Tiruchengode, the hill on which Murugan resides. *Śilap* : XXIII : 190.

Nei (நெய்) : honey; hair-oil; clarified butter (ghī) : oil; oilbath is taken to remove pollution. Boiled oil is poured from top of the battlement on the besiegers and is rubbed on the outer wall of the fort. The doors were bathed in oil; lamps were fed with ghee or oil; it is thinner than water for it floats on it; it is used to temper the strings of the Yāl and is applied to the weapons of war. *Aham* : 294 : 7; *Aiṅṅuru* : 211 : 1; *Innā* : 3 : 3; *Kali* : 15 : 21, 110 : 27; *Kuṇṇiṇṇip* : 204; *Kuṇun* : 389 : 1; *Kuṇal* : 1148 : 1; *Maṇi* : III : 134; *Mullaip* : 48; *Murugu* : 228; *Nālaḍi* : 1 : 51 : 2, 116 : 3, 282 : 1, 333 : 4, 337 : 1; *Nānmaṇi* : 38 : 2, 63 : 1; *Nar* : 12 : 3, 21 : 6, 172 : 3, 179 : 4, 300 : 8, 324 : 5, 370 : 3, 380 : 1; *Neḍunal* : 86; *Paḷa* : 35 : 4, 70 : 4, 158 : 1, 219 : 1; 339 : 4, 397 : 4; *Pari* : 6 : 34, 11 : 124; *Perumbāṇ* : 164; *Puṇam* : 44 : 2, 120 : 14, 147 : 6, 160 : 7, 166 : 21, 188 : 5, 246 : 5, 261 : 8, 296 : 2, 328 : 10, 379 : 9, 382 : 8, 384 : 17, 386 : 3, 396 : 18, 397 : 13; *Śilap* : IV : 56, XIII : 83, XV : 209; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : 'Maraṇḍai' : 2; *Tirikaḍu* : 48 : 1, 65 : 4.

Neittōr (நெய்த்தோர்) : blood. *Kaḷavaḷi* : 23 : 2, 37 : 1; *Pari* : 10 : 12.

Neidal (நெய்தல்): (1) A flower of the plant most common in

littoral regions; the white Indian water lily. The pupil's tuft should be of the size of a bunch of *Neidal* flowers. *Aham* : 10 : 5, 48 : 3, 61 : 2, 70 : 11, 83 : 12, 100 : 17, 119 : 11, 120 : 4, 16, 130 : 12, 150 : 8, 160 : 13, 230 : 2, 240 : 3, 290 : 14, 350 : 1, 360 : 4, 370 : 10, 371 : 7; *Aiṅṅuru* : 1 : 4, 101 : 3, 109 : 1, 135 : 3, 151 : 3, 155 : 3, 181 : 1, 182 : 2, 183 : 5, 184 : 1, 185 : 1, 186 : 3, 187 : 3, 188 : 3, 189 : 1, 190 : 1, 412 : 1, 435 : 2; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 60 : 1, 63 : 1; *Kainmilai* : *Neydal* : 3 : 3; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 33 : 2; *Kali* : 74 : 2, 75 : 1, 131 : 8, 142 : 23, 143 : 31, 145 : 39; *Kuṟṇjip* : 79, 84; *Kuṟun* : 9 : 4, 227 : 4, 296 : 4, 309 : 6, 397 : 2; *Murugu* : 74; *Nālaḍi* : 108 : 3, 349 : 3; *Nānmaṇi* : 44 : 3; *Naṟ* : 8 : 8, 23 : 7, 27 : 11, 47 : 3; 60 : 9, 96 : 7, 113 : 7, 117 : 3, 138 : 6, 155 : 2, 183 : 10, 187 : 1, 190 : 5, 195 : 7, 275 : 6, 283 : 2, 287 : 5, 349 : 3, 372 : 3, 382 : 2; *Padiṟṟu* : 13 : 3, 19 : 21, 17 : 10, 30 : 2, 51 : 17, 64 : 16, 71 : 2, 78 : 4; *Paḷa* : 396 : 2; *Paṭṭiṇap* : 11, 241; *Perumbāṇ* : 213; *Porunar* : 218; *Puṟam* : 144 : 4, 209 : 2, 339 : 8; *Śilap* : VII : 331 : 3, XIV : 77, XXII : 69, XXVIII : 115; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 150; *Śiṟupaṇch* : 30 : 1; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 60 : 3; *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50) 41 : 1.

(2) A kind of drum beat, appropriate to funerals. *Maṇi* : VI : 71; *Nālaḍi* : 392; *Puṟam* : 194 : 1, 389 : 17.

(3) *Ahattiṇai* corresponding to *Tumbai* in *Puṟam* and the land appropriate to it. *Kuṟun* : 55, 212; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 150; *Tol*, *Poruḷ* : 5 : 5, 8 : 2, 69 : 1.

(4) A large number. *Pari* : 2 : 13, 7 : 62, 8 : 74, 11 : 104.

(5) *Neidaṟkali* - Part V of *Kalittogai*, by Nallanduvanār.

Neidal Kārkkīyar (நெய்தல் கர்க்கியர்): He bore the name of a rishi Gārki. Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 55, 212.

Neidal Tattanār (நெய்தல் தத்தனார்): (1) Poet and author of *Nar* : 49, 130.

(2) Basic name of Koḍiyūr Kiḷār Mahanār Neidal Tattanār. *Aham* : 243.

Neidalaṅgānal (நெய்தலங்கானல்): The town associated with Iḷam Chēṭ Śenni; perhaps a coromandal coastal town. *Puṇam* : 10, 203 col. The beach in Puhār. *Śilap* : VI : 150, IX : 98.

Neidalaṅgānal Neḍiyōn (நெய்தலங்கானல் நெடியோன்): The Chōḷa King Iḷam Chēṭ Śenni. *Puṇam* : 10 : 12.

Neidalañjeru (நெய்தலஞ்செரு): The land of the Kūśars. *Aham* : 113 : 6.

Neidar Śāittuitta Āvūr Kiḷār (நெய்தற் சாய்த்துய்த்த ஆவூர் கிழார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 112.

Neimmidi (நெய்மிதி): The huge rice ball mixed with ghi and jaggery offered to elephants. *Puṇam* : 299 : 4.

Neimmuṇai (நெய்முறை): The weekly turn of the cowherds in Madurai of supplying ghi and milk products to the royal family. *Śilap* : XVII : 7.

Nei Vāśam (நெய் வாசம்): Cosmetics like, hairoil etc. *Śilap* : VI : 78.

Neruñji (நெருஞ்சி): A kind of wild flower; its flower turns towards the sun always; the cow's thorn. *Aham* : 336 : 18; *Innilai* : 26 : 1; *Kuraḷ* : 1120 : 2; *Kuṇun* : 315 : 4; *Maṇi* : XII : 60; *Paḍiṇṇu* : 13 : 16, 26 : 10; *Paḷa* : 170 : 2; *Paṭṭinap* : 256; *Puṇam* : 155 : 4, 5, 202 : 2.

Nel (நெல்): Paddy. *Aham* : 1 : 13, 6 : 5, 13 : 19, 41 : 4, 44 : 16, 46 : 14, 60 : 4, 78 : 17, 86 : 8, 107 : 7, 116 : 2, 128 : 11, 129 : 4, 140 : 7, 141 : 17, 156 : 3, 185 : 6, 204 : 12, 220 : 13, 243 : 7, 269 : 22, 306 : 8, 340 : 14, 346 : 8, 356 : 13, 376 : 15, 390 : 8, 397 : 16; *Aiṅguṇu* : 1 : 2, 3 : 4, 4 : 4, 27 : 1, 49 : 2, 58 : 1, 95 : 2; *Ēlādi* : 52 : 2; *Kali* : 41 : 3, 50 : 1, 71 : 24; *Kuṇiñjip* : 35; *Kuṇun* : 238 : 2, 277 : 2; *Maduraik* : 110; *Maṇi* : VI : 41, 95; *Mullaip* : 8; *Nālaḍi* : 133 : 2, 179 : 1, 269 : 1; *Nānmaṇi* : 4 : 3, 11 : 1, 83 : 3; *Nar* : 7 : 7, 22 : 10, 26 : 4, 47 : 7, 60 : 2, 180 : 2, 183 : 1, 190 : 5, 195 : 6, 254 : 6, 275 : 1, 311 : 2, 350 : 1, 367 : 3, 373 : 4, 384 : 5, 400 : 2; *Neḍunal* : 22, 43, 44; *Paḍiṇṇu* : 12 : 17, 19 : 21,

66 : 7, 71 : 4, 75 : 5; *Paḷa* : 83 : 3, 177 : 2; *Pari* : 7 : 27; *Paṭṭi-
nap* : 30; *Peṟumbāṇ* : 13, 325, 473; *Porunar* : 193, 242, *Puṟam* :
22 : 14, 24 : 1, 24 : 22, 29 : 13, 33 : 5, 44 : 2, 58 : 10, 61 : 5, 97 :
18, 109 : 4, 171 : 9, 184 : 1, 186 : 1, 209 : 2, 287 : 9, 318 : 7, 328 :
2, 335 : 12, 338 : 2, 343 : 1, 344 : 1, 348 : 1, 379 : 6, 384 : 11,
386 : 10, 387 : 36, 395 : 36, 399 : 1; *Śilap* : VI : 124, IX : 2, 43,
X : 112, 124, 137, XXII : 76; *Śirupañch* : 46 : 2; *Tiṇaimālai*
(150) : 76 : 1, 128 : 1, 129 : 1; *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50) : 32 : 3, 34 : 1, 37 :
2; *Tirikaḍu* : 79 : 4; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 371 : 1, 580 : 1.

Nelli (நெல்லை): *Myrobalan*; the tree and its fruit. An extra-
ordinary fruit (*Nelli*) was presented by *Añji* to *Avvai*, which is
said to have given her unusual longevity. *Aham* : 8 : 9, 54 : 15,
67 : 7, 241 : 13, 271 : 7, 284 : 1, 291 : 16, 315 : 10, 363 : 16, 385 :
8, 399 : 14; *Aiṅguṟu* : 30 : 2, 334 : 1, 2, 381 : 1; *Kuṟun* : 201 :
4, 209 : 1, 235 : 3, 262 : 4, 317 : 2; *Naṟ* : 3 : 4, 87 : 4, 271 : 5;
Puṟam : 91 col; 91 : 9, 170 : 1, 314 : 4; *Śirupāṇ* : 100.

Nellinūr (நெல்லின் ஊர்): The place famous for paddy; *Nellūr*,
also called *Śāliyūr*. *Maduraik* : 87.

Ncṟpōr (நெற்பேர்): The heap of paddy grains collected in the
threshing floor. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 148 : 4.

Neṟiyin Nāṅgiyōr (நெறியின் நீங்கியோர்): Those who have left
the righteous path; prostitutes. *Śilap* : XIV : 17.

Nēmi (நேமி) : wheel; chakram; the wheel of royalty; Tirumāl's weapon; sickle; Chakravālagiri. *Aham* : 175 : 15, 251 : 13, 324 : 11; *Kali* : 104 : 9; *Kuṟun* : 189 : 3; *Maṇi* : XIII : 57; *Mullaip* : 1; *Naṟ* : 394 : 5; *Pari* : 1 : 52, 58, 4 : 9, 13 : 6, 9, 15; 59; *Puṟam* : 3 : 4, 17 : 7.

Nēmiyān (நேமியான்) : Tirumāl. *Kali* : 105 : 9, 72, 119 : 3, 127 : 4; *Puṟam* : 58 : 15.

Nēmiyōr (நேமியோர்) : Lit. Those who wield the 'chakra' of authority; kings. *Puṟam* : 270 : 3.

Nēri (நேரி) : a hill. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 30 : 20, 67 : 22.

Nēri Vāyil (நேரி வாயில்) : A town to the south of Uṟaiyūr; Śeṅguṭṭuvan defeated nine Chōḷa princes here. *Śi'ap* : XXVIII : 117.

Naiyāyīham (நையயீகம்): One of the six schools of philosophy
The founder of this School was Akkapādan. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 79.

Naivaḷam (நைவளம்): The Paṇ called Nattarāga; prescribed to
be sung in day time; also called Naṭṭapāḍai. *Kuṟiñjip* : 146;
Pari : 18 : 20; *Śirupāṇ* : 36.

Nochchi (நெச்சி): Fort; a flower; a tree. The flower is blue and its bunch resembles the foot of a peacock. A variety of tree with five or three leaved stems. A military situation, that is, of defending a fort. *Aham* : 21 : 1, 23 : 11, 117 : 1, 122 : 21. 165 : 10, 259 : 14, 275 : 17, 367 : 4; *Kali* : 46 : 12; *Kār* : 39 : 2; *Kuṟun* : 138 : 3; *Naṟ* : 115 : 5, 143 : 3, 184 : 9, 200 : 2, 246 : 3, 267 : 1, 293 : 1, 305 : 2; *Padiṟṟu* : VIII : Ten *Padiham* : 9; *Porunar* : 185; *Puṟam* : 271 : 2, 272 : 1; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 68 : 5.

Nochchitturai (நெச்சித்துறை): The military situation of the defenders of besieged forts wearing the Nochchi garland and defending the forts. This is complementary to *uḷṇai* in *Puṟam*. *Puṟam* : 109, 110, 111, 271, 272, 299.

Nochchi Niyamam (நெச்சி நியமம்): A town to which Nochchi Niyamam *Kiḷār* belonged. *Aham* : 52; *Naṟ* : 17, 208, 209; *Puṟam* : 293.

Nochchi Niyamam Kiḷār (நெச்சி நியமம் கிழார்): He belonged to Nochchi Niyamam. Poet and author of *Aham* : 52; *Naṟ* : 17, 208, 209; *Puṟam* : 293.

Noṣippu (நெச்சிப்பு): The *Samādi* *nilai*; the situation of absolute peace and divine bliss. *Pari* : 5 : 37.

Noḍai (நெடை): toddy. *Perumbāṇ* : 142.

Noḷḷai (நெள்ளை): Snail. *Aham* : 53 : 8.

Nōtiṛam (நேதிறம்): A paṇ (rāga). The elaboration 'Nōy Śērnda Tiṛam', means 'the sorrowful melody', 'Sombre music'; for this explanation *vide Kali* : 77 : 18 and notes by Adiyark. on *Śilap* : IV : 75. The Paṇ of *Pari* : 13. Dr. U. V. S. says as a foot note under *Pari* : 13, that the Paṇ is now called only 'Nērtiṛam' and that that is likely to be the correct form. The Kali reference and Adiyark. explanation to *Śilap* : IV : 75, however, more or less prove that 'Nōtiṛam' is the correct form. This Paṇ is appropriate to the dawn, *Pari* : 13, 17; *Śilap* : IV : 75.

Nōi (நேய்): (1) disease. *Kuṛaḷ* : 320, 360, 941 : 1, 946 : 2, 947 : 1, 948 : 1, 1243 : 2; *Paḷa* : 88 : 4.

(2) The 13 diseases (of the spirit). *Maṇi* : XXX : 182, 183.

'*Nōi tapu Nōn toḍai*' (நேய் தபு நேந் தொடை): Name of the 4th stanza of V Ten *Paḍiṛṇu*.

Nōipāḍiyār (நேய்ப்பாடியார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 67.

Nōyinṇu uittal (நேயினின்று உய்த்தல்): The act of cattle lifters robbing the cattle without damage; this applies to cattle recovery. Vetchittiṇai in Puṛam. A prelude to war. *Tol. Porul* : 58 : 6.

Nōlai (நேலை): Small sweet edible balls made of dried and powdered sesame mixed with sugar and ghee. *Śilap* : V : 68.

Nōṛpār (நேற்பார்): ascetics. *Kuṛaḷ* : 48 : 2.

Nōnbi (நேன்பி): Ascetic woman. *Naṛ* : 22 : 6.

Nōnbu (நேன்பு): Tapas; penance; also used in a general sense of control of the passions. *Maṇi* : III : 60, 90; *Tirikaḍu* : 28 : 1.

Pahri (பஃறி): boat. *Paṭṭinap* : 30.

Pahrulī (பஃறுளி): A river near Kumari created by Neḍiyōṇ. *Puṇam* : 9 : 11. This was lost in the course of an erosion of the southern coastland by the sea. *Śilap* : XI : 19.

‘*Pahrōṛṛohudi*’ (பஃஹ்ரஹுதி): Name of the 3rd stanza of IX Ten of *Paṭṭirru*.

Pakkadanma Vachanam (பக்கதன்ம வசனம்): The statement which defines the true nature of the hypothesis. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 71, 80.

Pakkappōli (பக்கப்போலி): False premises in logic. These are of 9 kinds. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 145, 147.

Pakkam (பக்கம்): Paksha ; a hypothesis like saying ‘there is fire in this hill’. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 57, 59, 66, 70, 111, 143.

Pakku (பக்கு): (1) Sack ; cloth of rough fibre, worn by an order of ascetics ; e.g., *Pakkuḍukkai Nankaṇiyār* (i.e., Nankaniyar who wore the sack for garment). *Aiṅguṟu* : 271 ; *Puṇam* : 194.

(2) Support. *Kuṇal* : 1068 : 2.

Pakkuḍukkai Nankaṇiyār (பக்குடுக்கை நன்கணியார்): A Poet ; he was an astrologer and was dressed in sackcloth ; he was a pessimist and despised earthly pleasures. He was perhaps a Jaina ; author of *Puṇam* : 194.

Pahaḍu (பகடு): Bull ; bullocks. *Aham* : 4 : 6, 17 : 13, 30 : 6, 37 : 11, 41 : 6, 107 : 15, 140 : 14, 159 : 3, 173 : 10, 262 : 2, 288 : 2, 295 : 10, 329 : 7, 366 : 3 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 3 : 2 ; *Kali* : 65 : 12 ; *Kuṇal* : 624 : 1 ; *Maduraik* : 94 ; *Nālaḍi* : 2 : 2 ; *Nānmaṇi* : 83 : 4 ; *Naṟ* : 290 : 3, 340 : 6 ; *Paṭṭirru* : 58 : 16, 71 : 4 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 201 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 58, 198, 238, 325 ; *Puṇam* : 35 : 32, 60 : 9, 88 : 4, 90 : 9, 125 : 7, 161 col. 161 : 17, 162 col. 307 : 9, 366 : 14, 383 : 4, 385 : 2, 387 : 11, 388 : 11, 390 : 22, 391 : 4, 395 : 2, 399 : 28 ; *Śilap* : XXVII : 228 ; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 55, 190 ; *Tirikaḍu* : 69 : 1 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 76 : 14.

Pahal (பகல்): (1) Day. *Puṇam* : 8 : 10, 51 : 11, 358 : 2.

(2) The Sun. *Bhāratam* : 'Embiyai' : 2; *Maṇi* : XIX : 18; *Puṇam* : 2, 4, 6, 321, 324, 364, 376.

(3) The central pointer of a balance. *Kali* : 86 : 17; *Paṭṭi-
nap* : 206.

(4) The act of Division (from Pahu : divide). *Puṇam* : 249 : 8.

(5) Impartiality. *Puṇam* : 17 : 6.

Pahalkeḷu Śelvan (பகல்கெழு செல்வன்) : The Sun. *Naṇ* : 215 : 2.

Pahal Śelvāyil (பகல் செல்வாயில்) : The eastern gate; the Uchchikkiḷān kōṭṭam in Puhār had such an eastern gate. *Śilap* : IX : 10, XXX : 179.

Pahalāṇi (பகலாணி) : The central pointer in a balance. *Paḷa* : 95 : 4.

Pahalōn (பகலோன்) : The Sun. *Aham* : 201 : 8.

Pahavan (பகவன்) : God; the Buddha; Śiva of three eyes. *Immā* : 1 : 1; *Kuṇal* : 1 : 2; *Maṇi* : III : 61, XXVIII : 174; *Śilap* : X : 177.

Pahaḷi (பகழி) : Arrow; it used to be sharpened by the archers and the process was called 'Pahaḷi māittal'. *Aham* : 297 : 6; *Aiṅguṇu* : 363 : 1; *Kār* : 5 : 2; *Kuṇun* : 12 : 3, 16 : 2, 333 : 1; *Naṇ* : 13 : 4, 75 : 7, 165 : 2, 352 : 1; *Pari* : 18 : 40; *Perumbāṇ* : 269; *Puṇam* : 152 : 1; *Tahadūr Yāi* : 'Eṇkaṇḍu' : 5; 'Maran-
uḍai' : 9.

Pahanṇai (பகன்றை) : The Indian Jalap; a kind of creeper; A white flower without smell. *Aham* : 24 : 3, 156 : 5, 176 : 10, 217 : 6, 219 : 4, 243 : 3, 255 : 11, 316 : 6; *Aiṅguṇu* : 87 : 1, 97 : 1, 456 : 2; *Kali* : 73 : 2; *Kuṇiṇṇip* : 88.

Pahai (பகை) : (1) The 6th and 3rd strings of the Yāḷ. *Śilap* : VIII : 33.

(2) enemies. *Kuṇal* : 734 : 1, 744 : 1.

'*Pahaittiṇam Teridal*' (பகைத்திறம் தெரிதல்) : Assessing the strength of the enemy. *Kuṇal* : 88 chap. hdg.

Pahaimāṭchi (பகைமாட்சி) : The chapter in which the qualities of royal enemies are recounted. *Kuṇal* : 87 : chap. hdg.

Paṅgayappīḍiḥai (பங்கயப்பீடிகை): The altar bearing the impression of the lotus feet of the Buddha. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 211, 217.

Paṅgayam (பங்கயம்): Pankajam - Lotus. *Maṇi* : X : 67, XXVIII : 115, 211, 217.

Baṅgaḷars (பங்களர்): Perhaps the people of Bengal or Vaṅgam; defeated by Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Śilap* : XXV : 157.

Paṅgu (பங்கு): Saturn. *Pari* : 11 : 7.

Paṅguni (பங்குனி): The last month in the Tamil calendar. *Puṇam* : 229 : 5; *Śilap* : XIV : 112.

Paṅguni Viḷavu (பங்குனி விழவு): The festival held on the banks of the Kāviri near Uṇaiyūr (Uṇandai) in the month of Panguṇi (March - April). (*vide*) Paṅguni muyakkam. *Nar* : 234 : 8.

Paṅguni Muyakkam (பங்குனி முயக்கம்): A festival was held on the banks of the Kāviri near Uṇaiyūr in the month of Paṅguni. (The Paṅguni Uttaram festival at Uṇaiyūr was famous: *vide* Irāiyanār Ahapporuḷ Sut. 16 com.). *Aham* : 137 : 9.

Pachchilai (பச்சிலை): Green leaves of the nature of a herb. *Puṇam* : 33 : 12.

Pachchai (பச்சை): (1) The tanned skin of a deer. *Aham* : 244 : 1; *Perumbāṇ* : 6; *Puṇam* : 164 : 11, 166 : 11, 288 : 3, 308 : 2; *Śirupāṇ* : 226.

(2) Kāman; a corruption of Pratyumnan. *Pari* : 3 : 82; *Kuṇun* : 330 : 4; *Nar* : 86 : 3; *Paḍiṇṇu* : 76 : 12; *Porunar* : 195; *Puṇam* : 16 : 14, 235 : 18, 393 : 17; *Śilap* : XIII : 157.

Paśappu (பசப்பு): The change of colour (or complexion) said to occur on one's body consequent on separation from one's lover. *Kuṇal* : 119 ch. hdg. 1181 : 1, 1182 : 2, 1183 : 2, 1184 : 2, 1185 : 2, 1186 : 2, 1187 : 2, 1188 : 1, 1189 : 1, 1190 : 1, 1232 : 1, 1239 : 1, 1240 : 1.

Paśappuṇu paruvāral (பசப்புறு பருவரல்): The mental agony caused by the oncoming Paśappu (*vide*) which is tell-tale. *Kuṇal* : 119 chap. hdg.

Paśalai (பசலை): A greenish patch of ringworm said to be occasioned by separation from one's lover. *Kali* : 130 : 20, 21; *Kuṟaḷ* : 1186, 1187; *Kuṟun* : 399 : 3, 4; *Nālaḍi* : 391 : 1

Paśalai Pāydaḷ (பசலை பாய்தல்): The spread of a changed complexion over the body-this change is said to be occasioned by separation from one's lover. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 270 : 3.

Paśalaiyār (பசலையார்): Basic name of Nappaśalaiyār. *Aham* : 160.

Paṣi aḍaniṟṟal (பசி அடனிற்றல்): The situation in Aham of the lady love lacking all appetite for food as a result of her being love sick. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 270 : 3.

Paśu (பசு): Cow: a common term for animal; it was believed that the cow should be fed before one feeds. *Achāra* : 31 : 1, 268 : 4; *Aiṅguṟu* : 271 : 3; *Maṇi* : XXV : 70; *Nar* : 275 : 5; *Paḷa* : 268 : 4; *Śilap* : XXI : 53; *Śiṟupañch* : 24 : 3.

Paśumpiḍi (பசும்பிடி): A green herb. *Kuṟiñjip* : 70; *Pari* : 19 : 75.

Paśumpūṭ Pāṇḍyan (பசும்பூட் பாண்டியன்): A Pāṇḍyan King, Adihan was his chief executive officer. (*Aham* : 162 : 18), He fought the Koṅgar who killed Adihan in the battle of Vāhai (pparantalai), the Pāṇḍyan infuriated at this, fought back and defeated the Koṅgar. *Aham* : 162 : 21, 253 : 5, 338 : 5; *Kuṟun* : 393 : 4.

Paśumpūṭ Poṟaiyan (பசும்பூட் பொறையன்): A Chēra King. *Aham* : 303 : 4.

Paśuvarippuṭṭil (பசுவரிப்புட்டில்): A doll like thing hung from the gates of a fort to insinuate enemies. *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : 'Maranuḍai' : 6.

Pañjam (பஞ்சம்): famine. *Śiṟupañch* : 2 : 3, 79 : 1.

Pañchavar (பஞ்சவர்): (1) Pāṇḍyar. *Puṟam* : 58 : 8;

(2) The Pāṇḍavar. *Śilap* : XVII : *Mumilaip* : 11; *Paḍarkkaip* : 13.

Pañchavan (பஞ்சவர்): (1) Pāṇḍyan; so called because he ruled over all the five regions: Kuṟiñji, Mullai, Marudam, Neydal, Pālai. *Pari Tiraṭṭu* : 2 : 46; *Śilap* : XX : 33.

(2) A Pāṇḍyan wore the Indra's necklace. *Śilap* : XXIX : *Vallaiappāṭṭu* : 3.

Pañjāi (பஞ்சாய்) : A kind of reed used for making dolls. *Aiṅguṟu* : 383 : 5 ; *Kali* : 76 : 6, 7 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 217.

Pañjāippāvai (பஞ்சாய்ப்பாவை) : doll made of the Pañjāi reeds ; a plaything for the girls. *Aiṅguṟu* : 383 : 5.

Pañji (பஞ்சி) : (1) Cotton ; or the reddish paste applied to ladies' feet. *Aham* : 217 : 2 ; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 39 : 3 ; *Nālaḍi* : 396 : 3 ; *Nar* : 299 : 7, 324 : 9 ; *Paḷa* : 91 : 4 ; *Puṟam* : 116 : 5.

(2) Finely woven cloth. *Puṟam* : 39 : 3, 353 : 16.

Pañju (பஞ்சு) : Cotton used to make lamp wicks. *Aham* : 283 : 14 ; *Kuṟun* : 353 : 5 ; *Nar* : 247 : 4.

Pañjuram (பஞ்சுரம்) : The Pālaippaṇ. *Aiṅguṟu* : 311 : 1.

Pattāḍai (பட்டடை) : (1) The metallic or wooden platform on which things are broken, chopped or mended. *Kuṟaḷ* : 821 : 1.

(2) The basis of all the paṇs ; another name for *iḷi*. *Śilap* : III : 63.

(3) A method of fingering to produce melody in Yāḷ. *Śilap* : VII : 1 : 14.

Paṭṭi (பட்டி) : A loafer ; vagabond. *Kali* : 51 : 4 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 1074 : 1.

Paṭṭimaṇḍapam (பட்டிமண்டபம்) : The courtyard of the king's palace where he held court. A debating hall. One such (probably a mobile one) was presented to Karikālan by the king of Magadha. *Maṇi* : I : 61 ; *Śilap* : V : 102.

Paṭṭinappākkam (பட்டினப்பாக்கம்) : The western suburb of Puhār. The space between this Pākkam and Maruvūrpākkam was a spacious lawn in which the market met at Puhār. *Śilap* : V : 58, X : 159.

Paṭṭinappālai (பட்டினப்பாலை) : A long poem of 301 lines composed by Kaḍiyālūr Uruttiran Kaṇṇanār in praise of Karikālan (Tirumāvaḷavan) ; also called Vañji Neḍumpāṭṭu. The city of Puhār (Kāviriuppattinam) is extensively described in this poem. It is one of the Pattuppāṭṭu. *Paṭṭinap* col.

Paṭṭinam (பட்டினம்): (1) A coastal town. *Nālaḍi* : 250 : 4, *Nānmaṇi* : 86 : 2; *Pari* : 10 : 38; *Perumbāṇ* : 336.

(2) Kāviriṭṭūmpaṭṭinam. *Paṭṭinap* : 218.

(3) Paṭṭinappākkam, a suburb of Puhār. *Śilap* : V : 77.

(4) Eyirpaṭṭinam. *Śirupāṇ* : 153.

Paṭṭu (பட்ட): Silk. *Aham* : 236 : 11; *Nālaḍi* : 264 : 4; *Paṭṭinap* : 107; *Śilap* : V : 16, XIV : 86, 205, XXII : 46.

Paḍaṅgu (படங்கு): Tent. *Mullaip* : 40.

Paḍappai (படப்பை): Garden, surrounding a residence. *Aham* : 204 : 12, 256 : 15, 326 : 10; *Perumbāṇ* : 126, 407; *Puṇam* : 140, 197, 375.

Paḍam (படம்): (1) Paḍaṅgu; tent. *Śilap* : XXVII : 152.

(2) coat. *Perumbāṇ* : 69.

Paḍarkkaipparaval (படர்க்கைப்பரவல்): A division in Āichchiyar Kuravai of *Śliap* : XVII.

Paḍarmelindu iraṅgal (படர்மெலிந்து இரங்கல்): 'The lady love bemoaning the absence of her lover'. *Kuṇal* : 117 chap. hdg.

Paḍalam (படலம்): Relating to a collection of many things of the same nature, like a chapter of verses. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 480 : 3, 483 : 2,

Paḍāhai (படாஹை): The large flag. *Pari* : 9 : 78; *Śilap* : V : 154, XIV : 216.

Paḍār (படாரி): A jungle; or a shrubbery. *Aham* : 288 : 11. 309 : 16.

Paḍi (படி): (1) the earth. *Maṇi* : XIX : 52; *Pari* : 11 : 5, 29' 15 : 25.

(2) a corruption of the Prākṛit 'Prati' meaning 'enemy or 'contestant'. *Pari* : 4 : 18.

Paḍikkāl (படிக்கால்): Ladder. *Paṭṭinap* : 142.

Paḍitam (படிதம்): Defect in Ruby. *Śilap* : XIV : 186.

Paḍima unḍiyan (படிம உண்டியன்): Brahmin whose diet is regulated by ceremonial fasting. *Kuṟun* : 156 : 4; *Maṇi* : V : 33.

Paḍimahan (படிமகன்): Mars; meaning 'son of the earth'.
Pari : 11 : 5.

Paḍimam (படிமம்): Idol; icon; image. *Aham* : 149 : 12; *Śilap
uraip* : XXIX.

Paḍivam (படிவம்): (1) Self imposed ritualistic fast etc. as part of spiritual discipline. *Aham* : 123 : 2, 287 : 2; *Mullaip* : 37; *Padiṟṟu* : 74 : 1; *Pari* : 5 : 75; *Puṟam* : 349 : 5.

(2) idol of a deity. *Maṇi* : III : 128, XXVI : 4; *Perumbāṇ* : 298.

Paḍu (படு): well; lit. 'that which is deep'. *Aham* : 79 : 3.

Paḍuporuḷ (படுபொருள்): treasure troves. *Śilap* : XXIII : 102, 128.

Paḍumarattu Mōṣi Kīran (படுமரத்து மோசி கீரன்): The poet Mōṣi Kīran belonging to Paḍumaram, and author of *Kuṟun* : 33, 75, 383. The same as Mōṣi Kīran (Rdg. Paḍimattu Mōṣi Kīran; Paḍumattu Mōṣi Kīran).

Paḍumarattu Mōṣi Koṟṟan (படுமரத்து மோசி கொற்றன்): Koṟṟan son of Paḍumarattu Mōṣi poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 376.

Paḍumaram (படுமரம்): The name of a town to which (1) Paḍumarattu Mōṣi Kīranār belonged. *Kuṟun* : 33, 75, 383.

(2) Paḍumarattu Mōṣi Koṟṟan belonged. *Kuṟuu* : 376.

Paḍumalai (படுமலை): A variety of the Paṇ called Pālaippan; one of the seven Perumpālai Paṇs; its highest note resembled the sound of the fall of the raindrops. *Kuṟun* : 323 : 2; *Naṟ* : 139 : 4; *Puṟum* : 135 : 7; *Śilap* : III : 84.

Paḍai (படை): 1. weapon of war; 2. army; 3. the harness put on a horse. *Āchāra* : 36 : 3; *Aham* : 114 : 16, 116 : 16, 124 : 9, 248 : 8, 278 : 2, 336 : 22; *Iniya* : 5 : 1, 8 : 2; *Innā* : 8 : 1; *Bhāratam* : 'Vānvar' : 3; 'Gaṅgai' : 3; 'Ādiśānra' : 9; *Kali* : 15 : 3, 17 : 1, 81 : 22, 108 : 4, 6, 139 : 23, 149 : 2, *Kuṟaḷ* : 253 : 1, 381 : 1, 498 : 1, 555 : 2, 761 : 1, 762 : 1, 764 : 2, 765 : 2, 766 : 2, 768 : 2, 769 : 2 ch. 8 hdg., 828 : 1, 985 : 2, 1228 : 2, 1324 : 2,

Maṇi : XXVIII : 3; *Nālaḍi* : 363 : 4; *Naṛ* : 261 : 3, 275 : 3, 291 : 4, 343 : 7; *Padiṛṇu* : *Invocation* : 11, 51 : 30, 58 : 4, 67 : 5, 72 : 1, 77 : 1; *Paḷa* : 284 : 3, 324 : 4; *Perumbāṇ* : 398; *Puṛam* : 23 : 15, 29 : 17, 35 : 24, 25, 41 : 10, 42 : 14, 89 : 4, 142 : 6, 154 : 10, 157 : 3, 169 : 1, 3, 178 : 7, 179 : 6, 195 : 4, 197 : 3, 239 : 11, 12, 282 : 4, 292 : 7, 295 : 4, 5, 299 : 3, 341 : 16, 343 : 17, 351 : 3, 371 : 11, 308 : 8; *Śilap* : II : 43, VI : 52, XVI : 211, XXIII : *Kaṭṭurai* : 2, 14, XXV : 32, XXVI : 48, 92, 212, XXVIII : 122; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 58 : 1, 63 : 1, 72 : 6, 7, 16, 626 : 1, 636 : 1,

Paḍai Iyaṅgaravam (படை இயங்கரவம்) : The noise made by the cattle lifting army when it stayed in the Pākkam (or suburb). *Vetchittipai* in *Puṛam*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 58 : 1.

Paḍaikkalakkoṭṭil (படைக்கலக்கோட்டில்) : Armoury. *Puṛam* : 95.

Paḍaikkalam (படைக்கலம்) : weapon esp. of war. *Iniya* : 39 : 1 : *Puṛam* : 95.

Paḍaiśerukku (படைச்செருக்கு) : The exhilaration of the warriors on their march to battle *Kuṛaḷ* : 78 ch. hdg.

Paḍaiñar (படைஞர்) : Warriors. *Padiṛṇu* : 25 : 4.

Paḍaittalaivar (படைத்தலைவர்) : Generals of the army. *Śilap* : XXVI : 49.

Paḍaittān (படைத்தர்ன்) : Aryan, Brahman the Creator. *Kali* : 129 : 2.

Paḍaittōn (படைத்தோன்) : Creator : Brahman. *Puṛam* : 194 : 5.

Paḍaimaḍam (படைமடம்) : The ethics of war including refraining from attacking cowards, elderly persons and very young persons. *Puṛam* : 142 : 6.

Paḍaimāṭchi (படைமாட்சி) : The valour of the army. *Kuṛaḷ* : 77 chap. hdg.

Paḍaiyōr (படையோர்) : army men. *Puṛam* : 33 : 10.

Paḍaivahai (படைவகை) : weaponry; like spears, swords, bows and arrows etc. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 631 : 2.

Paḍaivēḷu (படைவீடு) : Capital or military camp. *Puṛam* : 202.

Paṇ (பண்): Literally, that which is well-made (பண்ணப்படுவது).

A musical note ; it is determined by the seven Narambus or notes. The harness put on a horse. *Aham* : 346 : 13, 347 : 5, 352 : 15 ; *Ēlādi* : 35 : 3 ; *Innā* : 10 : 4, 32 : 1 ; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 20 : 3 ; *Kali* : 142 : 3 ; *Kuṇal* : 573 : 1 ; *Maṇi* : II : 20, VII : 46, XIX : 81, XXVIII : 41 ; *Nānmaṇi* : 15 : 1, 21 : 3, 39 : 3, 47 : 3 ; *Paḍiṇṇu* : III : 9 : 8 V : 1 : 3, *Paḷa* : 16 : 3 ; *Porunar* : 109 ; *Puṇam* : 65 : 1, 152 : 14, 164 : 11, 170 : 13 ; *Śilap* : III : 46, 61, V : 222, VII : 1 : 9, 47 : 4, VIII : 65, X : *Kaṭṭurai* : 15 ; *Nūrkatturai* : 10, XIII : 187, XIV : 166, XVI : 132 ; *Śirupaṇch* : 9 : 2 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150 : 47 : 1, 143 : 4, 145 : 1.

Paṇḍam (பண்டம்) : (1) commodities of a general nature occurring in name of Maduraippaṇḍa Vāṇigan; Iḷamdevanār. *Aham* : 58, 343 : 13 ; *Kuṇal* : 475 : 1 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 211.

(2) mortgaged property. *Kali* : 108 : 23.

(3) gold. *Maṇi* : XXVI : 23.

Paṇḍaraṅgam (பண்டரங்கம்) : One of the eleven varieties of dance ; Nach. says 'Pāṇḍaraṅgam' was corrupted into 'Paṇḍaraṅgam'. *Kali* : invocation : 9.

Paṇḍāram (பண்டாரம்) : The treasure house ; wealth ; warehouse. *Ēlādi* : 54 : 4 ; *Pari* : 11 : 123 ; *Śirupaṇch* : 40 : 1.

Paṇḍitar (பண்டிதர்) : Scholar. *Ēlādi* : 9 : 4.

Paṇṇatti (பண்ணத்தி) : A mode of singing ; in prosody this refers to a grammatically faultless composition ; in music it refers to boat songs etc. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 492 : 2.

Paṇṇal (பண்ணல்) : Mode of fingering in Yāl. *Śilap* : VII : 1 : 5.

Paṇṇavan (பண்ணவன்) : God. *Śilap* : X : 188.

Paṇṇan (பண்ணன்) : (1) A great philanthropist in whose garden (paḍappai) there were nelli fruits. *Aham* : 54 : 14.

(2) His own was Śirukuḍi situated on the northern banks of the Kāviri. *Aham* : 177 : 16.

(3) Basic name of Vallār Kiḷān Paṇṇan. *Puṇam* : 181 col 181 : 6.

(4) Basic name of Śīrukūḍi Kilān Paṇṇan. *Puṇam* : 70 : 13, 173 col. 388 col. 388 : 10.

Paṇṇi (பண்ணி) : The chief of Kūḍai hills called Kūḍaiporunan ; he was Tennavar Maṇavan or the general of the Pāṇḍyan armies. *Aham* : 13 : 11.

Paṇṇiyam (பண்ணியம்) : Sweetmeats. *Śilap* : VI : 135.

Paṇṇu (பண்ணு) : to set the tune for (any musical instrument). *Nānmaṇi* : 101 : 2.

Paṇṇuruttal (பண்ணுறுத்தல்) : To set the tune for a musical instrument. *Paḷa* : 270 : 2.

Paṇṇai (பண்ணை) : (1) Team game for girls. *Aiṅguṟu* : 73 : 2, 74 : 4.

(2) A kind of cabbage or greens. *Aham* : 393 : 9.

(3) A musical note, from Paṇ. *Pari* : 14 : 4.

(4) Dance, drama and music and such other pleasant occupations, *Tol. Poruḷ* : 249 : 1.

Paṇṇuḍaimai (பண்ணுடைமை) : Good character ; good culture. *Kuṟaḷ* : ch. 100 hdg.

Paṇavai (பணவை) : The attic ; the artificial platform put upon tree tops for hunters to sit and watch game. *Kuṟiñjip* : 226.

Paṇilam (பணிமை) : (1) pearl. *Aham* : 350 : 12.

(2) conch. *Kuṟun* : 15 : 1 ; *Śilap* : I : 46.

Paṇai (பனை) : 1. bamboo ; 2. the Marudam land ; 3. the drum ; 4. a contraption on the fortress walls to dislodge besiegers trying to scale the walls of the fort. 5. elephant. 6. cavalry. *Aham* : 44 : 4, 84 : 2, 136 : 7, 185 : 2, 223 : 11, 255 : 9, 257 : 11, 347 : 4, 5, 357 : 11, 368 : 14 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 291 : 2, 293 : 3 ; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 16 : 1 ; *Iniya* : 38 : 3 ; *Kaṇṇilai* : *Marudam* : 8 : 1 ; *Kār* : 4 : 3 ; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 40 : 3 ; *Kali* : 14 : 1, 30 : 9, 108 : 16, 141 : 16 ; *Kuṟun* : 276 : 1, 279 : 8, 315 : 4, 326 : 1, 338 : 6, 357 : 2, 364 : 5, 384 : 1 ; *Naṟ* : 166 : 3 ; 170 : 1 ; *Neḍunal* : 115, 149 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 11 : 14, 17 : 5, 31 : 30, 39 : 5 ; *Paḷa* : 364 : 3 ; *Pari* : 1 : 4, 7 : 16 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 32, 161 ; *Puṇam* : 16 : 16, 23 : 1, 178 : 1 ; *Śilap* : XV : 214, XXVII : 184 ; *Śīrupāṇ* : 1 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 12 : 4, 103 : 3, 115 : 1, 3 ; *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50) 9 : 1.

Paṇaiyam (பணையம்) : Bet. *Paḷa* : 52 : 1.

Pattar (பத்தர்) : (1) trough ; or a huge vessel. *Nālaḍi* : 257 : 1 ;
Nar : 92 : 6.

(2) The pot-like wooden rest of the Yāl. *Puṇam* : 136 : 1 ;
Śilap : VII : 1 : 3, XXVIII : 32.

Pattal (பத்தல்) : (1) a pit or shallow depression in land. *Aiṅguṇu* : 304 : 2.

(2) A container (vessel) for drawing water from well
Aham : 152 : 9.

(*Kaḍavuḷ*) *Pattini* [(பத்தினி)கடவுள்] : (1) *Kaṇṇahi*, *Padiṇṇu* :
V : Ten : *Padiham*.

(2) (*Mā*) *Pattini* (மா பத்தினி) : *Kaṇṇahi*. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 155.

(3) *Pattini* (பத்தினி) : chaste woman ; here *Kaṇṇahi*.
Śilap : *Padiham* : 33, 36, 42, 56, XV : 76, 147, XIX : 4, XXI : 36, XXIV : 107, XXVI : 253, XXVIII : 210.

Pattinikkaḍavuḷ (பத்தினிக்கடவுள்) : *Kaṇṇahi* ; the goddess o.
chastity. *Maṇi* : XXVI : 10 ; *Śilap* : *uraiperukat* : XXV : 114, 129, XXVII : 15.

Pattinikkōṭṭam (பத்தினிக்கோட்டம்) : Temple for the goddess of
chastity. *Śilap* : *uraiperu* : XXVIII : 225, XXX : 151.

Pattinippenḍir (பத்தினிப்பெண்டிர்) : The chaste ladies ordered
to be left unscathed by fire. *Śilap* : XXI : 53.

Pattu (பத்து) : (1) The number Ten. *Puṇam* : 18 : 5 ; *Tol*.
Eḷuttu : 390 : 1.

(2) In the game of dice if the dice bearing no. 10 showed
up after being rolled down, it was victory for the
gamester. *Kali* : 136 : 6.

Padakku (பதக்கு) : A measure equal to two Marakkāls of grain.
Nālaḍi : 387 : 1 ; *Paḷa* : 143 : 4 ; *Tol* : *Eḷuttu* : 239 : 1.

Padaḍi (பதடி) : The grainless husk of paddy, any person without
substance. *Kuṇal* : 196 : 2.

Padaḍi Vaihalār (பதடி வைகலார்): Derived his name from an expression in this poem. Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 323.

Paḍaṇṇam (பதணம்): A platform (terrace) on the ramparts of a fort. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 22 : 25.

Paḍappar (பதப்பர்): The sandy embarkment put up to resist floods. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 30 : 18.

Paḍalai (பதலை): A leather musical instrument for keeping time with the singer; 'Orukaṇmākkiṇai'; perhaps it corresponded to the Kañjira. *Kuṟun* : 59 : 1; *Mala:paḍu* : 11; *Paḍiṟṟu* : V : Ten 1 : 3; *Puṟam* : 64 : 1, 103 : 1, 152 : 16.

Paḍavam (பதவம்): Aruhu, a kind of grass; *vide* also *Paḍavu*. The Bermuda grass. *Kali* : 109 : 2.

Paḍavu (பதவு): Aruhu, a kind of grass; the Bermuda grass. *Aham* : 14 : 9, 23 : 7, 34 : 5, 341 : 7.

Paḍāhai (பதாஹை): (1) The large flag. *Maduraik* : 373; *Paṭṭi-
nap* : 182.

(2) A posture of applying the right fingers to the strings of the Vīṇa by throwing out the four fingers and folding down the thumb. *Śilap* : VIII : 27.

Pati (பதி): Town; capital; chief. *Aham* : 200 : 6, 279 : 3, 299 : 3; *Iniya* : 41 : 1; *Iṟai Ahap* : 6 : 3; *Maṇi* : III : 41, XII : 94, XIII : 22, 27, 38, XVII : 67, 68, 74, 87, XXII : 19, XXIV : 66, 164, XXVIII : 82, 154, XXX : 36; *Pari* : 6 : 75; *Śilap* : V : 213, VI : 5, IX : 46, 47, XI : 86, 164, XIII : 39, XV : 5, 194, XXI : 51.

Paḍiham (பதிகம்): Introductory verse to *Maṇimēkalai* and *Śilappadikāram* by persons other than the author, but in all probability contemporary. *Maṇi Paḍiham Śilap Paḍiham*.

Pativadam (பதிவதம்): *Pativritam*; the principle of 'husband worship'. *Pari* : 10 : 23.

'*Padinmarum iruvarum*' (பதினமரும் இருவரும்): The twelve celestials viz., the twelve Sungods or the Ādityar, *Pari* : 8 : 4.

Paḍinoru mūvar (பதினோரு முவர்): The 33 crores of Gods : i.e., Ādityar 12, Rudrar 11, Vasu 8, Maruttuvar 2 = 33 *Murugu* : 167.

Padumam (பதுமம்) : (1) Lotus. *Pari* : 5 : 49, 8 : 115.

(2) Defect in emerald. *Śilap* : XIV : 186.

(3) The Buddha's Lotus feet. *Maṇi* : VIII : 48.

Padumar (பதுமர்) : Basic name of Parūmōvāyppadumar, poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 101.

Paduman (பதுமன்) : A vṛ̥ chief of the Āviyar, father-in-law of Iṃayavaramban Neḷuñjēral Ādan, as also of Śelvakkaḍuñgō Vāḷi Ādan : father of two daughters. *Paḍiṟru* : IV : *Paḍiham* : VIII : *Paḍiham*.

(*vēḷāvikkōmān*) *Paduman Dēvi* [(வேளாவிக்கோமான்) பதுமன் தேவி] :

(1) Daughter of Paduman and second wife of Neḷuñjēral Ādan, and mother of Kaḷaṅgāikkaṇṇi Nārmuḍi Chēral and Āḍukōṭṭpāṭṭu Chēral Ādan. *Paḍiṟru* : IV : *Paḍiham*.

(2) Daughter of Paduman and wife of Śelvakkaḍuñgō Vāḷi Ādan, and mother of Peruñchēral Irumporai. *Paḍiṟru* : VIII : *Paḍiham*.

Padumanār (பதுமனார்) : Probably a derivation from the name of the Jaina God ; (or was he the compiler of *Nālaḍi* ?) He is to be distinguished from Padumanār. Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 6.

Pandar (பந்தர்) : A shamiana ; a Pandal ; some were put up to protect Naḍukals ; small temporary sheds put up to serve as centres of free distribution of cool water, thin buttermilk etc. to weary pedestrians deemed to be one of the 32 aṟams (charities). *Āchāra* : 45 : 3 ; *Aham* : 353 : 17 ; *Maṇi* I : 58, VIII : 10 ; *Paḍiṟru* : 51 : 16, 55 : 4, 67 : 2, 74 : 6 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 124, 267 ; *Puṟam* : 29 : 19, 260 : 28, 262 : 2, 331 : 8 ; *Śilap* : V : 100.

Pandu (பந்து) : Ball ; girls played this game ; the ball they used was similar to a Badminton ball. At the entrance to forts, balls and dolls were placed to insinuate the enemies about their cowardice. *Aham* : 49 : 1, 105 : 9, 219 : 2, 275 : 3 ; *Aiṅ-guṟu* : 295 : 5, 377 : 4 ; *Kali* : 57 : 7 ; *Murugu* : 68 ; *Nar* : 12 : 6, 24 : 3, 179 : 2, 249 : 7, 305 : 1, 324 : 7 ; *Pari* : 9 : 47, 10 : 107 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 333 ; *Śilap* : *Kanduhavari* : 3, 4, 7, 8, 11, 12 ; *Taha-ḍūr Yāt* : ' *Maranuḍai* ' : 6.

Pampai (பம்பை): A kind of musical instrument; this consists of two cylindrical leather drums (percussion) attached to each other and played on with two sticks. *Nar* : 212 : 5.

Payambu (பயம்பு): The pit dug for the purpose of catching and roping in wild elephants. *Aham* : 165 : 1; *Pari* : 7 : 15; *Śilap* : XXV : 31.

Payaṟu (பயறு): Green gram; the plant. *Aham* : 37 : 12, 262 : 4, 339 : 4; *Aiṅguṟu* : 47 : 3; *Kuṟun* : 10 : 2, 338 : 4; *Maṇi* : 27 : 185, 186; *Puṟam* : 297 : 3; *Śilap* : XXII : 73.

Payan (பயன்): (1) Results or consequences; fruits. *Maṇi* : XXX : 175.

(2) One of the points of comparison in a simile (uvamam or uḷḷuṟai uvamam). *Tol. Poruḷ* : 276 : 1, 300 : 2.

Payan ila Śollāmai (பயன் இல சொல்லாமை): The virtue of refraining from talking useless things. *Kuṟaḷ* : 20th ch. hdg.

Payanilai uvamam (பயனிலை உவமம்): Simile based on action. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 289 : 3.

Payin (பயின்): (1) lac; it later became corrupted into 'Piśin' (பிசின்) i.e., wax; any adhesive substance. *Aham* : 1 : 5, 356 : 9; *Nālaḍi* : 267 : 2.

(2) Instrument for repairing damaged ships. *Pari* : 10 : 54.

Payini (பயினி): The flower of the tree called Payini, peculiar to hill tracts probably yielding gum (Payin). *Kuṟiñjip* : 69.

Paragati (பரகதி): The superior path to mōksha. *Śilap* : XV : 85.

Paraṅkunṟam (பரங்குன்றம்): The hill near Madurai on which Murugan resides; the poet Anduvan had praised it in *Pari-pāḍal*. *Aham* : 59 : 11; *Pari* : 8 : 62, 130, 19 : 5, 56, 21 : 15.

Paraṅkunṟu (பரங்குன்று): vide *Paraṅkunṟam*. *Pari* : 6 : 95, 8 : 11, 8 : 46, 8 : 82, 9 : 11, 9 : 69, 17 : 23.

Paraṅkoṟṟanār (பரங்கொற்றனார்): Basic name of (Umatṭur Kiḷār —Paraṅkoṟṟanār). *Aham* : 69.

Paraśurāman (பரசுராமன்): The Rishi who had sworn to destroy all Kshatriya dynasties, *Maṇi* : XXII : 34.

Paraṇar (பரணர்): (1) One of the most famous of Śaṅgam poets, usually associated in later tradition with Kapilar; but in Śaṅgam history he is known to have been greatly associated with Chēran Śeṅguṭṭuvan. He was one of the longest lived of Śaṅgam poets. He was different from Van Paraṇar and Neḍuṅkaḷuttupparaṇar and from the Paraṇa Dēva Nāyanār of later times. Poet and author of *Aham* : 6, 62, 76, 116, 122, 125, 135, 142, 148, 152, 162, 178, 181, 186, 196, 198, 208, 212, 222, 226, 236, 246, 258, 262, 266, 276, 322, 326, 356, 367, 372, 376, 386, 396; *Kuṟun* : 19, 24, 36, 60, 73, 89, 120, 128, 165, 199, 258, 259, 292, 298, 328, 393, 397; *Naṟ* : 6, 100, 201, 247, 260, 265, 270, 280, 300, 310, 350, 356; *Paḍiṟṟu* : V : Ten (on Śeṅguṭṭuvan); *Puṟam* : 4, 63, 90, 99, 141, 142, 144, 145, 336, 341, 343, 348, 352, 354, 369. He is referred to in *Paḍiṟṟu* : V : Ten : *Padiham* (col.) and in *Puṟam* : 99 : 12, 398 : 4.

(2) Basic name of Neḍuṅkaḷuttupparaṇar, *Puṟam* : 291.

(3) Basic name of Van Paraṇar, *Naṟ* : 168; *Puṟam* : 148, 149, 150, 152, 153, 255.

Parattar (பரத்தர்): Men who are after other women; prostitutes *Aham* : 146 : 9; *Śilap* : V : 200.

Parattil Oḷiyōn (பரத்தில் ஒளியோன்): He that is a shining light to the superior world. *Śilap* : X : 181.

Parattai (பரத்தை): Prostitute. *Aham* : 256 : 12; *Aiṅṟu* : 84 : 5; *Iṟai Ahap* : 35 : 2, 40 : 1, 42 : 1, 43 : 1, 44 : 1; *Kali* : 73 : 20; *Pari* : 9 : 18, 19, 10 : 23, 12 : 45; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 41 : 22, 233 : 1, 235 : 1, 502 : 1, 510 : 1, 511 : 1.

Bharata Kumarar (பரத குமரர்): merchant princes. *Śilap* : V : 158, VI : 156.

Bharatam (பரதம்): The Bharatakaṇḍa or the work by Bharata. *Maṇi Padiham* : 22, XVIII : 57.

Paradar (பரதர்): (1) Fishermen. *Aham* : 30 : 3; *Śilap* : II : 2, VII : 38 : 2, XXIII : 160; *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50) : 45 : 2.

(2) merchants, Chettis. *Maduraik* : 317; *Perumbāṇ* : 324.

Paradar Pākkam (பரதர் பாக்கம்): fishermen colony. *Śilap* : VII : 29 : 1.

paradavar (பரதவர்): 1. Fishermen. 2. A kind of feudatory chieftains in extreme South India, once defeated by Śeruppālī erinda Ilam Sēṭṭ Senni. *Aham* : 10 : 10, 65 : 11, 70 : 1, 140 : 1, 187 : 22, 210 : 1, 300 : 1; *Aiṅguṟu* : 195 : 1; *Aintiṇai* (70) 66 : 1; *Kali* : 106 : 24; *Kuṟun* : 184 : 6, 304 : 4, 320 : 1; *Maduraik* : 97, 144; *Nar* : 4 : 1, 38 : 2, 45 : 3, 63 : 1, 74 : 4, 87 : 8, 101 : 8, 111 : 3, 175 : 1, 199 : 6, 207 : 9, 219 : 6, 239 : 2, 303 : 9, 349 : 10, 372 : 11, 388 : 4; *Padiṟṟu* : 48 : 4; *Paṭṭinap* : 90, 112; *Porunar* : 218; *Puṟam* : 24 : 4, 378 : 1; *Śilap* : V : 25, VI : 142; *Śirupāṇ* : 159.

Bharatan (பரதன்): The name Kōvalan bore in his previous birth. *Maṇi* : XXVI : 25; *Śilap* : XXIII : 154.

Param (பரம்): The superior world ; i.e., Heaven. *Śilap* : X : 181.

Paraman (பரமன்): The superior One; i.e., God. *Śilap* : X : 181.

Paramāṇu (பரமணு): The smallest atom. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 126, 174, XXIX : 259, 261, 344, 345, 408, 410.

Parāśaran (பராசரன்): A disreputable Brahmin. *Śilap* : XXIII : 61.

Parāyanār (பராயனார்): Poet and author of *Nar* : 155.

Parārttam (பரார்த்தம்): That which is different from oneself; here the soul that is different from the body. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 292, 295, 296.

Pari (பரி): (1) Speed; horse mostly and occasionally the deer. Refers only to swift flying animals. *Aham* : 14 : 18, 20 : 15, 122 : 20, 125 : 16, 154 : 11, 160 : 18, 194 : 18, 339 : 1; *Aiṅguṟu* : 134 : 1, 422 : 1, 474 : 3; *Aintiṇai* (50) : 50 : 1; *Kali* : 121 : 24; *Maduraik* : 51; *Maṇi* : XVIII : 113; *Nālaḍi* : 149 : 3; *Nānmaṇi* : 56 : 2; *Nar* : 21 : 1, 203 : 9, 249 : 7; *Padiṟṟu* : 41 : 26, 65 : 2; *Pari* : 5 : 22, 11 : 60; *Puṟam* : 141 : 3; *Śilap* : V : 54.

(2) The pole for measuring depth of water in rivers. *Aham* : 278 : 9.

Pariṣil (பரிசில்): The Puṇam situations of waiting on a patron or parting from him - *Pariṣil Kaḍānilai* and *Pariṣil viḍai*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 628 : 1.

Pariṣil Kaḍānilai (பரிசில் கடாநிலை): A bard expressing his desire to be rewarded by the patron. *Pāḍāṇ Tiṇai* in *Puṇam*, *Puṇam* : 11, 101, 136, 139, 158, 159, 160, 164, 169, 196, 197, 198, 199, 209, 210, 211, 266.

Pariṣil Kaḍaiyia nilai (பரிசில் கடையிய நிலை): A bard expecting to be rewarded is impatient of the patron's delay in rewarding him and insistantly requests for reward. *Pāḍāṇ tiṇai* in *Puṇam*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 91 : 13.

Pariṣil tuṇai (பரிசில் துறை): The Puṇam situation of the poets mentioning their need to their patrons. *Puṇam* : 126, 135, 137, 148, 154, 161, 163, 168, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 379.

Pariṣil tuṇai Pāḍāṇ Pāṭṭu (பரிசில் துறைப் பாடாண் பாட்டு): A *Puṇam Tuṇai*. *Padiṇṇu* : 19, 68.

Pariṣil viḍai (பரிசில் விடை): The reply of the bard who has or has not been rewarded by a patron. *Puṇam* : 140, 152, 162, 165, 397, 399.

Pariṣilar (பரிசிலர்): poets and others who seek the rewards of the patrons and princes, to whom reference is made in *Puṇam* : 14, 38, 121, 135, 168, 237. *Puṇam* : 206 speaks of the 'gate which was never closed to *Pariṣilar*'.

'*Pariṣilar Veṇukkai*' (பரிசிலர் வெறுக்கை): 'The wealth (refuge) of the poor people'. Name of 8th stanza of IV Ten *Padiṇṇu*.

Paridi (பரிதி): Any circular disc-like or wheel-like thing. The Sun. *Aham* : 379 : 7; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 4 : 2; *Murugu* : 299.

Parippu (பரிப்பு): The velocity of the Sun's rays; though probably the commentator on *Puṇam* truly interprets the poet as meaning 'velocity of the Sun' which is astronomically incorrect in relation to the solar system. *Puṇam* : 30 : 2.

Paripāṭṭu (பரிபாட்டு): A variety of Tamil composition in verse, like *Kalippā* etc. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 53 : 3, 430 : 2, 474 : 1.

Paripāḍal (பரிபாடல்): *vide* *Paripāṭṭu*; it is 'Isaippāṭṭu'; or a verse set to music. *Pari* : 11 : 137; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 432 : 1.

Parimā (பரிமா) : horse. *Kali* : 103 : 18.

Pariyāham (பரியகம்) : The small chain which attaches the ring on the toe with the anklet. *Śilap* : VI : 84, 93.

Parivaṭṭanai (பரிவட்டனை) : Variety of fingering in Yāḷ. *Śilap* : VII : 1 : 5.

Parutti (பருத்தி) : cotton. *Ēlādi* : 50 : 1; *Puṇam* : 125 : 1, 299 : 1, 324 : 7, 393 : 12; *Śilap* : V : 16.

Paruttiṇṇu (பருத்திப்பெண்டு) : Woman who spins cotton at the spinning wheel. *Puṇam* : 326 : 5.

Parudi (பருதி) : (1) The Sun; his chariot is of one wheel, also *Parudi*. *Aham* : 229 : 1, 360 : 2; *Kali* : 26 : 2; *Perumbāṇ* : 2; *Puṇam* : 224 : 7, 358 : 1.

(2) The toothed wheel (Disc) weapon of Tirumāl which He holds in His right hand. *Pari* : 3 : 89.

Parundu (பருந்து) : The eagle. *Aham* : 19 : 2, 21 : 15, 27 : 14, 33 : 5, 44 : 11, 79 : 12, 97 : 7, 117 : 7, 299 : 6, 342 : 8, 363 : 13, 397 : 13; *Aiṅṇu* : 321 : 1, extra verse : 2; *Kali* : 82 : 27, 106 : 27, 145 : 50; *Kuṇun* : 207 : 3, 285 : 7; *Maṇi* : IV : 41; *Naṇ* : 3 : 1, 141 : 7; *Paḍiṇṇu* : 12 : 19, : 20 : 39, 51 : 32, 74 : 15, 77 : 9; *Paḷa* : 176 : 1; *Paṭṭinap* : 233; *Perumbāṇ* : 117; *Puṇam* : 3 : 22, 43 : 5, 62 : 6, 150 : 1, 179 : 11, 271 : 7, 288 : 9, 343 : 15, 370 : 7; *Śilap* : XXVII : 167; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 91 : 3,

Parumam (பருமம்) : (1) The ornament called *Mēkalai* made in 18 girdles. *Murugu* : 146.

(2) Saddle also called 'Kalaṇai'. *Nāiaḍi* : 149 : 3; *Neḍunal* : 179.

Paruvūr (பருவூர்) : In the battlefield of this town, Adupōr Śeḷiyan (father of Ahudai) defeated the Chōras and the Pāṇḍyas. *Aham* : 96 : 14.

Parūmōvāippaduman (பருமோவாய்ப்பதுமன்) : Paduman, of the broad chin. Poet and author of *Kuṇun* : 101.

Parērampuḷagu (பரேரம்புழகு): A red flower. *Kuṟiñjip* : 96 ;
Pari : 22 : 21,

Pal (பல்): A weapon used for stripping off small fibres from a thread. *Perumbāṇ* : 217.

Palkanṇanār (பல்கண்ணனார்): Basic name of Kūḍalūr Palkaṇṇanār. *Nar* : 200, 380.

Palkāyanār (பல்காயனார்): Basic name of Uṟaiyūrppalkāyanār ; poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 374,

Palkunṟakkōṭṭam (பல்குன்றக்கோட்டம்): The division to which Śeṅganmā belonged ; to which Nannan Śēy Nannan belonged. *Malaipaḍu* col.

Paśśālainmudukuḍumi (பச்சாலைமுதுகுடும்பி): A Pāṇḍyan King, vide Pāṇḍyan Palyāgaśśālai Mudukuḍumipperuvaludi. *Maduraik* : 759.

Palporuṭkērpinnalladu Kōḍal (பல்பொருட்கேர் பின் நல்லது கோடல்): A literary device of drawing the right meaning out of an ambiguous statement. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 666 : 16.

Palyāṇḍu (பல்யாண்டு): Prayer for one's long life. *Śilap* : XXVII : 213.

Palyānaikkuṭṭuvan (பல்யாளைக்குட்டுவன்): A Chēra King usually called Palyānai Śel Keḷu Kuṭṭuvan. *Padiṟru* : 29 : 14.

Palyānai Śelkeḷu Kuṭṭuvan (பல்யாளைச் செல்கெழு குட்டுவன்): A Chēra King praised by Pālai Gautamanār in *Padiṟru* : III Ten. He ruled for 25 years. *Padiham* : III : Ten.

Pallavam (பல்லவம்): Tender leaves. *Pari* : 19 : 68.

Pallāṇḍu (பல்லாண்டு): Benediction ; vide Palyāṇḍu. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 54.

Pallān Kunṟu (பல்லான் குன்று): Perhaps the name of a hill ; it was near Kuḷumūr. *Aham* : 168 : 4.

Pallān Kunṟam (பல்லான் குன்றம்): A hill. *Aham* : 168 : 4.

Palli (பல்லி): Lizard; its cackle is deemed ominous. *Aham* : 9 : 19, 88 : 3, 151 : 15, 289 : 15, 351 : 16, 387 : 16; *Aintiṇai* (50) : 43 : 1; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 41 : 4; *Kainnilai Pālai* : 6 : 4, 18; *Kali* : 11 : 21; *Kuṟun* : 16 : 4; *Naṟ* : 98 : 5, 169 : 3, 246 : 2, 333 : 11; *Paḷa* : 22 : 1; *Puṟam* : 256 : 3.

Palli āḍudal (பல்லி ஆடுதல்): A kind of ploughing intended to remove wild growth called also 'Tāḷiaḍittal'. *Puṟam* : 120 : 4.

Palliam (பல்லியம்): Many musical instruments; an orchestra. Found in names like Neḍumpalliattanār, Neḍumpalliattār, This is distinguishable from Kurumpalliam. *Aham* : 154 : 3, 301 : 20; *Kuṟun* : 178, 203; *Murugu* : 119, 209; *Puṟam* : 281 : 2, 336 : 6; *Śilap* : XIII : 139, XXVI : 227; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 125.

Palahai (பலகை): (1) A Shield made of planks bound together by bamboo sticks. *Aham* : 67 : 11, 131 : 12, 369 : 18; *Naṟ* : 177 : 5; *Perumbāṇ* : 120; *Puṟam* : 15 : 12, 282 : 9, 345 : 15.

(2) The gaming table; the board on which the gaming dice cubes were rolled. *Tol. Eḷuttu* : 374 : 1.

(3) A part of the ship; the keel. *Naṟ* : 30 : 9.

Palavu (பலவு): The Jack tree and the Jack fruit. *Aham* : 2 : 3, 7 : 20, 12 : 8, 91 : 16, 97 : 6, 162 : 19, 172 : 11, 182 : 3, 189 : 1, 208 : 22, 209 : 15, 255 : 13, 282 : 11, 292 : 14, 323 : 8, 348 : 4, 352 : 1, 357 : 9; *Aiṅguṟu* : 214 : 1, 216 : 3, 351 : 1; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 4 : 1; *Kainnilai* : *Kuṟiṇji* : 4 : 1; *Kali* : 50 : 12; *Kuṟiṇji* : 189; *Kuṟun* : 16 : 1, 83 : 4, 90 : 4, 153 : 2, 257 : 3, 352 : 3, 365 : 5, 373 : 6, 385 : 1; *Naṟ* : 26 : 6, 77 : 5, 102 : 5, 116 : 6, 192 : 8, 201 : 5, 213 : 2, 232 : 5, 326 : 1, 353 : 4, 373 : 1, 376 : 3; *Perumbāṇ* : 77, 355; *Puṟam* : 109 : 5, 128 : 1, 129 : 4, 140 : 1, 150 : 2, 158 : 22, 200 : 1, 374 : 5, 380 : 9; *Śilap* : X : 75, XXV : 44.

Palā (பலா): The Jack tree and the Jack fruit vide Palavu. *Aham* : 8 : 7; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 61 : 1; *Paḷa* : 371 : 3; *Perumbāṇ* : 408; *Śilap* : XI : 84; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 43; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 28 : 1; *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50) : 10 : 1.

Palāśam (பலாசம்): The Indian coral tree. The flower of the Palāśa tree. *Kuṟiṇji* : 88.

Bali (பலி): Sacrificial offerings to the Gods, the crow, the royal drum etc. *Āchāra* : 39 : 2; *Aham* : 167 : 16, 232 : 12, 369 : 8; *Kali* : 52 : 9, 65 : 18, 93 : 24; *Maṇi* : VII : 80, 322 : 12, 343 : 5, 358 : 6, 367 : 4; *Nar* : 281 : 1, 293 : 2, 3; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 20 : 37 : 71 : 23; *Porunar* : 183; *Puṟam* : 50 : 5, 52 : 13, 143 : 1, 331 : 12, 362 : 3, 363 : 15, 369 : 5; *Śilap* : VI : 13, XII : 152.

Balikkandam (பலிக்கந்தம்): The sacred pillar - Kandu - for which sacrifices were offered. *Maṇi* : VI : 60.

Bali pīḍihai (பலி பிடிசை): Sacrificing altar. *Śilap* : V : 78, 86.

Bali munṟil (பலி முன்றில்): The courtyard of the temple where the sacrificing altar is situated. *Maṇi* : VI : 52.

Bavakāraṇi (பவகாரணி): A lake in Aḷagar hill. *Śilap* : XI : 94, 100.

Pavattiri (பவத்திரி): A Port on the Coromandal coast, near Pulikat. The chief was Tiraiyan. *Aham* : 340 : 7.

Bavattiṟam Aṟuhenappāvai nōṟṟa Kādai (பவத்திறமறுகெனப்பாவை நோற்ற காதை): Which deals with Maṇimēkalai's penance for getting rid of her karma. *Maṇi* : XXX : canto hdg.

Bavam (பவம்): (1) Sin. *Śilap* : XI : 101.

(2) The nature of birth; the quantum of actions leading to moral consequences. One of the 12 Iyalpus. *Maṇi* : XXI : 164, XXIV : 107, XXV : 147, XXX : hdg., s. hdg. XXX : 47, 93, 171, 264.

Pavaḷam (பவழம்): Coral beads; *vide* Pavaḷam. *Kali* : 80 : 5; *Kār* : 5 : 3; *Kuṟun Invocation* : 2; *Maṇi* : XVIII : 45; *Pari* : 14 : 16, 19 : 87; *Śilap* : XXIX : *Valḷaippāṭṭu* : 6.

Pavaḷa Vaḷai (பவழ வளை): bracelet of coral; *vide* Pavaḷa Vaḷai. *Śilap* : VI : 93.

Pavaḷappāvai (பவளப்பாவை): A lady resembling 'an image made of coral'; here Maṇimēkalai. *Maṇi* : XVIII : 78.

Pavaḷam (பவளம்): Coral beads. (Sanskritised into 'Pravāḷam'). *Aham* : 14 : 3, 25 : 11, 304 : 13; *Aiṅḡuru* : extra stanza : 3; *Aintiṇai* (50) : 33 : 1; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 14 : 2; *Maṇi* : III : 117, IV : 124, V : 129, VIII : 4, 70, XVIII : 160, XIX : 111, XX : 75.

Nar : 317 : 4; *Śilap* : IV : 54, V : 148, VII : 20 : 1, 37 : 1, 38 : 1, VIII : 80, XII : 56, XXII : 51, XXIII : 3, XXX : 14; *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50) : 50 : 1; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 42 : 3, 66 : 3, 67 : 3.

Pavaḷa Vaḷai (பவள வளை) : bracelet of coral *vide* *Pavaḷa Vaḷai*.
Pari : 11 : 101.

Pavuttiranār (பவுத்திரனார்) : Basic name of Karuvūr Pavuttiranār, i.e., 'The pure One'. Author and poet of *Kuṟun* : 162.

Paḷam Śōṟu (பழஞ் சோறு) : Cold rice, mixed with curd and eaten with pickles; a common diet even today. *Perumbāṇ* : 224.

Paḷampiṟappu (பழம்பிறப்பு) : Previous birth(s). *Śilap* : 56.

Paḷamudir Śōlai (பழமுதிர் சோலை) : Tirumālirum Śōlaimalai or the Aḷagar hill. *Murugu* : 317.

Paḷamoḷi Nānūṟu (பழமொழி நானூறு) : One of the Kīḷkkaṇakku works; composed Munṟurai Araiyan (probably a Jain of the Chēra land) who lived at least a few decades after Pāri to whom he refers as a person of the Past in *Paḷa* : 361 : 1, 2; *Tarṣirappu* : 2.

Paḷamai (பழமை) : Tradition; continuing culture. *Kuṟaḷ* : 81 ch. hdg.

Paḷanam (பழனம்) : Cultivating field. *Nar* : 180 : 1, 200 : 6, 260 : 2, 280 : 6, 350 : 2; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 90 : 42; *Puṟam* : 61 : 4; *Śilap* : X : 113.

Paḷi (பழி) : Evil action; calumny. *Kuṟaḷ* : 40 : 2, 44 : 1.

Paḷikarappu (பழிகரப்பு) : A kind of denunciatory verse. *Tōl*.
Poruḷ : 438 : 1.

Paḷichchudal (பழிச்சுதல்) : A Puṟam Tuṟai of Praise. *Puṟam* : 83, 84, 85.

Paḷittamoḷiyān iḷukkam Kūṟal (பழித்தமொழியான் இழுக்கங் கூறல்) : The defect in composition (or criticism) of pointing out errors in other's points of view in immoderate language. *Tol*: *Poruḷ* : 663 : 5.

Paḷu (புழு): ghost; it was a belief that it had large teeth.
Kuṟiñjip : 259; *Kuṟun* : 180 : 1.

Paḷaiyar (பழையர்): Sellers of toddy; a kind of fishermen.
Aham : 201 : 7, 331 : 5; *Malaipaḍu* : 459.

Paḷaiyan (பழையன்): (1) Chief of Pōr on the Kāviri; he was an army chief of the Chōḷas; he was famous for the spear division of the infantry he led. *Aham* : 44 : 11, 186 : 15, 326 : 12; *Naṟ* : 10 : 8.

(2) Chief of Mōhūr; his tutelary tree was a vēmbu (margosa tree). He was defeated by Chēran Śeinguṭṭuvan. *Maduraik* : 508; *Paḍiṟṟu* : V : Ten; *Śilap* : XXVII : 124.

Paḷaiyan Māṟan (பழையன் மாறன்): According to N. M. V. (in *Aham*) he was an army chief of the Pāṇḍyans; but R. Raghava Iyengar thinks (*Tamiḷ Varalāṟu*, P. 51) he was a King who ruled Kūḍal. Killivaḷavan, the Chōḷa, defeated and killed him at Kūḍal. *Aham* : 346 : 19,

Paḷaiyōḷ (பழையோள்): The deity of the desert, Kāḍukiḷāḷ (here Kāḍu is not forest but desert). *Murugu* : 259.

Paḷḷi (பள்ளி): (1) The study halls and rest places of the Ājīvikas; the Buddhist places of retirement for the ascetics. *Maṇi* : XVIII : 8, XXII : 179, XXIV : 20; *Paḷa* : 140 : 4, 274 : 3; *Pāṭṭinap* : 53; *Śilap* : V : 179, XIV : 11.

(2) School. *Maṇi* : XXVI : 72; *Puṟam* : 33 : 20; *Tirikaḍu* : 46 : 3.

(3) The cowherd colony. *Malaipaḍu* : 451.

(4) Workplace. *Kaḷavaḷi* : 15 : 3.

Paḷḷimarudaṅkiḷār (பள்ளிமருதங் கிழார்): Father of Śohuttanār. Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 352.

Paḷḷimarudam (பள்ளிமருதம்): Town to which Paḷḷimarudaṅkiḷār (father of Śohuttanār) belonged. *Naṟ* : 352.

Pāḷikkaṟai (பளிக்கறை): Glass-house. *Maṇi* : *Padiham* : 40, 41, IV canto hdg., sub hdg. V : 84, XIX : 105.

Paḷikkaṟai maṇḍapam (பலிக்கறை மண்டபம்): The Glass-house. *Maṇi* : III : 64, IV : 87.

Paḷiṅgu (பலிங்கு): glass; marble; crystal; glass beads; glass-house. *Aham* : 108 : 5, 315 : 12, 399 : 13; *Kuṟaḷ* : 706 : 1; *Kuṟiñjip* : 57; *Maṇi* : IV : 87, 124, V : 3, XVIII : 47, 66, 78; *Naṟ* : 292 : 6; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 66 : 18; *Puṟam* : 150 : 27; *Tiṇaimolī* (50) : 50 : 1.

Paḷidam (பலிதம்): Karppūram or clarified camphor. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 243.

Paṟṟu (பற்று): Attachment to pleasure giving objects; deemed a Sin, especially in Buddhist thought; can be equated with Kāmam of 'Kāmam - Vehuḷi - Mayakkam'. Desire and Paṟṟu are closely related. Upādānam. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 107, XXX : 47 : 92, 111, 112, 126, 127, 141, 170, 184.

Paṟantalai (பறந்தலை): (1) The cremation ground. *Maṇi* : VI : 96.

(2) Battlefield. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 13 : 16, 22 : 22, 35 : 6, 44 : 19; *Puṟam* : 25 : 6, 35 : 23, 240 : 9, 10.

Paṟanāṭṭupperuṅkoṟṟanār (பறநாட்டுப்பெருங் கோற்றனுர்): Poet, and author of *Aham* : 323.

Paṟanāḍu (பறநாடு): The region (in the Tamil country) to which Paṟanāṭṭupperuṅkoṟṟanār (author of *Aham* : 323) belonged: the same as Parambu Nāḍu ruled over by Pāri. *Aham* : 323.

Paṟambu (பறம்பு): (1) a hill; the land around it was Paṟambu nāḍu; it belonged to Nannan. *Aham* : 356 : 8, 19.

(2) It belonged to Pāri. *Aham* : 303 : 10; *Kuṟṇu* : 196 : 3; *Puṟam* : 108 : 4, 109 : 1, 110 : 2, 3, 113 : 7 col., 114, 118 : 5, 158 : 4, 176 : 9, 201 : 4, 337 : 6; *Śilap* : XXIV : 13; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 91.

Paṟavai (பறவை): bird; bee is also called 'Paṟavai'. *Aham* : 371 : 13; *Kali* : 22 : 7; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 66 : 16; *Paḷa* : 287 : 3.

Paṟaḷ (பறழ்): A common name for the young ones of squirrels, rats etc. Pērāśiriyar says this usage was obsolete even in his days. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 556 : 2, 562 : 1, 565 : 1, 569 : 1. 592 : 1.

Paṛi (பரி): (1) A mattress of Palmyra leaves; a bowl—like container for fish. *Naṛ* : 142 : 4 : *Perumbāṇ* : 265.

(2) a mattress bed. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 113 : 1.

Paṛai (பறை): (1) bird; *Paṛavai*; even a bee is called 'Paṛai', *Kuṛun* : 175 : 1.

(2) Drum. *Aham* : 23 : 2, 45 : 2, 76 : 5, 151 : 10, 211 : 3, 281 : 13, 303 : 11. 321 : 3, 324 : 6, 364 : 3; *Innā* : 28 : 1; *Kali invocation* : 5, 56 : 33, 104 : 29, 143 : 12, 149 : 1; *Kuṛaḷ* : 1076 : 1, 1115 : 2, 1180 : 2; *Kuṛun* : 7 : 4, 15 : 1; *Maṇi* : IX : 26, XXV : 51, XXVII : 268; *Nālaḍi* 23 : 1, 2, 24 : 2, 86 : 1; *Nānmaṇi* : 4 : 1, 15 : 1, *Naṛ* : 46 : 7, 83 : 4. 104 : 5; *Padiṛṇu* : 22 : 28, 70 : 24, 75 : 9; *Paṛi* : 6 : 24, 10 : 7; *Puṛam* : 62 : 5, 126 : 8, 225 : 10, 229 : 14, 263 : 2, 388 : 3, 396 : 4; *Śilap* : XII : 40, 149, XV : 46, XXV : 28, 177, 194, XXVI : 193, 208, XXVIII : 68; *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50) : 31 : 2; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 50 : 1, 53 : 2; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 18 : 1, 60 : 17.

(3) *Paṛaiyar*, the drummers. *Maṇi* : IV : 41.

Paṛaikkaṭṭparūrai (பறைக்கட்பரரை): A measure called *Am-baṇam* which is provided with metallic bands. *Śilap* : XIV 208.

'*Paṛaikkural aruvi*' (பறைக்குரல் அருவி): Name of the 15th stanza of VII : Ten of *Padiṛṇu*.

Paṛaiyan (பறையன்): member of the drummer community. *Puṛam* : 335 : 7.

Paṛaiyūr (பறையூர்): A town in Chēraland. There was a *Kūtta Śākkaiyan* here. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 76.

Panṛi (பன்றி): (1) Pig. *Aham* : 18 : 6, 84 : 6, 88 : 4, 94 : 9, 178 : 2, 248 : 6, 277 : 8, 332 : 10; *Aiṅṅuru* : 261 : 1, 262 : 1, 266 : 1, 267 : 1; *Nālaḍi* : 257 : 1, 358 : 3; *Naṛ* : 82 : 7, 98 : 2, 336 : 1, 386 : 1; *Paṭṭinap* : 75; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 563 : 1, 591 : 1, 593 : 1, 613 : 1, 620 : 1, 623 : 6.

(2) A piglike device on the forts. *Śilap* : XV : 214.

Pannal (பன்னல்): The Vedas: lit. that which is recited. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 146.

Pannoruvar (பன்னொருவர்): The eleven celestials: the Rudras, *Pari* : 8 : 7.

Panaṅkuḍai (பனங்குடை): a bowl or an umbrella made of Palmyra leaves. *Puṇam* : 177 : 16.

Panantōḍu (பனந்தோடு): The Chēra emblem of Palmyra leaf strip. *Śilap* : XXV : 146, XXIX : *Valḷaippāṭṭu* : 15.

Panambāranār (பனம்பரனார்): (1) Probably he was different from the author of the Pāyiram to the Tolkāppiam. Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 52.

(2) Author of Pāyiram to *Tol*. This is known from the commentaries and from tradition.

Panampuḍaiyal (பனம்புடையல்): The garland of Palmyra leaf strips, specially associated with the Chēras. *Padiṟṟu* : 57 : 2, 42 : 1.

Pani (பனி): Cold; winter season: dew, mist, fog. *Aham* : 259 : 8; *Maṇi* : XXIX : 205; *Puṇam* : 196 : 11; *Tal. Eḷuttu* : 241 : 1.

Pani edir (பனி எதிர்): The early cold season. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 7 : 1.

PanipaḍuneḍuVarai (பனிபடுநெடுவரை): The Himālayas. *Puṇam* : 6 : 1.

Panuval (பனுவல்): (1) A treatise; here on Cookery mastered by Bhīmasena. *Śīrupāṇ* : 241.

(2) The ancient texts, corresponding to the Dharma Śāstras. *Kuṟaḷ* : 21 : 2.

Panai (பனை): (1) A weight; perhaps now corrupted by the Goldsmiths into 'Paṇa eḍai'. *Tol. Eḷuttu* : 169 : 1.

(2) By the leaves of the Palmyra, the Maḍan mā was made. *Kali* : 138 : 12, 147 : 59.

(3) The dispute whether the Panai came first or its seed came first is a most logical generation. *Maṇi* : XXX : 245.

(4) Found in Baladēvan's flag (said to be on Tirumāl's flag in this context). *Innā* : 1 : 2. *Pari* : 4 : 38; *Puṟam* : 56 : 4.

(5) A huge number, *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 5 : 2.

(6) The Chēra wore the Palmyra leaf (a cut piece of it) as a symbol. *Puṟam* : 22 : 21, 45 : 1.

(7) The Palmyra tree. *Aham* : 148 : 1, 187 : 18, 277 : 7, 333 : 11, 360 : 16, 365 : 6; *Kuṟaḷ* : 104 : 1, 433 : 1, 1282 : 1; *Kuṟun* : 248 : 5, 372 : 1; *Murugu* : 312; *Nālaḍi* : 96 : 1, 105 : 2, 256 : 2, 344 : 2; *Naṟ* : 126 : 6, 335 : 7; *Padiṟṟu* : 36 : 5; *Paḷa* : 91 : 3, 187 : 4, 201 : 4, 286 : 4, 327 : 3; *Pari* : 2 : 43; *Tol. Eḷuttu* : 283 : 1, 284 : 1. The Panai garland or the (Panampōndai) was the Chēra's garland. *Porunar* : 143. The Panai fibre was used for making ropes. *Naṟ* : 38 : 3, 90 : 6.

Panaikkoḍi (பனைக்கோடி) : The Palmyra emblem of Balaraman. *Kali* : 104 : 7.

Panaikkoḍiyōn (பனைக்கோடியோன்) : Balabhadrar. *Pari* : 2 : 22; *Puṟam* : 56 : 4, 58 : 14.

Panaim̃n (பனைமீன்) : A kind of fish. *Maduraik* : 375.

Pākkattu Virichchi (பாக்கத்து விரிச்சி) : Looking out for the omens when the cattle lifters stay for a while in the neighbouring hamlet before starting hostilities. Vetchittiṇai in *Puṟam*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 58 : 1.

Pākkam (பாக்கம்) : A neighbouring hamlet. (பக்கத்துள்ளது பாக்கம்). Fishermens' colonies are usually called *Pākkam*. *Aham* : 10 : 12, 70 : 2, 118 : 4, 270 : 2, 245 : 13, 338 : 19; *Kuṟun* : 339 : 3; *Maduraik* : 137; *Malaiapaḍu* : 162; *Naṟ* : 101 : 5, 111 : 9, 127 : 2, 159 : 11, 169 : 10, 203 : 6, 207 : 3, 215 : 7, 332 : 9, 303 : 2, 323 : 6; *Padiṟṟu* : 53 : 12; *Pari* : 7 : 31; *Paṭṭiṇap* : 27; *Porunar* : 210; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 48 : 2, 49 : 4; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 58 : 1.

Pākkiam (பாக்கியம்): Deivam; God. *Kuṟaḷ* : 1141 : 2.

Pākku (பாக்கு): arecanut. *Āchāra* : 70 : 1.

Pāhar (பாஹர்): (1) The elephant drivers. *Malaipaḍu* : 327; *Maṇi* : XVIII : 165; *Padiṟṟu* : 40 : 28; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 258.

(2) Bitter gourd. *Puṟam* : 16 : 14, 399 : 6.

(3) Soup. *Kuṟun* : 167 : 4.

Pāhal (பாஹல்): Bitter gourd; peacocks eat the reddish seeds of the fruit. *Aham* : 15 : 4, 156 : 5, 177 : 9, 255 : 13; *Aiṅguṟu* : 99 : 1; *Naṟ* : 180 : 1; *Porunar* : 191; *Puṟam* : 16 : 14.

Pāhan (பாஹன்): Charioteer; mahout or driver of an elephant. *Aham* : 44 : 6, 64 : 1, 224 : 1, 230 : 12, 336 : 13; *Kali* : 135 : 2; *Kār* : 32 : 1; *Nālaḍi* : 213 : 3; *Nānmaṇi* : 26 : 3; *Naṟ* : 19 : 6, 42 : 1, 106 : 1, 242 : 6; *Puṟam* : 220 : 2; *Śilap* : XXIII : 38; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 125 : 1; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 41 : 20.

Pāhu (பாஹு): (1) Arecanut and Betel leaves. *Paṭṭinṟ* : 166.

(2) The mahout of an elephant. *Maṇi* : IV : 36, 41; *Śilap* : XV : 46.

(3) Half or a part. Parimēl says 'Pāhu stands for the five Kanmēndriyās *Pari* : 3 : 77.

Pāṅgar (பாங்கர்): (1) The Ōmai tree. *Kuṟiñjip* : 85.

(2) a flowering plant. *Kali* : 103 : 3, 111 : 3.

Pāsaḍahu (பாசடஹு): Green leaves; here betel leaves. *Puṟam* : 62 : 14, 159 : 12.

Pāsaṇḍa Śāttan (பாசண்ட சாத்தன்): *Śilap* : XXX : 69, 78.

Pāsaṇḍam (பாசண்டம்): Logicians of the 96 varieties of faiths *Śilap* : IX : 15, XXVI : 130.

Pāsaṇḍan (பாசண்டன்): *Pāsaṇḍa Śāttan*. *Śilap* : XXX : 69, 78.

Pāśam (பாசம்): (1) ghost. *Padiṟṟu* : 71 : 23.

- (2) Rope. *Maṇi* : III : 51, VI : 46, XXII : 71 ; *Nar* : 12 : 18 : 5. The Bhūdan at Puhār had a rope in its hand with which to punish evil doers. *Śilap* : V : 132, XV : 79.

Pāśavar (பாசவர்) : (1) Sellers of meat ; dealers in sheep. *Padiṟṟu* : 21 : 9, 67 : 16.

- (2) Sellers of betel leaves. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 33 ; *Śilap* : V : 26.

Pāśarai (பாசறை) : (1) military camp. *Aham* : 24 : 18, 84 : 17, 100 : 8, 124 : 8, 144 : 13, 204 : 3, 214 : 6, 264 : 15, 294 : 12 ; *Aiṅ-guṟu* : 427 : 3, 446 : 3, 460 : 1, 480 : 4 ; *Maṇi* : VIII : 32 ; *Mul-laip* : 79 ; *Nar* : 341 : 10, 387 : 8, 396 : 6 ; *Pari* : 10 col. 19 : 35 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 66 : 8, 50 : 23, 61 : 15, 64 : 20, 83 : 9, 84 : 5, 88 : 17 ; *Puṟam* : 22 : 25, 31 : 6, 33 : 11, 62 : 11, 69 : 9, 285 : 1, 289 : 8, 294 : 2, 309 : 5, 301 : 4, 304 : 9 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 41 : 19, 76 : 1, 175 : 1.

- (2) The winnowing and threshing floor. *Nar* : 125 : 10.

Pāśi (பாசி) : (1) Pirāśi ; the eastern direction. *Puṟam* : 229 : 9.

- (2) Moss. *Paḷa* : 34 : 1.

- (3) The Uḷiṇṇai battle fought around the walls of the fort. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 68 : 7.

Pāñchālan (பாஞ்சாலன்) : The ruler of Pāñchāla, a northern kingdom. *Bhāratam* : ' *Maṟankeḷu* ' : 12.

Pāñchālan Pudalvan (பாஞ்சாலன் புதல்வன்) : The son of the ruler of Pāñchāla ; i.e., Dhṛishtadyumnan. *Bhāratam* : ' *Maṟankeḷu* ' : 12.

Pāṭṭaṅgāl (பாட்டங்கால்) : A free gift of land. *Kali* : 111 : 4, 116 : 1.

Pāṭṭi (பாட்டி) : (1) Wife of a Pāṇan. She has music for her profession. A Pāṇ woman. *Aham* : 196 : 4.

- (2) Animal (feminine). *Tol. Poruḷ* : 558 : 3, 620 : 1.

- (3) Grandmother. *Pari* : 10 : 37.

Pāṭṭu (பாட்டு) : (1) That which is sung (musically) ; music. *Maṇi Padiham* : 98, II : 19 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 143 : 4, 145 : 1.

(2) A song ; a poem ; text. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 391 : 1.

(3) Kuravai song ; a dance song. *Śilap* : XVII : *Āichchiyar Kuravai* : III : 14.

Pāṭṭumaḍai (பாட்டுமடை) : A part of the Kunṛakkuravai in *Śilap*. *Śilap* : XXIV : 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th sub divisions.

Pāḍaham (பாடகம்) : A kind of ornament for the toe, or the ankle. *Maṇi* : XXV : 85 ; *Śilap* : VI : 84, X : 52, XXVII : 186, XXVIII : 71.

Pāḍal (பாடல்) : The act of singing ; a song. *Immā* : 32 : 1, *Kuṛaḷ* : 573 : 1 ; *Śilap* : III : 8, 16, 28, 45, XIII : 113, XVI : 32.

Pāṭalam (பாடலம்) : Pādiri ; the flower as well as the tree ; the fragrant trumpet flower tree. *Śilap* : XIII : 154.

Pāṭali (பாடலி) : Pāṭalīputrā, the Magadhan capital. *Aham* : 265 : 5 ; *Kuṛun* : 75 : 4.

Pāḍāṇ (பாடாண்) : The Puṛam situation of a person singing the praises of a chief. This Puṛattiṇai corresponds to Kaikkīlai of *Aham*. *Puṛam* : 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 30, 33, 34, 35, 38, 39, 40, 48, 49, 50, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60, 64, 67, 68, 69, 70, 91, 92, 95, 96, 97, 101, 102, 103, 105, 106, 107, 108, 122, 123, 124, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 168, 169, 171, 172, 173, 175, 176, 177, 184, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 215, 216, 266, 367, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 80 : 1, 628 : 1.

Pāḍi (பாடி) : military camp. *Maṇi* : VIII : 32, IX : 30 ; *Mullaip* : 28 ; *Śilap* : XXVI : 88, 175.

Pāḍi viḷā (பாடி விழா) : The festival of the idol in the temple being taken out in a procession along the streets around the temple. *Śilap* : *uraiperu*.

Pāḍini (பாடினி) : A female singer also Pāṇichchi. *Paḍiṇṇu* : 14 : 17, 17 : 14, 61 : 16, 87 : 1 ; *Pari* : 17 : 17 ; *Porunar* : 47, 62 ; *Puṛam* : 11 : 11, 14, 15 : 24, 242 : 3, 319 : 14 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 193 : 2.

Pāḍukiḍattal (பாடுகிடத்தல்): Doing penance for earning boons.

Maṇi : XVIII : 158 ; *Śilap* : IX : 15, XXX : 78.

Pāḍuvār (பாடுவார்): Musicians ; singers. *Pari* : 7 : 31.

Pāḍai (பாடை): Language. *Maṇi* : I : 16, XVI : 60, 70.

Pāḍaippāḍal (பாடைப்பாடல்): The musical pieces.. *Maṇi* : II : 20.

Pāṇ (பாண்): (1) The Pāṇar; vide Pāṇar. *Aham* : 346 : 13 ;
Kali : 85 : 23 ; *Naṛ* : 186 : 6, 300 : 9 ; *Pari* :
 7 : 66 ; *Puṛam* : 29 : 5, 6, 33 : 14, 170 : 13,
 180 : 7, 201 : 14, 203 : 11, 224 : 3, 233 : 5,
 235 : 10, 239 : 17 ; *Śilap* : IV : 75.

(2) Musical song. (Paṇ is elongated into Pāṇ which is the root for Pāṭṭu : பாண் = பாண், பாணையுடையது பாட்டு. He who has pāṇ for his profession is a Pāṇan ; and a musical characteristic of பாண் (Pāṇ) is பாணி (Pāṇi). *Kār* : 29 : 2, 32 : 3.

Pāṇ Śēri (பாண் சேரி): The suburb where the Pāṇar reside.

Paḷa : 115 : 4 ; *Puṛam* : 348 : 4.

Pāṇḍaraṅkanṇanār (பாண்டரங்கண்ணனார்): Poet and author of *Puṛam* : 16.

Pāṇḍaraṅgam (பாண்டரங்கம்): The dance of Pāṇḍaraṅgam danced by Śiva wearing the sacred ashes and disguised as Bhārati. *Śilap* : VI : 45.

Pāṇḍavar (பாண்டவர்): The five Pāṇḍava princes. *Bhāratam* : 'Maṛaṅkeḷu' : 3.

Pāṇḍi (பாண்டி): The bullock ; also the bullock cart. *Pari* : 10 : 16, 20 : 17.

Pāṇḍināḍu (பாண்டிநாடு): The Pāṇḍyan kingdom. There was a draught in that country for 12 years. *Maṇi* : XIV : 55 ; *Śilap* : XXX : 148.

Pāṇḍyam (பாண்டியம்): The toiler ; perhaps Pāṇḍyan, the tribal name is derivable from this. *Kali* : 136 : 20.

Pāṇḍyar (பாண்டியர்): The dynastic title of the Pāṇḍyan rulers of Madura, the name is derivable from 'Paṇḍu' (ancient) or 'Pāṇḍyam' (toil) and certainly not from the Pāṇḍavars. *Śilap* : XXIX : *Vaṇji Maḷaiṛ* *Śol* : 6, 9, XXIII : *Kaṭṭurai* : 2.

Pāṇḍyan (பாண்டியன்): dynastic title of the family of rulers ruling from Madurai on the Vaigai. They set up and patronised the Tamil Śaṅgam at Madurai; a branch of the family ruled from Koṟkai. *Aham* : 27 : 8, 201 : 3; *Puṟam* : 3, 9, 12, 15, 17, 18, 19, 23, 24, 25, 26, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 64, 71, 72, 178, 183, 184, 188, 196, 198, 367; *Śilap Padiham* : 19, 33, 45, XIII : 127, XVII : 5, XIX : 45, XXIII : *Kaṭṭurai* : 17. It occurs in names like Pāṇḍyan Enādi Neḍuñkaṇṇan. *Aham* : 373; *Kuṟun* : 156. Pāṇḍyan Aṟivuḍai Nambi. *Aham* : 28; Pāṇḍyan Kānappūr Eyil Kaḍanda Ugrapperuvaḷudi (compiler of *Aham* and author of *Aham* : 26). Pāṇḍyan Ollaiyūr tanda Bhūdappāṇḍyan. *Aham* : 25. Paśumpūṭ Pāṇḍyan. *Aham* : 253. Pāṇḍyan Māraṇ vaḷudi. *Naṟ* : 301. Talaiyālān-kānattu Śeru Venṟa Pāṇḍyan Neḍuñjeliyan (Hero of Maduraikkāñchi and Neḍunal vāḍai) Pāṇḍyan Pannāḍu tandān *Kuṟun* : 270.

Pāṇḍyan Aṟivuḍainambi (பாண்டியன் அறிவுடை நம்பி): A Pāṇḍyan king who was also a poet; author of *Aham* : 28; *Puṟam* : 188. Piśir Āndaiyār gave him some sound advice on taxation in *Puṟam* : 184.

Pāṇḍyan Āriyappaḍai kaḍanda Neḍuñjeliyan (பாண்டியன் ஆரியப்படை கடந்த நெடுஞ்செழியன்): A Pāṇḍyan king mentioned in *Śilap*. (Maduraikkāṇḍam Irudikkatturai) as the one who inadvertently ordered the execution of Kōvalan; a contemporary of Śeṅguṭṭuvan and a brother Verri vēṟ Śeliyan ruling at Koṟkai. He was himself a tolerable poet and was the author of the famous *Puṟam* : 183. His name suggests he won some battle against some Āryar. The suggestion that Āryappaḍai does not mean Āryan army but some place called Āryappaḍai is clearly disproved by the expression 'வட ஆரியர் படை கடந்து' in *Śilap Maduraikkāṇḍam* : *Kaṭṭurai* : 14, 17, 18.

Pāṇḍyan Ilavandikaippaḷḷittuñjiva Nanmāraṇ (பாண்டியன் இலவந்திகைப்பள்ளித்துஞ்சிய நன்மாறன்): A famous Pāṇḍyan king praised by great poets like Nakkīraṇ. *Puṟam* : 55, 56, 57, 196, 198.

Pāṇḍyan Ēnādi Neḍuñkaṇṇanār (பாண்டியன் ஏனாதி நெடுங்கண்ணார்): Neḍuñkaṇṇanār who was a Pāṇḍya general and held the title of Enādi. Author of *Aham* : 373; *Kuṟun* : 156.

Pāṇḍyan Karuṅgai oḷvāl Perumpeyar Vaḷudi (பாண்டியன் கருங்கை ஒள்வார் பெரும்பெயர் வழுதி): *Puṟam* : 3 col.

Pāṇḍyan Kānappēr eyil tanda (kaḍanda) Uggirapperu Vaḷudi (பாண்டியன் கானப்பேரெயில் தந்த (கடந்த) உக்கிரப்பெருவழுதி) : He ordered the compilation of Ahanānūru. He is famous for having stormed Kānappēr eyil. He was perhaps the last great Tamil king of the Śaṅgam age. Author of *Aham* : 26 ; mentioned in *Puṇam* : 31, 467 col.

Pāṇḍyan Kīrau Śāttan (பாண்டியன் கீரன் சாத்தன்) : A scion of the Pāṇḍyan family ; a patron of poets. *Puṇam* : 178.

Pāṇḍyan Kūḍahārattuttuñjiya Māraṇ Vaḷudi (பாண்டியன் கூடகாரத்துத்துஞ்சியமரன் வழுதி) : A Pāṇḍyan king who once defeated some northern princes. *Puṇam* : 51, 52.

Pāṇḍyan Chittira māḍattuttuñjiya Nanmāraṇ (பாண்டியன் சித்திரமாடத்துத் துஞ்சிய நன்மரன்) : A Pāṇḍyan king who perhaps died in a portrait gallery. *Puṇam* : 59.

Pāṇḍyan Talaiyālaṅkānattu Śeru venṇa Neḷuñjelijayan (பாண்டியன் தலையாலங்கானத்துச் செரு வென்ற நெடுஞ்செழியன்) : One of the greatest among Pāṇḍyan kings. At an early age he conquered the combined hordes of the Chēras, the Chōḷas and the five great vōḷir at Talaiyālaṅgānam. This victory added to his extensive domain Miḷalaikkūṟam and Muttūṟukkūṟam. He was himself a tolerable poet and patronised Māṅguḷi Marudan who on the occasion of the king's victory at Ālaṅgānam wrote the *Maduraikkāñchi* Māndaran Chēral Irumporai taken captive by him freed himself from the prison and resumed government of the Chēra country. *Puṇam* : 17, 18, 19, 23, 24, 25, 26, 72, 76, 77, 78, 79. *Maduraikkāñchi*.

Pāṇḍyan Palyāgaśālai Mudukuḍumi pperuvaḷudi (பாண்டியன் பல்யாகசாலை முதுகுடும்ப பெருவழுதி) : also Pāṇḍyan Peruntōḷi Palyāgaśālai Mudukuḍumipperu vaḷudi (kuḍumi : chief). A famous Pāṇḍyan king who had set up numerous sacrificial halls. *Puṇam* : 6, 9, 12, 15, 64, 77, 160, 219, 310.

Pāṇḍyan Pannāḍu tandār (பாண்டியன் பன்னாடு தந்தார்) : A scion of the Pāṇḍyan family ; also a poet and author of *Kuṟuṇ* : 270.

Pāṇḍyan Maṇavan (பாண்டியன் மறவன்) : A chief of the Pāṇḍyan armies ; also called Nāḷaikiḷavan Nagan ; his basic name was Nāgan and he was chief of Nālai. *Puṇam* : 179 : 5.

Pāṇḍyan Māraṇ Vaḷudi (பாண்டியன் மாறன் வழிதி) : A scion of the Pāṇḍyan family and author of *Nar* : 301.

Pāṇḍyan Vēḷḷiambalattuttuṇṇiya Peru vaḷudi (பாண்டியன் வெள்ளியம்பலத்துத்துஞ்சிய பெரு வழிதி) : A Pāṇḍyan king who was also a friend of the Chōḷa king Kurāppallittuṇṇiya Perumā vaḷavan; he died in the 'silver hall'. *Puṇam* : 58.

Pāṇḍyanāḍu (பாண்டியனாடு) : The kingdom of the Pāṇḍyas. *Śilap* : *uraipeṇu kaṭṭurai*.

Pāṇḍil (பாண்டில்) : (1) Two-wheeled vehicle; or a horse driven carriage. (The word means 'anything circular'; hence it meant wheel and thence carriage). *Aiṅḡuru* : 405 : 1; *Nar* : 141 : 8; *Śilap* : XIV : 168.

(2) A circular jewelled ornament. *Padiṇṇu* : 90 : 35.

(3) The Vāhai tree. *Aintiṇai* (70) 27 : 1.

(4) The bronze bells with circular outer circumference. *Aham* : 376 : 9; *Malaipaḍu* : 4; *Pari* : 15 : 42; *Śilap* : XXVI : 194.

(5) Circular mirror fixed to the shield. *Aham* : 217 : 8.

(6) A circular shaped vessel. *Puṇam* : 97 : 15.

(7) A circular shaped shield. *Nar* : 86 : 3; *Puṇam* : 97 : 15.

(8) A circular cot (made of ivory). *Neḷunal* : 123.

(9) Bullock. *Malaipaḍu* : 4; *Padiṇṇu* : 64 : 10.

(10) A circularly incised deer skin. *Padiṇṇu* : 74 : 11.

(11) *vide* Pāṇḍil viḷakku.

Pāṇḍil Viḷakku (பாண்டில் விளக்கு) : (1) a circular lamp stood on a pedestal and called kāl viḷakku. *Neḷunal* : 175; *Padiṇṇu* : 47 : 6, 52 : 13. 64 : 10.

Pāṇḍu (பாண்டு) : Whiteness; this later meant leucoderma or anaemia. *Maṇi* : XIV : 29.

Pāṇpāṭṭu (பாண் பாட்டு) : The Puṇam song mentioning the Pāṇar who did their duty by their patrons who had laid down

their lives in the battlefield, by singing the dirges in due fashion. *Puram* : 260, 261, 283, 284, 311.

Pāṇ Mahal (பாண் மகல்) : A Pāṇar girl. *Aham* : 126 : 9, 216 : 1 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 47 : 1, 49 : 1 ; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 60 : 3.

Pāṇ mahan (பாண் மகன்) : A member of the Pāṇar tribe.

Aham : 352 : 14 ; *Aintiṇai* (50) 22 : 2 ; *Maṇi* : XVIII : 17 ;

Paḍiṟṟu : 59 : 3 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 284 ; *Puṟam* : 11 : 15 ; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 37 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 124 : 1, 125 : 1, 126 : 1, 133 : 1, 136 : 1, 150 : 1.

Pāṇan (பாணன்) : (1) A tribe of wandering minstrels; singers and poets. They accompanied the kings to the battlefield; they had easy access into the palace. *Aham* : 314 : 14, 331 : 11, 374 : 7 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 1 : 6, 47 : 5, 48 : 1, 82 : 1, 89 : 1, 100 : 4, 111 : 1, 131 : 1, 132 : 1, 133 : 1, 134 : 1, 135 : 1, 136 : 1, 137 : 1, 138 : 1, 139 : 3, 140 : 1, 402 : 2, 407 : 1, 408 : 1, 410 : 5, 458 : 3, 472 : 1, 473 : 5, 474 : 5, 475 : 3, 476 : 5, 477 : 5, 478 : 5, 479 : 1, 480 : 1 ; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 46 : 4, 48 : 4, 49 : 2, 49 : 3 ; *Kainnilai* : (*Marudam*) : 1 : 3, 6 : 2, 9 : 1, 10 : 3, 11 : 3, 12 : 3 ; *Kali* : 70 : 23, 72 : 10, 71 : 14, 74 : 7, 77 : 18, 81 : 17, 95 : 31, 98 : 19 ; *Kuṟun* : 19 : 1, 169 : 2, 323 : 2, 328 : 6, 359 : 7 ; *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 43 ; *Nālaḍi* : 388 : 1, 390 : 2 ; *Nar* : 30 : 2, 46 : 5, 127 : 3, 150 : 1, 167 : 6, 172 : 7, 185 : 3, 200 : 8, 250 : 1, 291 : 6, 310 : 9, 370 : 1, 380 : 9 ; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 48 : 1, 38 : 9, 40 : 24, 57 : 7, 65 : 11, 67 : 3 ; *Paḷa* : 222 : 3 ; *Pari* : 9 : 73 ; *tiraṭṭu* : 2 : 73, 10 col. 18 : 21, 20 col. *Perumbāṇ* : 22 ; *Puṟam* : 11, 29, 34, 69, 70, 115, 126, 127, 135, 141, 173, 212, 235, 242, 244, 285, 324, 326, 327, 334, 335, 364, 398 ; *Puṟam* : 12 : 1, 68 : 4, 69 : 4, 70 : 1, 115 : 2, 126 : 2, 127 : 2, 135 : 16, 138 : 5, 141 : 1, 155 : 3, 173 : 2, 212 : 6, 242 : 3, 244 : 1, 260 : 8, 264 : 7, 280 : 8, 285 : 4, 289 : 8, 302 : 6, 308 : 3, 316 : 4, 318 : 5, 319 : 9, 320 : 15, 324 : 12, 326 : 11, 327 : 4, 328 : 6, 334 : 6, 361 : 12, 364 : 2, 376 : 5 ; *Śilap* : V : 185, 200, XIII : 105 ;

Śirupāṇ : 248 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 131 : 1, 132 : 1 ; *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50) 34 : 2, 37 : 1, 38 : 1 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 91 : 3, 150 : 25, 169 : 2, 193 : 2, 502 : 1.

- (2) One of the four martial communities : (Pāṇan, Tuḍiyan, Paṇaiyan, Kaḍamban). *Puṇam* : 335 : 7.
- (3) A chieftain who along with Kaṭṭi invaded Tittan's Uṇaiyūr but withdrew on seeing the elaborate military preparations there. (Was this Kaṭṭi the same as the Palvēṇ Kaṭṭi mentioned elsewhere ?). *Aham* : 226 : 13, 237 : 13, 244 : 11.
- (4) A chieftain in northern Tamiḷaham (were they the ancestors of the Bāṇas of later times ?) *Aham* : 14 : 13, 50 : 10, 56 : 10, 106 : 12, 113 : 17, 115 : 8, 325 : 17, 374 : 7.
- (5) A chieftain who conquered the Āriyapporunan and tore off his limbs from his body ; this feat put Kaṇaiyan to shame. (Perhaps he was a very early Bāṇa chieftains). *Aham* : 386 : 3.

Pāṇāṇṇaruppaḍai (பாணன்றுப்படை) : A *Puṇam* Tuṇai depicting the situation of one beneficiary of the patron's generosity directing would-be beneficiaries to that patron. *Padiṇṇu* : 67. This occurs in '*Śirupāṇāṇṇaruppaḍai*' and '*Perumpāṇāṇṇaruppaḍai*'. *Puṇam* : 68, 69, 70, 138, 141, 155, 180, 181.

Pāṇi (பாணி) : (1) Literally 'hand'. The musical time beat. *Aham* : 9 : 12, 87 : 8, 105 : 9, 134 : 7, 225 : 8, 261 : 15, 360 : 11 ; *Kuṇiṇṇip* : 194 ; *Malaipaḍu* : 539 ; *Naṇ* : 104 : 5, 132 : 10 ; *Pari* : 8 : 56, 81, 109, 10 : 117 ; *Porunar* : 48 ; *Śirupāṇ* : 162.

- (2) The posture of the hand constituted a dance technique. *Śilap* : III : 16, 46, VI : 35, 36, VII : 1 : 18. X : *Kaṭṭurai* : 16 ; XIII : 113, 148, XIV : 150, XXVI : 208, 227 ; *Nūrkaṭṭurai* : 10,

- (3) Opportune moment. *Kali : invocation* : 15 ; *Puṇam* : 194 : 2, 5, 209 : 17, 302 : 5, 381 : 14.

Pāṇi Śīr (பாணிச் சீர்) : The musical time beat maintained by clapping palm against palm. *Pari* : 8 : 109.

Pāṇi vari (பாணி வரி): A kind of musical rendering. *Śilap* : XXVI : 115.

Pāttiramkoṇḍu pichchaipukka kādai (பாத்திரம் கொண்டு பிச்சை புக்க காதை): *Maṇi* canto XV chap. hdg.

Pāttiramarabu kūṛiya kādai (பாத்திர மரபு கூறிய காதை): *Maṇi* : XIV canto ch. hdg.

Pāttil paḷamporuḷ (பாத்தில் பழம் பொருள்): The ancient One who is indivisible and whole. *Śilap* : X : 188.

Pādakkāppu (பாதக்காப்பு): Protection for the feet ; i.e., sandals. In Sanskrit this is Pādaraksha. *Śilap* : XXIII : 78.

Pādapaṅkayamalai (பாதபங்கயமலை): The hill called 'Kritrakūṭam' on which the Buddha's feet are said to be imprinted ; it is near Rājagriha in Magadha. *Maṇi* : X : 68, XII : 38, 109.

Pāda Pīdikai (பாத பீடிகை): The altar bearing the impression of the Buddha's feet on it and found in the glass house in the uvavanam. *Maṇi* : VI : 12.

Pātaḷam (பாதலம்): The nether world. *Maṇi* : IX : 22.

Pādiri (பாதிரி): The fragrant trumpet flower tree. *Aham* : 99 : 6, 191 : 1, 237 : 1, 257 : 1, 261 : 1 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 346 : 2, 361 : 2 ; *Kār* : 3 : 1 ; *Kuṟiñjip* : 74 ; *Kuṟun* : 147 : 1 ; *Nālaḍi* : 139 : 3 ; *Naṟ* : 52 : 1, 118 : 8, 337 : 4 ; *Pari* : 12 : 79 ; *Puṟam* : 70 : 14, 399 : 7 ; *Śilap* : XII : 84.

Pādīḍu (பாதிடு): The Puṟam act of distributing the lifted cattle among one's warriors ; this holds for the distribution of the recovered cattle also. *Vetchittiṇai* in Puṟam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 58 : 7.

Pāndaḷ (பாந்தள்): The large snake ; a boa. *Aham* : 68 : 20 ; *Kuṟiñjip* : 259 ; *Naṟ* : 14 : 8.

Pāppukkoḍiyān (பாப்புக்கொடியான்): Duryōdhanan ; lit ; he whose emblem on the flag is the snake. *Paḷa* : 13 : 1.

Pāppuppahai (பாப்புப்பகை): Garuḍa ; the emblem on Tirumāl's flag. *Pari* : 13 : 38.

Pāmpāṭṭi (பாம்பாட்டி): Snake charmer. *Tirikaḍu* : 19 : 3.

Pāmbu (பாம்பு): Snake, serpent; it is endowed with a ruby in its head. The celestial snake which swallows up the moon. *Āchāra* : 84 : 1; *Aham* : 8 : 4, 64 : 10, 68 : 6. 72 : 14, 15, 88 : 13, 92 : 11, 119 : 6, 160 : 14, 348 : 7, 349 : 13, 362 : 1, 372 : 13; *Kaḷavalḷi* : 13 : 3, 22 : 4, 38 : 2; *Kār* : 11 : 3, 17 : 1; *Kali* : 15 : 17, 140 : 21, 144 : 22; *Kuṟaḷ* : 890 : 2, 1146 : 2; *Kuṟiñjip* : 221; *Kuṟun* : 134 : 6, 154 : 1, 158 : 1, 185 : 5, 235 : 1, 239 : 5, 268 : 3, 354 : 5, 391 : 3; *Mullaip* : 70; *Murugu* : 49, 150; *Nālaḍi* : 87 : 4, 126 : 4, 148 : 1, 220 : 3, 375 : 1; *Nānmaṇi* : 14 : 1, 58 : 3; *Naṟ* : 51 : 2, 75 : 3, 104 : 9, 114 : 10, 128 : 2, 238 : 9, 264 : 1, 347 : 3, 383 : 8; *Paḷa* : 5 : 4, 25 : 4, 111 : 1, 148 : 4, 313 : 4, 349 : 4, 383 : 4; *Pari* : 4 : 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 11 : 9; *Perumbāṇ* : 72, 73, 232, 277; *Porunar* : 13, 69; *Puṟam* : 260 : 16, 397 : 15; *Śilap* : XVII; *Pāṭṭu* : 4; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 221, 237; *Tiṇaimolḷi* (50) : 3 : 2; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 119 : 3.

Pāmbuñṇāṇ (பாம்பு ஞ்ஞர்): The snake that was used as the chord of the bow wielded by Śiva. *Puṟam* : 55 : 1.

Pāmpuri (பாம்புரி): slough. *Puṟam* : 383 : 9.

Pāmulūr (பாமுலூர்): A place in the Chēra land, conquered by Neydalaṅkānal Iḷamchēt Śenni. *Puṟam* : 203.

Pāi (பாய்): (1) Ship's sail. *Puṟam* : 30 : 11.

(2) Mattress. *Puṟam* : 317 : 3.

Pāimān (பாய்மாள்): The prancing animal; horse. *Kali* : 57 : 14.

Pāyiram (பாயிரம்): Preface, especially of the *Kuṟaḷ* consisting of 4 Iyals or chapters.

Pār (பார்): (1) The world. *Naṟ* : 24 : 1.

(2) Axle; axis. *Naṟ* : 138 : 4.

(3) Part of a vehicle : the cross bar which supports the seat. *Perumbāṇ* : 48.

Pārttipan (பார்த்திபன்): King; here Vaśu king of Śiṅgapuram. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 53, XXVI : 25.

Pārppanakkuṟumahayu (பார்ப்பனக்குறுமகவு): The Brahmin children; they wore a tuft on their head. *Aiṅguṟu* : 202 : 2.

Pārppanappakkam (பார்ப்பனப்பக்கம்): The Brahminical duties which are six in number. Teaching, learning, sacrifice, helping others to perform sacrifices, giving charity and taking presents. Vāhaittiṇai in Puṇam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 75 : 1.

Pārppanamahaḷir (பார்ப்பனமகலிர்): Brahmin ladies. They donned the Mullai flowers on their tuft. *Naṟ* : 321 : 4.

Pārppanamākkal (பார்ப்பன மாக்கள்): The Brahmins were exempt from attack in war. *Puṇam* : 9 : 1.

Pārppanar (பார்ப்பனர்): Brahmins. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 75 : 1.

Pārppana vāhai (பார்ப்பன வாகை): A Puṇam Tuṇai. *Puṇam* : 166, 305; *Śilap* : XXIII : 72.

Pārppanan (பார்ப்பனர்): Brahmin; he recited the vēdas and carried about with him the stump of a Purasu twig and a flask of ceremonial water. *Kuṟun* : 156; *Maṇi* : V : 33.

Pārppani (பார்ப்பனி): (1) Brahmin woman; here Marudi, who was attempted to be molested by Kahandan. *Maṇi* : XXII : 41.

(2) A general name for a Brahmin wife. *Maṇi* : XIII : 5, *Śilap* : XXX : 69, 82.

Pārppār (பார்ப்பார): Andaṇar; Brahmins lit. 'Seers'. (Pār : see). *Āchāra* : 5 : 1, 15 : 1, 31 : 1, 47 : 3, 64 : 1, 90 : 2; *Aiṅ-guṟu* : 4 : 2; *Ēlādi* : 54 : 1; *Innā* : 3 : 1, 22 : 4; *Iṟai Ahap* : 37 : 1; *Maṇi* : XIII : 80; *Nānmaṇi* : 55 : 1; *Padiṟṟu* : 63 : 1, VI : Ten *Padiham* : 4; *Paḷa* : 87 : 4, 111 : 2; *Pari tiraṭṭu* : 2 : 59, 8 : 52; *Puṇam* : 6 : 19, 20, 34 : 3, 43 : 14, 305 : 2, 367 : 4, 113, 236; *Śilap* : XXI : 53, XXIII : 88, XXVIII : 176; *Śiṟu-pāñch* : 8 : 3, 33 : 1; *Tirikaḍu* : 34 : 1, 42 : 2, 70 : 2; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 177 : 5, 193 : 1, 501 : 1, 502 : 3, 509 : 1.

Pārppān (பார்ப்பான்): (1) Brahmin; they did penance and were emaciated; they were employed as envoys; they officiated as priests during marriages. *Aham* : 24 : 1, 337 : 7; *Kaṭi* : 65 : 8, 20, 28; *Kuṟaḷ* : 134 : 1; *Mullaip* : 37; *Śilap* : I : 52; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 501 : 1.

(2) The father of Sārṅgalan. *Maṇi* : VI : 132.

(3) Śiva. *Pari* : 5 : 27.

(4) The husband of Mālati. *Śilap* : IX : 7, XXIII : 61, 102.

Pārppu (பார்ப்பு) : Bird's young one, a generic name for 'young ones'. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 556 : 2, 559 : 2, 569 : 1.

Pārval (பார்வல்) : Observation post. *Padiṟṟu* : 84 : 5.

Pārval irukkai (பார்வல் இருக்கை) : Watch post. *Puṟam* : 3 : 19.

Pārvai (பார்வை) : The animal offered as bait to capture wilder ones. *Perumbāṇi* : 95 ; *Puṟam* : 320 : 4.

Pārakābarar (பரகாபரர்) : This odd name seems to be distorted beyond chance of reconstruction ; but it could be a corruption of the Tamil version of 'Bhārgavar'. Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 254.

Bhāratam (பாரதம்) : The epic written in Tamil by Perumdēvanār of the Śaṅgam age : the work is not fully extant now. Parts of it occur in the commentaries to the *Tolkāppiyam*. Stanzas selected from this were prefixed to Śaṅgam anthologies i.e., *Ahanānūṟu*, *Aiṅḡuṟunūru*, *Naṟṟinai*, *Kuṟuntogai*, and *Puranānūṟu*. *Paḷa* : 52 : 1.

Bhāratam pāḍiya Perum Dēvanār (பாரதம் பாடிய பெருந்தேவனுர்) : The poet who wrote the *Bhāratam* in Tamil as a poetical work with prose passages interspersed, and from whose great work some stanzas were taken and prefixed to the Śaṅgam anthologies as 'invocations'. He is to be distinguished from the other Perumdēvanār who was a contemporary of Nandivarman III. *Aham* : invocation ; *Aiṅḡuṟu* : invocation ; *Kuṟun* : invocation ; *Naṟ* : invocation ; *Puṟam* : invocation ; some other stanzas from his epic are preserved in the commentaries to the *Tolkāppiyam*.

Bhāratī (பாரதி) : Bhairavi ; the fearsome Goddess of the forest danced this dance in the cremation ground ; also Śiva stood as *Bhāratī* and danced. *Śilap* : VI : 39, 45.

Bhāratī araṅgam (பாரதி அரங்கம்) : The cremation ground which is *Bhāratī*'s stage for her dance. *Śilap* : VI : 39.

Bhāratī Virutti (பாரதி விருத்தி) : A variety of dramatic performance. *Śilap* : X : *Kaṭṭurai* : 11.

Pāram (பாரம்): (1) The cotton flower, or the plant. *Kuṟiñjip* : 92; *Nar* : 41 : 4.

(2) Miñili's place. *Nar* : 265 : 5.

(3) Family. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 13 : 24.

(4) Nannan's place. *Aham* : 152 : 12.

Bāramidai (பாரமிடை): The ten modes of exhilaration of achievements in the fields of dhāna, ñāna etc. and possession of physique, features and wealth. A Buddhist idea. *Maṇi* : XXVI : 45, XXIX : 26.

Pārāṭṭeḷuttal (பாராட்டெடுத்தல்): The Aham situation of the lover praising the lady-love after their union. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 264 : 1.

Pāri (பாரி): The chief of Parambu nāḍu; a famous Vēḷir benefactor; in fact the greatest among the last vaḷḷals; a great friend of Kapilar. He lost his vēḷ dom and life in an encounter with the three monarchs of Tamiḷaham. He is noted for having provided a Mullai creeper with his own chariot as a trellis to grow on; he had two daughters. *Aham* : 78 : 22, 303 : 10; *Kuṟun* : 196 : 3; *Nar* : 253 : 7; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 61 : 8; *Puṟam* : 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 236, 105 : 8, 106 : 5, 107 : 1, 3, 108 : 5, 109 : 1, 110 : 5, 113 : 5, 118 : 5, 158 : 4, 176 : 9, 200 : 12, 236 : 3, 337 : 6; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 91.

Pārimaḥaḷir (பாரிமாஹலிர்): Daughter of Pāri of Paṟambu; resumed after their father's death from the ruined Paṟambu by Kapilar and offered in marriage to Irinṅōvēḷ, and Vichchikkōn and rejected by both; but delivered over to Brahmins (presumably in marriage) by Kapilar as a last resort. Their names known to later literature as Aṅgavai and Śaṅgavai are not known from Śaṅgam literature. *Paḷamoḷi* : 171 : 2 speaks of one of them as boiling food out of gold for a mendicant. Author of *Puṟam* : 112; referred to in *Puṟam* : 113, 114, 200 col., 200 : 12, 201 col., 201 : 5, 202 col. 202 : 15, 236; *Paḷa* : 171.

Pārai (பாரை): Crowbar; it was provided with an ironband at the handle end; its other end was sharp end pointed like a spear-point. *Perumbāṇ* : 92.

Pāl (பால்): (1) milk ; skimmed milk. *Kali* : 31 : 11, 72 : 3, 85 : 21, 110 : 17, 111 : 1; *Nālaḍi* : 116 : 3, 118 : 2, 177 : 1, 206 : 1; 240 : 2, 258 : 1, 322 : 3, 333 : 4. *Paḷa* : 199 : 4, 339 : 4; *Perumbāṇ* : 168; *Tiṇai-mālai* (150) 19 : 1,

(2) The four castes. *Puṇam* : 183 : 8, 9, 10.

(3) Desert ; Pālai. *Kuṇal* : 78 : 1.

(4) Fate, providence. *Aiṅguṇu* : 110 : 5; *Kuṇal* : 376 : 1; *Puṇam* : 75 : 2, 176 : 8, 236 : 12; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 12 : 2; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 93 : 2.

Pālkūḷ (பால்சூழ்): Rice mixed with milk and compounded into an edible gruel. *Nālaḍi* : 321 : 3.

Pāl Mēniyān (பால் மேனியான்): Baladēvar, elder brother of Tirumāl (Kaṇṇan). *Kali* : 124 : 2.

Bāla Kumaran (பால குமரன்): A north Indian prince, father of Kanakan and Vijayan whom Śeṅguṭṭuvan conquered. *Śilap* : XXVI : 158.

Pālamkoṇṇanār (பால்மங்கொற்றனார்): Poet and author of *Nar* : 286.

Pālattanār (பாலத்தனார்): (1) Basic name of Nappālatanār. Poet and author of *Nar* : 52, 240.

(2) of Mārṅkkattukkāmakkanni Nappālatanār ; poet and author of *Aham* : 377.

Pālanār (பாலனார்): Basic name of Maduraippālāśiriyar Nappālanār. Poet and author of *Aham* : 172.

Pālāśiriyar (பாலாசிரியர்): lit; young teacher ; a honorific title based on professional status, of (1) Maduraippālāśiriyar Nappālanār. *Aham* : 172.

(2) Narṇāmanār. *Aham* : 92.

Pālihai (பாலிசை): The tender sprouts of the seeds of the nine grains (cereals) sown to be grown specially as an indication of the prosperity to come thereafter; Muḷaippālihai. *Maṇi* : I : 44; *Śilap* : I : 58, V : 153.

Pālai (பாலை): (1) A kind of tree which grows in barren tracts and gives its name to deserts. Silvery leaved ape flower. *Naṟ* : 107 : 3.

(2) The desert land which is the corruption of Kuṟiñji and Mullai. *Śilap* : XI : 68.

(3) An Aham Tiṇai, the counterpart of Vāhai in Puṟam. *Puṟam* : 11, 282; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 73 : 1. This was sung in a famous way by Pālaipāḍiya Peruṅkaḍuṅḡ. *Aham* : 313, 337, 379; *Kuṟun* : 16, 37, 124, 135, 137, 209, 231, 262, 283, 398; *Naṟ* : 256; *Palai* in *Kali*.

(4) A tune; the seven kinds of Pālai tune; they produce a harmony born of naturally discordant notes. (Śempālai, Paḍumalaippālai, Śevvaḷippālai, Arumpālai, Kōḍippālai, Viḷarippālai, Mēṟśempālai). *Aham* : 355 : 4; *Kuṟiñjip* : 77, 146; *Padiṟṟu* : 46 : 5, 57 : 8, 65 : 14, 66 : 2; *Pari* : 7 : 77, 11 : 127; *Perumbāṇ* : 180; *Porunar* : 22; *Śilap* : III : 71, 91 : 149, XXVIII : 33; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 133 : 1; *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50) : 16 : 2.

Pālai iśai (பாலை இசை): The Pālaippan or the tune appropriate to Pālai. *Pari* : 7 : 77, 11 : 127.

Pālai Ēḷu (பாலை ஏழு): The seven varieties of Pālaippan: Śempālai, Paḍumalaippālai, Śevvaḷippālai, Arumpālai, Kōḍippālai, Mēṟśempālai, Viḷarippālai. *Pari* : 7 : 77.

Pālaikkali (பாலைக்கலி): I part of *Kalittogai* by Pālai Pāḍiya Peruṅkaḍuṅḡ.

Pālai Gautamanār (பாலைக் கௌதமனார்): A Brahmin poet and author of *Padiṟṟu* : III : Ten on Palyānai Śelkeḷu Kuṭṭuvan; he is reputed to have attained *Viḍu* in the company of his wife on the king's performing ten vedic sacrifices. He belonged to the Gautama Gotra or he bore the name of that ancient rishi; he was probably an expert in singing the Pālai in Aham. *Paḷamoḷi* (316) seems to refer to this poet.

Pālai nilai (பாலை நிலை): The situation of a wife entering the fire on her husband's pyre; *Kāñchittiṇai* in Puṟam and shows instability of human life. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 79 : 31.

Pālaipāḍiya Perumkaḍuṅḡō (பாலைபாடிய பெருங்கடுங்கோ) : He was so called because he was the author of the *Pālaikkali*; he was perhaps the elder brother of *Iḷaṅkaḍuṅḡō* and was a scion of the *Chēra* family. Poet and author of *Aham* : 5, 99, 111, 15, 183, 223, 261, 267, 291, 313, 337, 379; *Kali* : *Pālaikkali Kuṟun* : 16, 37, 124, 135, 137, 209, 231, 262, 283, 398; *Naṟ* : 9, 48, 118, 202, 224, 256, 318, 337, 384, 391; *Puṟam* : 282 col.

Pālaiyaṅkural (பாலையங்குரல்) : *Pālaippan*; a tune appropriate to *Pālai*. *Pari* : 17 : 17.

Pāvam (பாவம்) : (1) *Sin*. *Ēlādi* : 60 : 3; *Nālaḍi* : 51 : 2; *Nānmaṇi* : 93 : 4; *Paḷa* : 188 : 1; *Śirupañch* : 3 : 3, 70 : 4; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 21 : 2.

(2) *Bhāvam* : The nature of things. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 306, 317, 322.

Pāvi (பாவி) : Sinner; jealousy which causes sins. *Kuṟaḷ* : 168 : 1, 1042 : 1.

Pāvai (பாவை) : (1) idol; particularly an image of the goddess on the *Kolli* hills, called *Kollippāvai*; it was made of stucco. *Aham* : 369 : 8 (The expression 'Nōn Śuvarppāvai' here suggests that the *Pāvai* in this case was either a painting or a three dimensional figure set up near the wall). *Aham* : 98 : 12, 142 : 21, 157 : 13, 212 : 1, 392 : 6; *Kali* : 56 : 7, 59 : 5, 76 : 7, 138 : 16, 144 : 33; *Kuṟaḷ* : 407 : 2; *Maṇi* : IV : 57, VII : 95; *Naṟ* : 192 : 9, 301 : 6, 308 : 7, 319 : 7, 362 : 1; *Padiṟṟu* : 61 : 4, 88 : 29; *Paḷa* : 8 : 4, 179 : 2; *Puṟam* : 251 : 2; *Śilap* : V : 138.

(2) Painting. *Naṟ* : 252 : 7; *Paḷa* : 226 : 24.

(3) *Kandirpāvai* (A statue of a God sculptured on a pillar in a temple in the cremation ground in *Puhār*. *Maṇi* : XX : 111, XXI : sub hdg., XXII : 94, 104.

(4) One of the many varieties of dance. *Maṇi* : V : 4; *Śilap* : VI : 61.

- (5) Andari, the Goddess. *Śilap* : XI : 197.
- (6) Kaṇṇahi. *Śilap* : XVI : 1, XXIX : *Dēvandi Śol* : 5 : *Vaṇṇi mahaliṇ* *Śol* : 8.
- (7) The image of Kāman or Madanan was called Madanappāvai. *Śilap* : XII : 33.
- (8) Maṇimēkalai. *Maṇi* : XXX ; canto hdg. & sub hdg., XXX : 264.
- (9) A tuber resembling a doll. *Aham* : 136 : 13.
- (10) Dancer. *Nar* : 360 : 2.
- (11) Eyeball. *Aham* : 5 : 21, 229 : 12 ; *Nar* : 184 : 7.
- (12) The metallic statue which bore the lamp in its hands. *Neḍunal* : 10 : 1.
- (13) The priestess who got into a trance and danced wildly in the presence of the God. *Aham* : 370 : 14.
- (14) The dolls used by girls in play. *Aham* : 165 : 13, 181 : 19, 320 : 12 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 124 : 2, 128 : 3, 155 : 5, 307 : 4, 377 : 4 ; *Nar* : 179 : 2 ; *Pari* : 7 : 26 ; *Paṭṭi-
nap* : 102 ; *Puṟam* : 11 : 3, 243 : 2, 283 : 10.
- (15) The doll hung up at the entrance to the fort. *Murugu* : 68 ; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : ' *Maranuḍai* ' : 6.
- Pāvaikkōṭṭil* (பாவைக்கோட்டில்) : Perhaps a place to which *Pāvaikkōṭṭilār* belonged. *Aham* : 336.
- Pāvaikkōṭṭilār* (பாவைக்கோட்டிலார்) : Poet and author of *Aham* : 336.
- Pāvaimaṇṇam* (பாவைமன்றம்) : A public square in Puhār, wherein was installed a 'Pāvai' an image - which used to detect and declare despots and corrupt judges, by shedding tears. *Śilap* : V : 138.
- Pāvai viḷakku* (பாவை விளக்கு) : Lamps held by metallic female image. *Maṇi* : I : 45 ; *Mullaip* : 85 ; *Neḍunal* : 101, 175 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 47 : 6 ; *Śilap* : V : 154.
- Pāl* (பாழ்) : Zero. Parimēl. interprets it as 'the philosophy of Purusha', according to the Śāṅkhyas. *Pari* : 3 : 77.

Pāḷi (பாழி) : (1) Āy and Miṇṇili fought here (*Pāḷippaṇantalai*).
Aham : 208.

(2) It was a side hill of the mt. *Ēḷil*. *Aham* : 152 : 13.

(3) A town belonging to Nannan Udiyan. *Aham* : 15 : 11, 142 : 9, 258 : 1, 396 : 3.

(4) The 'Tonmudir *vēḷir*' had secreted their store of gold somewhere near this hill. *Aham* : 372 : 3.

(5) A 'red' fort, its ramparts shone like copper, *Chōḷa* *ḷlamperum* *Śenni* conquered it. *Aham* : 375 : 13.

Pāḷi Koḷḷum ēmam (பாழி கோள்ளும் ஏம்ம்) : Wrestling match. *Tumbaittiṇai* in *Puṇam*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 72 : 8.

Pāḷippaṇantalai (பாழிப்பறந்தலை) : In this battlefield Āy and Miṇṇili fought. (*Paṇantalai* : battlefield). *Aham* : 208 : 6.

Pāḷai (பாளை) : A kind of grass; the tender leaf of the coconut. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 641 : 2.

Pār Kaḍal (பாற் கடல்) : The celestial ocean of milk. *Pari* : 13 : 26.

Pāru (பாறு) : Vulture. *Aham* : 247 : 12; *Naṟ* : 329 : 4; *Puṇam* : 360 : 15; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 53 : 1; *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50) : 20 : 2.

Pānmaḍai (பான் மடை) : rice mixed with milk. *Śilap* : XV : 117.

Pānmēniyān (பான் மேனியான்) : The milky complexioned One : *Balarāman*. *Paḷa* : 13 : 1.

Pānal (பானல்) : The Neydal flower. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 32 : 1.

Pāniṟa Vanṇan (பானிற வண்ணன்) : *Balarāman*; 'the milky complexioned One'. *Kali* : 104 : 7.

Pānai (பானை) : Pots (were made in copper by the smiths). *Naṟ* : 153 : 3.

Bikkunī (பிக்குணி) : an ascetic woman, a nun. *Maṇi* : XV : 58.

Pichchi (பிச்சி) : A flower called 'Pittiham'. *Kuṟiñjip* : 117.

Pichchai (பிச்சை) : Biksha ; alms. *Śirupañch* : 64 : 1.

Pichchaippāttiram (பிச்சைப்பாத்திரம்) : The alms bowl. *Maṇi* : XVII : 2.

Piśāṣu (பிசாசு) : Ghost. *Kali* : 65 : 17.

Piṣi (பிசி) : (1) Humorous fables. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 477 : 2, 488 : 3, 493 : 1.

(2) Humorous writing. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 391 : 1.

Piśir (பிசீர்) : (1) Town to which Piśir Āndaiyār belonged. *Naṟ* : 91 ; *Puṟam* : 67, 184, 191, 212, 215, 216, 217, 218.

(2) Spring water. *Pari* : 6 : 83.

Piśir Āndai(yār) [பிசீர் ஆந்தை(யார்)] : Poet and author. Also known as Irum Piśir Āndaiyār a native of Pāṇḍyanāḍu ; praised by poet Kaiṇanār ; a great friend of Kōpperum Chōḷan. *Aham* : 308 ; *Naṟ* : 91 ; *Puṟam* : 67 : 11, 12 ; 184, 191, 212. Mentioned in *Puṟam* 215, 216, 217. If the word can be split as Ādan + Tantai, his son was Ādan.

Piśirōn (பிசீரோன்) : A form of address of Piśir Āndaiyār. *Puṟam* : 215 : 7.

Piṭṭan (பிட்டன்) : A chieftain of Kudiraimalai ; if that is the same as Kudiraimukh hills he was a Chēra chieftain. His being described as a 'poyyāvōy vāl punai kaḷal Piṭṭan' is very significant and might mean his being a Kōśar chief. The Chēra's army chief. *Aham* : 77 : 16, 143 : 12 ; *Puṟam* : 170 : 8.

Piṭṭan Koṟṟan (பிட்டன் கோற்றன்) : Also called Piṭṭan. Ruler of Kudirai hills. An army commander of the Chēras. *Puṟam* : 168, 169, 170, 171, 172.

Pitakam (பிடகம்) : Basket ; Piṭaka ; the Tripiṭakas. *Maṇi* : XXVI : 66.

Piḍarttalai (பிட்டுத்தலை): *vide* Irumpiḍarttalai; Karikālan's uncle. *Paḷa* : 105 : 2.

Piḍavam (பிடுவம்): A kind of flower and a thorny creeper. also called Piḍā or Piḍavu, usually associated with Mullai (pastoral land); the beady emetic nut. *Aham* : 23 : 4, 34 : 1; *Aiṅguṟu* : 412 : 2, 435 : 3; *Kainnilai* : *Mullai* : 2 : 2, 12 : 1; *Kali* : 102 : 2; *Kuṟiñjip* : 78; *Maṇi* : III : 163; *Mullaip* : 25; *Naṟ* : 238 : 3, 242 : 1; *Śilap* : XIII : 158.

Piḍavu (பிடுவு): *vide* Piḍavam. *Aham* : 344 : 3; *Kali* : 101 : 2, 103 : 2; *Kuṟun* : 251 : 3; *Naṟ* 99 : 9, 139 : 11, 147 : 1, 154 : 4, 183 : 11, 184 : 7, 246 : 8, 256 : 6, 304 : 11.

Piḍavūr (பிடுவூர்): A town to the east of Uṟaiyūr in the Chōḷa country. Many Vēḷirs resided there. *Puṟam* : 395 : 20.

Piḍavūr Kiḷār Mahan Perum Śāttan (பிடுவூர் கிழார் மகன் பெரும் சாத்தன்): A patron of poets. *Puṟam* : 395 col.

Piḍavūr Kiḷān (பிடுவூர் கிழான்): Father of Perum Śāttan, *Puṟam* : 395 col.

Piḍā (பிடு): *vide* Piḍavam. *Aiṅguṟu* : 412 : 2; *Kār* (40) : 32 : 4; *Tol. Eluttu* : 229 : 1.

Piḍi (பிடி): Cow elephant; its trunk compared to the pigtail of women. *Aintiṇai* (50) : 32 : 2, 36 : 2; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 37 : 2; *Kali* : 11 : 9, 40 : 26, 41 : 7, 50 : 2, 53 : 2, 54 : 13, 108 : 40; *Kainnilai* : *Kuṟiñji* : 5 : 2; *Kār* (40) : 38 : 2; *Paḷa* : 265 : 3; *Paṭṭinop* : 224; *Porunar* : 40, 126; *Mullaip* : 69; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 19, 124, 191. It stays with the bull elephant in the Ambalam. *Aham* : 8 : 11, 43 : 3, 59 : 7, 68 : 18, 78 : 6, 83 : 3, 85 : 6, 99 : 13, 118 : 7, 121 : 5, 137 : 2, 165 : 1, 168 : 9, 177 : 4, 178 : 6, 183 : 8, 189 : 4, 197 : 13, 202 : 2, 211 : 10, 216 : 2, 221 : 13, 227 : 17, 228 : 12, 229 : 4, 269 : 26, 295 : 7, 298 : 8, 301 : 16; 311 : 1, 321 : 9, 328 : 11, 332 : 8, 334 : 6, 347 : 13, 359 : 10, 368 : 11, 379 : 15, 392 : 2, 398 : 23; *Aiṅguṟu* : 216 : 2, 239 : 2, 305 : 1; *Kuṟun* : 37 : 2, 111 : 4, 298 : 7, 307 : 5, 319 : 3, 332 : 4, 346 : 1, 360 : 5, 390 : 2, 394 : 1; *Naṟ* : 14 : 9, 36 : 2, 47 : 1, 92 : 7, 107 : 2, 114 : 11, 116 : 5, 137 : 6, 144 : 1, 162 : 11; 186 : 3, 222 : 8, 230 : 1, 344 : 3, 393 : 2, 399 : 6; *Neḍunal* : 17, *Padiṟṟu* : 22 : 13, 53 : 5, 82 : 6; *Paṭṭinap* : 251; *Perumbāṇ* : 186, 199, 358; *Puṟam* : 40 : 10, 44 : 1, 130 : 2, 151 : 4, 181 : 3,

303 : 8, 234 : 2 308 : 10, 345 : 8, 369 : 26, 389 : 9. The cow is taught by the Āryans to capture the bull elephants. *Aham* : 276 : 10; *Pari* : 6 : 26, 10 : 29, 42, 43, 51, 12 : 27, 47; *Śilap* : XXII : 117; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 558 : 4, 606 : 1.

Piḍikkai (பிடிக்கை) : The trunk (proboscis) of a cow elephant. *Aham* : 9 : 22.

Piṇḍam (பிண்டம்) : The sacrificial ball of rice offered to the manes. *Puṇam* : 234 : 4, 246 : 6; *Padiṇṇu* : 20 : 35; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 63 : 9. A collection of three parts. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 480 : 4, 484 : 2. Food of an elephant. *Śilap* : XXVI : 43.

Piṇḍan (பிண்டன்) : A chieftain. He was defeated by Nannan : chief of *Puṇam*; to this Nannan belonged *Pālī*, a mountain slope of *Ēlil*, a mountain.

Piṇḍi (பிண்டி) : (1) *Aśoku* tree; the Indian mast tree. *Kainnilai* : *Mullai* : 12 : 1; *Kuṇṇiṇṇip* : 88, 119; *Mrrugu* : 31; *Paḷa Taṇṇiṇṇappu* : 1; *Pari* : 11 : 95; *Pari Tiratṭu* : 1 : 8; *Pari* : 12 : 88; *Tiṇai-mālai* : (150) 63 : 1.

(2) Jinan was seated under this. Sacred for the Jains. *Śilap* : X : 21, XI : 3, XV : 152.

(3) The dancing pose with the single palm. (Appropriate to the *Puṇakkūttu*). That is, the unfolded hands. There are 33 poses of this kind according to *Aḍiyārkkku* but only 14 according to the *Arumbada* of *Śilap*. *Śilap* : III : 18, 22, 23.

Piṇam (பிணம்) : Corpse. *Aiṇṇuṇu* : 452 : 5, 464 : 2; *Kuṇṇiṇṇi* : 92; *Maduraik* : 24; *Neḍunal* : 14; *Nar* : 277 : 7, 326 : 6; *Śilap* : VII : 38 : 3.

Piṇaval (பிணவல்) : Sow; bitch, tigress, doe. *Aham* : 21 : 17, 19, 53 : 6, 72 : 12, 112 : 5, 138 : 2, 201 : 18, 248 : 4, 277 : 6, 304 : 9, 314 : 5, 321 : 4, 336 : 3; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 614 : 1.

Piṇavu (பிணவு) : The female of the wild dog. *Aiṇṇuṇu* : 323 : 1; *Maduraik* : 174; *Nar* : 103 : 8; *Perumbāṇ* : 342. Tigress. *Aham* : 357 : 3, 362 : 5; *Nar* : 29 : 3; Female of the deer. *Aham* : 332 : 6; *Nar* : 148 : 7, 322 : 5, 383 : 3. Female of the cat. *Aham* : 367 : 9. A general female name. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 558 : 3, 613 : 2. Female of the bear. *Maṇi* : XVI : 68.

Piṇā (பிணை) : Woman. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 616 : 1.

Piṇi (பிணி) : (1) Disease. *Kuraḷ* : 1102 : 1 ; *Paḷa* : 355 : 4 ; *Tirikaḍu* : 88 : 1.

(2) A subdivision of the psychology of inferiority complex. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 254 : 2.

(3) The condition of the body which is divorced from its natural state and the consequent illness. *Maṇi* : XXX : 98, 167.

(4) A part of the IV Kaṇḍa. *Maṇi* : XXX : 145.

(5) One of the afflictions. *Maṇi* : XXX : 180.

(6) Is the result of births. *Maṇi* : XXX : 115.

(7) If birth disappears, this will also go, *Maṇi* : XXX : 130.

Piṇimūham (பிணி முகம்) : Elephant; the mount of Murugan; also the peacock which is His mount. *Murugu* : 247 ; *Pari* : 5 : 2, 17 : 49 ; *Puṇam* : 56 : 8 ; *Śilap* : XXIV : 53. The peacock flag. *Pari* : 8 : 101. A mount resembling the peacock mount of Murugan. *Śilap* : XXX : 55. (This is supposed to be the case with Kunṛakkuḍi in Ramnad Dt).

Piṇai (பிணை) : (1) doe. *Aham* : 14 : 5, 23 : 8, 32 : 13, 34 : 6, 74 : 9, 129 : 5, 133 : 17, 134 : 12, 182 : 12, 195 : 6, 287 : 10, 353 : 11, 395 : 1 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 91 : 4, 326 : 2 ; *Karaḷ* : 1085 : 1, 1089 : 1 ; *Kali* : 104 : 22, 146 : 32 ; *Kurun* : 65 : 1 to 3, 319 : 1, 338 : 2 ; *Nānmaṇi* : 21 : 1 ; *Nar* : 37 : 6, 69 : 4, 204 : 9, 256 : 8, 274 : 3 ; *Puṇam* : 2 : 21, 23 : 19, 132 : 6, 320 : 4, 320 : 8 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 102 : 1 ; *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50) 25 : 2 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 558 : 3, 612 : 2.

(2) Cow. *Kali* : 20 : 23.

Piṇaiyal (பிணையல்) : The folded palm pose in dancing; it is of 13 types says Arumbada. but Aḷiyārkkū. says it is of 15 varieties and is appropriate to Puṇakkūttu. *Śilap* : III : 12 com.

Pittāmatṭar (பித்தமத்தர்) : The musician who composed the music for *Pari* : 7 ; also called Pittāmakkar; (or was he Pitāmahar - the same as Brahman ?)

Pittikam (பித்திகம்): The large flowered jasmine; the cananga flower; Pichchi flower also called Māri Pittikam that flowers in the rainy season. *Kuṟiñji* : 89; *Kuṟun* : 94 : 1, 168 : 1, 222 : 5; *Neḍunal* : 40; *Silap* : VIII : 55. The small sized Shanbagam flower. *Aham* : 42 : 1, 295 : 19; *Naṟ* : 97 : 7, 314 : 3.

Pittai (பித்தை): *vide* Pittikam. *Puṟam* : 269 : 3.

Pitir Viḷā (பிதிர் விழா): The ceremony of sacrificial offering to the manes. *Āchāra* : 48 : 1.

Pirahattan (பிரகத்தன்): The basic name of Ārya Araśan Brahattan (Brahastan). *Kuṟiñjip* col.

Pirahaṟpati (பிரகற்பதி): Brihaspati; the founder of the Lōkāyata sect. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 81.

Piraṅgalūthan (பிரங்கலாதன்): Prahalādan. *Pari* : 4 : 12.

Piraśam (பிரசம்): (1) Honeycomb. *Aham* : 172 : 2, 228 : 1, 242 : 21, 318 : 5.

(2) Bee. *Kuṟiñjip* : 189; *Kuṟun* : 392 : 8; *Naṟ* : 93 : 1, 110 : 1, 268 : 5, 311 : 10; *Puṟam* : 375 : 9.

Piraṇḍai (பிரண்டை): A kind of creeper; the square-stalked vine. *Aham* : 119 : 5.

Pirattiyakkam (பிரத்தியக்கம்): The evidence of observation, a system of proof in logic. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 48, 49, XXVII : 83.

Pirattiyakka Viruttam (பிரத்தியக்க விருத்தம்): Contrary to or perversion of pratyaksha, a logical standard of proof. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 148, 154.

Pirappu (பிரப்பு): A kind of rice; the fortune tellers used this kind of rice for their occult calculations. *Aham* : 98 : 9, 242 : 9.

Pirambu (பிரம்பு): Cane or cane reed; its unripe fruit is sour but is eaten. *Aham* : 6 : 19, 96 : 3, 196 : 6, 306 : 2, 356 : 19; *Kuṟun* : 91 : 1, 364 : 1; *Maṇi* : III : 86; *Perumbāṇ* : 288.

Pirambūri (பிரம்பூரி): A kind of paddy. *Paḷa* : 143 : 3.

Brahmachāri (பிரம்மசாரி): An unmarried youth pursuing traditional studies and in the first of the four stages of life prescribed for a Hindu. The name of the poet and author of *Naṟ* : 34.

Brahmadattan (பிரமத்தன்): As he was perhaps an expert in playing the Yāḷ, he was called Yāḷ Brahmadattan; and was possibly an Āryan chieftain who had for some reason settled down in Tamilnad, had learnt Tamil and composed poems in Tamil; like Ārya Araśan Brahattan, he was called Ārya Araśan Yāḷ Brahmadattan. Poet and author of *Kuṟuṇ* : 184.

Brahma dharuman (பிரம தருமன்): A Buddhist ascetic; a brother-in-law of Attipati. He did penance on the banks of the Kāyaṅgarai river. *Maṇi* : IX : 15, XXI : 50.

Brahmatāyam (பிரமதாயம்): The tax free land gifted to the Brahmins; later corrupted into Brahmadēśa (or Brahmadēya) in inscriptions. *Padiṟṟu* : II : *Padiham*.

Brahmam (பிரமம்): A variety of Vīṇa. *Pari* : 19 : 40.

Brahmar (பிரமர்): One of the 6 kinds of 'created' lives; (shat-gati), along with Humans, Dēvas, Naragar, Animals, Ghosts. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 117, 139, XXV : 43, 150, XXX : 57, 80.

Brahmavādi (பிரமவாதி): A kind of logician who holds that the world is an egg laid Dēvan. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 96.

Brahmanār (பிரமனார்): Poet and author of *Puṟam* : 357 col.

Piramāṇa Ābhāsam (பிரமான ஆபாசம்): 8 varieties of perversions of truth. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 57.

Piramāṇam (பிரமாணம்): Proof of evidence (Aḷavai) a term in logic. *Tirikaḍu* : 37 : 3.

Piraḷayam (பிரளயம்): The floods destroying creation. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 225.

Pirān Śāttanār (பிரான் சாத்தனார்): Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 68.

Pirivāṟṟāmai (பிரிவாற்றுமை): A situation wherein in married life separation is neither desired nor is desirable. *Kuṟaḷ* : 116 chap. hdg. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 272 : 5.

Piraiśam (பிரைசம்): Honey. *Aintiṇai* (70) 10 : 1.

Bilam (பிலம்): Subterranean passage. *Śilap* : XI : 92, 104, 140, 153.

Piḷā (பிழா) : (1) Metallic basket for drawing water. *Śilap* : X : 111.

(2) Plate or bowl. *Perumbāṇ* : 276.

Piḷi (பிழி) : Lit. essence ; toddy. *Aham* : 61 : 9, 10, 102 : 2, 245 : 7-11 ; *Paḍiṟru* : 20 : 12 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 281.

Piḷaittōrttāṅgum Kāval (பிழைத்தோர்த்தாங்கும் காவல்) : Patience and tolerance which are deemed victories in the moral field. *Vāhaittiṇai* of *Puṟam*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 76 : 20.

Piḷḷai (பிள்ளை) : A general term for youth. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 556 : 3, 559 : 2, 569 : 1, 579 : 1, 624 : 1.

Piḷḷai Nilai (பிள்ளை நிலை) : Virgin warfare ; Vetchi situation in *Puṟam*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 60 : 16.

Piḷḷaippeyarchchi (பிள்ளைப்பெயர்ச்சி) : The king bestowing gifts on the heroes who brave the bad omens of the blackbird. A military situation in *Puṟattiṇai*. *Puṟam* : 259 col.

Piḷḷaiyāṭṭu (பிள்ளையாட்டு) : Bestowing of enemy's territory to the conquering prince. *Puṟattiṇai Vetchi*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 60 : 18.

Piṟ Kuḷam (பிற் குளம்) : Tiruvādirai Star and Mārkaḷi month ; also *Uttirāḍam*, the 21st nakshatra (star). *Pari* : 11 : 76.

Piṟ Pahal (பிற் பகல்) : Afternoon ; aftermath. *Kuṟaḷ* : 319 : 2.

Piṟṟai Nilai (பிற்றை நிலை) : The situation of respectful following, especially of a disciple following a master. *Puṟam* : 183 : 2.

Piṟa Āli (பிற ஆழி) : The ocean of birth ; or the ocean of wealth and desire. *Kuṟaḷ* : 8 : 2.

Piṟappiyal (பிறப்பியல்) : Section dealing with origin of verbal sounds. The 3rd Iyal of *Tol. Eluttu*.

Piṟappu (பிறப்பு) : (1) birth ; ignorance is its cause. *Kuṟaḷ* : 107 : 1 ; 62 ; 358 : 1.

(2) The hero and heroine should be of comparable birth. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 273 : 1.

(3) The lines along which an allegory is developed. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 300 : 3.

(4) Low births. *Kuṟaḷ* : 133 : 2.

(5) Karma (vinai or seihai) leads to birth ; a part of 4th Kaṇḍam. *Maṇi* : VIII : 53, XXX : 145, 147, 148, 151, 153, 167, 173, 180.

(6) Is of 3 kinds.

(7) One of the afflictions to which creatures are subject.

(8) One of the results of action.

(9) Knowledge associated with karma ; being treated as one of 6 varieties. *Maṇi* : XXX : 95.

Piṇṇa Nōkkiyavar (பிற்ற நோக்கியவர்) : “The musicians who take an agitated note of the enemys’ martial strength”. Name of the stanza of VIII Ten of *Paṇṇu*.

Piṇṇōṭṭāṇṇal (பிற்றோட்டாண்) : A literary device i.e., quoting another’s views. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 665 : 19.

Piṇṇil Viḷaiyāmai (பிற்றில் விழையாமை) : Refraining from desiring another’s wife. *Kuṇṇal* chap. hdg. 15.

Piṇṇuḷampattadu Tūṇuḷampattudal (பிற்றுடம்பட்டது தூனுடம்படுதல்) : A literary device of agreeing with another author. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 665 : 11.

Piṇṇai (பிற்றை) : The crescent moon. *Kār* : (40) 17 : 3 ; *Maduraik* : 193 ; *Nāḷaḷi* : 125 : 1, 241 : 3 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 11, 412 ; *Porunar* : 25, 171 ; *Puṇam* : 91 : 5, 378 : 6 ; *Śiṇṇupāṇch* : 71 : 2 ; *Tiṇṇaimūlai* (150) 1 : 2. On the forehead of Śiva : *Aham* : 239 : 9, 322 : 10 ; *Aiṇṇuṇu* : 264 : 1 ; *Kuṇṇun* : 289 : 1, 307 : 3 ; *Nar* : 250 : 7, 263 : 1 ; *Puṇam* : 1 : 9, 22 : 3, 55 : 5. Worshipped by maidens. *Aham* invocation : 9, 115 : 13 ; Crescent worn by Śiva. *Śilap* : XXII : 87. Eponymic founder of the Pāṇḍyan dynasty. *Śilap* : IV : 23, XII : 156 ; XXVII : 146, 147. Worn by Durgha. *Śilap* : XII : 156 ; *Paṇṇu* Invocation : 9 ; *Pari* : 3 : 52 ; *Tiraṇṇu* : 2 : 30 ; *Maṇi* : 3 : 119, 19 : 19, 20 : 43 ; *Kali* : 45 : 23, 55 : 7, 67 : 19, 99 : 10, 103 : 25, 104 : 11, 120 : 7, 125 : 27, 142 : 24.

Piṇṇai Madi (பிற்றை மதி) : The crescent moon. *Kuṇṇal* : 782 : 1.

Pin Tērkkuravai (பிண் தேர்க்குரவை) : The devil dances danced by the imps of Koṇṇavai behind the victorious war chariot. Vāhaitṇṇai. *Śilap* : XXVI : 241 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 76 : 6.

Pinpani (பின்பனி) : later part of the cold season ; i.e., the months of Māśi and Paṇṇuni (March and April). *Nar* : 224 : 2 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 10 : 1.

Pinnai (பிண்ணை) : Nappinnai ; Krishna’s favourite cowherdess, corresponding to Rādhai of Sanskrit mythology. So called because she was ‘Lakshmi’ and was the second born i.e., of the Mūḍēvi. *Maṇi* : XIX : 65 ; *Śilap* : XVII : *Eḷuttuk kāṇṇu* : 13, 17, 223 ; *Āḷunarppuḷḷal* : 1 ; *Onṇanpahudi* : 3 ; *Pāṇṇu* : 10 ; *Karppam*.

P.ḍihai (பிடிஹை): The altar in the temple. *Śilap* : XXII : 77; *Uraiperu* : V : 67, Market place XVI : 104. Merchant's quarters in a city. *Śilap Padiham* : 21, V : 41; Platform : throne, says Arumpada. *Śilap* : XXVII : 156. Buddha Pīḍikai. *Maṇi* : V : 97, VI : 52, XI : 16 ; XXV : 25, 34, 35, 54, 56, 59, 60, 63, 135, 183. in hdg. to canto IX of *Maṇi*. *Maṇi Padiham* : 49. Market place. *Maṇi* : IV : 38. The Buddha Pīḍikai in Maṇipallavam. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 210, 217.

Pīḍihai Kaṇḍu Piṟappuṇarnda Kūdai (பிடிஹை கண்டு பிறப்புணர்ந்த காதை): The chapter dealing with the story of Maṇimēkalai learning her past birth from the Buddha Pīḍikai at Maṇipallavam. Heading of canto IX of *Maṇi*.

Pīr (பீர்): sponge gourd ; its flower. *Aham* : 45 : 7, 57 : 12, 135 : 2, 167 : 10, 373 : 1, 2; *Aintiṇai* (50) 2 : 4; *Aintiṇai* (70) 34 : 1; *Kali* : 124 : 8, 143 : 49; *Naṟ* : 197 : 2; *Paḍiṟru* : 15 : 10, 26 : 10; *Puṟam* : 116 : 6; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 116 : 4; *Tol. Eḷuttu* : 363 : 1, 365 : 1, 386 : 2.

Pīrattu Alar (பீரத்து அலர்): The flower of Pīr. *Kuṟun* : 98 : 5.

Pīli (பிலி): The tail of a peacock ; carried by Jaina ascetics ; placed on the Naḍukal. *Aham* : 15 : 4, 35 : 8, 67 : 10, 119 : 12, 131 : 11, 281 : 4, 357 : 2, 378 : 5; *Kali* : 138 : 8, 140 : 5; *Kuṟaḷ* : 475 : 1; *Naṟ* : 177 : 6, 262 : 2, 288 : 3; *Perumbāṇ* : 331; *Puṟam* : 232 : 3, 264 : 3, 274 : 2, 318 : 6; *Śilap* : II : 53, XXVI : 226.

Pīli Valai (பிலி வலை): The daughter of Valaivaṇan ; espoused by Neḍumuḍikkilli to whom she bore a child brought from Maṇipallavam but lost on the way in the sea. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 57, XXV : 179, XXIX : 4.

- Puḥar* (புகர்): Starch used by washermen. *Nar* : 90 : 4.
- Puḥar muham* (புகர் முகம்): Elephant. *Pari* : 6 : 25; *Perumbāṇ* : 448; *Śilap* : XXV : 29.
- Puḥal* (புகழ்): Fame. *Kuṟaḷ* : ch. XXIV hdg.
- Puḥal Vāhai* (புகழ் வாஹை): Ahatti foliage. *Perumbāṇ* : 109.
- Puḥalōṇ* (புகழோன்): Arjuna; the famed person. *Śirupāṇ* : 239.
- Puḥaṇṇa Ayam* (புகன்ற ஆயம்): The crowd of people engaged in damming the floods of the river. The name of the 10th stanza of III : Ten *Paḍiṟru*.
- Puḥār* (புகார்): Harbour, Kāviriṭṭuppaṭṭinam. *Aham* : 110 : 4, 181 : 22, 190 : 11; *Paḍiṟru* : 73 : 9; *Paḷa* : 183 : 1; *Paṭṭinap* : 173; *Puṇam* : 30 : 12; *Śilap* : XVII : *Uḷvari Vāḷttu* : 6, 7, I : 10, 16, 22, VI : 32, XXIX : *Vāḷttu* : 11; *Ammānai Vari* : 5, XXIII : 59; *Paḍiham* : 13. Chōḷa capital. *Maṇi Paḍiham Veṇba* : 2 : 1, V : 109; *Śilap Ammānai Vari* : 10, 15, 21; *Śilap Vāḷḷaippāṭṭu* : 2, VII : 5 : 4, 6 : 4, 7 : 4, 28 : 4, 29 : 4, 30 : 4, VIII : 8 : 4 : XX : 56, X : *Kaṭṭurai Veṇba* : 4.
- Puḥārkkāṇḍam* (புகார்க்காண்டம்): First major division of *Śilapadikāram*, relating the events in Puḥār. *Śilap* : X : *Kaṭṭurai* : 20.
- Puḥārppāvai* (புகார்ப்பாவை): Here Kaṇṇahi of Puḥār; heroine of *Śilap* : *Śilappadikāram* : XXIX : *Kāvaṇṇēṇḍu* *Śol* : 5.
- Puḥumuham Puridal* (புகுமுகம் புரிதல்): A situation in Aham (love), of the heroine desiring the hero to see her. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 261 : 1.
- Puḥaikkōḍi* (புகைக்கோடி): Comet; its appearance is deemed a bad one. *Śilap* : X : 102.
- Puṇḡavam* (புங்கவம்): The bull; Śiva's mount. *Pari* : 8 : 2.
- Puṇḡavam Urvōṇ* (புங்கவம் ஊர்வோன்): The God with the bull as his mount; Śiva. *Pari* : 8 : 2.
- Puṭkōḍi* (புட்கோடி): The flag of Garuḍa. *Puṇam* : 17 : 48, 56 : 6.

Puṭṭaham (புட்டகம்): Bathing dress. *Pari* : 12 : 17.

Puṭṭil (புட்டில்): Takkūlam, i.e., cardamom; cubeb. *Murugu* : 191.

Puṭṭapai (புட்டபை): A name for Nalaṅkiḷli; meaning 'enemy of birds'. *Puṇam* : 68 : 11.

Puḍaiyal (புடையல்): The palm leaf garland special to the Chēras. *Puṇam* : 99 : 5; *Padiṟṟu* : 31 : 31, 37 : 8, 42 : 1, 57 : 2

Puḍaivai (புடைவை): Dress folded and worn and so called Koiśakam or maḍi; male dress was also called Puḍaivai. *Innā* : 3 : 3.

Puṇ Kiḷittu Muḍiyum Maṟam (புண் கிழித்து முடியும் மறம்): The hero's suicide; Maṟakkāñchi in Kāñchittuṟai. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 79 : 4.

Puṇṇiyasaravaṇam (புண்ணியசரவணம்): A sacred lake in Aḷagar hills; a dip in the waters there would reveal the Aintira Viyākaraṇa. *Śilap* : XI : 94, 98.

Puṇṇiyattānam (புண்ணியத்தானம்): Sacred places. *Śilap* : VI : 80.

Puṇṇiya Tiśai (புண்ணியதிசை): The North supposed to be the sacred direction. *Śilap* : V : 94.

Puṇṇiya Mudalvi (புண்ணியமுதல்வி): Kaundi Aḍibai. *Śilap* : XI : 199.

Puṇṇiyarāśan (புண்ணியராசன்): Bhūmichandran's son; the king of Nāgapuram. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 170.

Puṇṇiyan (புண்ணியன்): The Buddha's name. *Maṇi* : V : 98.

Puṇṇudai Eṟuḷttōḷ (புண்ணுடையெறுழ்த்தோள்): "The strong shoulders always fresh with battle wounds". The name of the 10th stanza of VIII Ten of *Padiṟṟu*.

Puṇṇmiḷ Kurudi (புண்ணுமிழ் குருதி): "The blood emitted by the battle wounds". The name of the stanza. *Padiṟṟu* : 11 : 8.

Puṇarchchi Mahiḷdal (புணர்ச்சிமகிழ்தல்): The lover praising the pleasures of his union with his lady love. *Kuṟaḷ* : 111 chap. hdg.

Puṇarchchi Vidumbal (புணர்ச்சி விதும்பல்): The anxiety of the lover and his lady love to hasten the hour of their coming together. *Kuṇḍaḷ* : 129th chap. hdg.

Puṇarndulī Uṇmai (புணர்ந்துழி உண்மை): A phase of the psychology of love in which the pleasures of physical union are reflected upon, *Tol. Poruḷ* : 272 : 3.

Puṇarvu (புணர்வு): Sexual union; a subdivision in the psychology of love classified under 'uvahai' or 'pleasure'. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 259 : 1.

Puṇariyal (புணரியல்): The grammar of conjunction of words and letters. 4th *Iyal* of *Tol. Eḷuttu*.

Puṇai (புனை): (1) Boat or float usually of wooden planks; it was also made of cane or bamboo. *Aham* : 6 : 8, 266 : 3, 280 : 9; *Aiṅṅuru* : 78 : 4; *Innā* : 4 : 2; *Kuṇḍaḷ* : 306 : 2, 1134 : 2, 1164 : 2; *Maṇi* : 18 : 65; *Pari* : 6 : 68, 80, 11 : 108, 21 : 42; *Puṇam* : 357 : 7, 367 : 11, 376 : 18.

(2) Support. *Puṇam* : 192 : 9; *Śilap* : XIV : 75.

Puttaḥam (புத்தகம்): Book, Śuvaḍi. *Ēlādi* : 63 : 1; *Nālaḍi* : 318 : 1.

Buddha Nāyiru (புத்த நாயிரு): The Sun i.e., the Buddha. *Maṇi* : 12 : 86, 21 : 167, 26 : 46; Sub-hdg. of canto XXV : *Maṇi*.

Buddha Piḍḍihai (புத்த பிடிதை): The Pīṭa or a stand which bore the imprint of the Buddha's feet; in Maṇipallavam, it was 3 yards high. *Maṇi* : VII : 45; in canto XXV : *Maṇi* sub hdg. XXIX : 38.

Buddhar (புத்தர்): (1) One of the three gems of the Buddhist faith. *Maṇi* : XXX : 3.

(2) The countless avatars of the Buddha. *Maṇi* : XXX : 14.

Buddhi (புத்தி): Mān; the faculty of understanding. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 207, 238.

Puttēḷ (புத்தேள்): Dēvas of the land of pleasure. *Kali* : 108 : 13; *Kuṇḍaḷ* : 58 : 2, 213 : 1, 234 : 1, 290 : 2, 966 : 1; *Kuṇḍun* : 101 : 2, 288 : 2; *Mudumolī* : *Eḷiya* : 1 : 2; *Puṇam* : 22 : 35, 27 : 14.

Puttēḷ Il (புத்தேள் இல்): The temples of the Dēvas. *Kali* : 82 : 24.

Puttēḷ Ulaham (புத்தேள் உலகம்): The land of the Dēvas. *Kuṟaḷ* : 213 : 1, 234 : 2, 290 : 2; *Maṇi* : XXII : 118, 137.

Puttēḷ Nāḍu (புத்தேள் நாடு): The land of the Dēvas. *Kuṟaḷ* : 966 : 1, 1323 : 1.

Puttēḷir (புத்தேளிர்): The Dēvas. *Kali* : 82 : 4; *Kuṟaḷ* : 58 : 2.

Pudal (புதல்): (1) (shrubs); also Pudar. *Aham* : 262 : 15, 294 : 6, 307 : 11, 315 : 16, 364 : 6, 394 : 15; *Aintiṇai* (70) 24 : 1; *Aiṅṅuru* : 17 : 1, 438 : 2, 463 : 1, 464 : 2, 496 : 1; *Kuṟaḷ* : 274 : 1; *Kuṟun* : 88 : 4, 240 : 1, 242 : 3, 260 : 1; *Naṟ* : 69 : 6, 241 : 6, 242 : 2, 248 : 3, 302 : 4, 312 : 2; *Paḷa* : 282 : 3, 4; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 24 : 2.

(2) A kind of flower. *Pari* : 20 : 102.

Pudalśūḷ Paṟavai (புதல்தூழ் பறவை): The bee surrounded by the Mullai flowers in the garland. Name of 6th stanza of VII Ten of *Padiṟṟu*.

Pudalvaraippeṟudal (புதல்வரைப்பெறுதல்): On begetting children also entitled 'Makkaṭṭeṟu'. Chap. hdg. of *Kuṟaḷ* ch. 7.

Pudalvan (புதல்வர்): Son. *Kuṟun* : 359 : 5, 6.

Pudavakkadavam (புதவக்கதவம்): House without gate; i.e., the house whose gate is its very passage or entrance; Kīrandai the poor Brahmin. (*Śilap* : XXIII : 43) in Madurai had a house without gates; so poor was he. But the story goes on to speak of the king knocking at the door. So Arumbada. Urai Āśiriyar's meaning of *Pudavakkadavam* as 'doorless entrance' seems to be wrong; perhaps it means the gate near which grass was growing.

Pudavam (புதவம்): (1) A variety of grass (Aruhu); the Bermuda grass. *Paṭṭinap* : 243.

(2) Door. *Śilap* : XI : 119.

Pudavu (புதவு): (1) A variety of grass (Aruhu); vide *Pudavam*. *Malaipaḍu* : 449; *Kuṟun* : 363 : 2.

(2) Sluice gate. *Padiṟṟu* : 16 : 5, 37 : 9.

(3) Entrance. *Maduraik* : 165; *Perumbāṇ* : 198.

(4) Sluice. *Aham* : 237 : 14.

- Pudā* (புதா): A variety of large heron called Marakkānārai. It is really Pōdā corrupted into Pudā. *Puṇam* : 391 : 16; *Śilap* : X : 117.
- Pudukkayattu Vanṇakkan Kambūr Kiḷān* (புதுக்கயத்து வண்ணக்கன் கம்பூர் கிழான்): Poet and author of *Nar* : 294.
- Pudukkayam* (புதுக்கயம்): Town to which Vanṇakkan Kambūr Kiḷān belonged. *Nar* : 294.
- Pudumai* (புதுமை): Strangeness or novelty, a part of the psychology of 'Maruṭkai' or 'wonder'. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 255 : 1.
- Pudai* (புதை): (1) Bunch of Arrows; (2) small gateway. *Kuṇal* : 597 : 1; *Paṭṭinap* : 287; *Perumbāṇ* : 123; *Śilap* : XV : 212.
- Pundi* (புந்தி): Bhudan the planet appropriate for knowledge. *Pari* : 11 : 6.
- Puyal* (புயல்): (1) Rains, now used for 'storm'. *Aintiṇai* (70) 20 : 4; *Kuṇal* : 14 : 1.
(2) Clouds. *Śilap* : XI : 109.
- Purandaran* (புரந்தரன்): Indra. *Pari* : 5 : 56.
- Purandai* (புரந்தை): Purai Āru; the name of a town, perhaps associated with a river of that name. *Aham* : 100 : 14.
- Puravalan* (புரவலன்): King; protector. *Aham* : 32 : 3. Here Añji in *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : 2.
- Puravi* (புரவி): (1) Horse. *Aiṅguṇu* : 422 : 1; *Innā* : 10 : 4, 16 : 1, 39 : 3; *Maduraik* : 184; *Neḍunal* : 93.
(2) Chariots drawn by four of these. *Perumbāṇ* : 27, 319, 488; *Porunar* : 165; *Śirupāṇ* : 92.
(3) Horse imported in ships. *Aham* : 4 : 8, 36 : 13, 57 : 14, 78 : 22, 80 : 10, 124 : 10, 130 : 10, 154 : 11, 156 : 1, 187 : 6, 190 : 14, 244 : 12, 254 : 12, 270 : 8, 300 : 20, 314 : 8, 344 : 9, 345 : 5, 346 : 23, 352 : 12, 354 : 7, 376 : 17; *Nar* : 81 : 3, 135 : 8, 181 : 11, 245 : 8, 380 : 10, 11; *Padiṇṇu* : 62 : 3, 64 : 9, 80 : 13, 81 : 32, 88 : 9; *Paṭṭinap* : 24, 31, 185, 232; *Puṇam* : 2 : 13, 16 : 1, 63 : 3, 135 : 15, 178 : 2, 205 : 3, 299 : 2, 5, 301 : 13, 304 : 3, 352 : 15, 368 : 7, 369 : 7, 373 : 14.

- (4) Sūrya's mythological chariot of seven horses. *Ślap* : XIII : 147, XXVI : 84, 134, XXVII : 135.
- (5) Cavalry formed a part of the military equipment. *Pari* : 9 : 51, 11 : 52, 19 : 13, 32.
- (6) One of the insignia of kings. *Maṇi* : VII : 117, XXVIII : 60; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 626 : 2; *Tahaḍḍūr Yāt* : 'Meymmali' : 3.

Puraviyar (புரவியர்) : Cavalry men. *Śilap* : V : 159.

Puravu (புரவு) : (1) Tax free land: *Puṇam* : 297 : 5, 330 : 6.

(2) Garden, cultivating field. *Aham* : 388 : 13; *Puṇam* : 231 : 1.

Purāṇan (புராணன்) : The ancient one. *Maṇi* : V : 98; *Śilap* : X : 179.

Puriśai (புரிசை) : Fort. *Nar* : 287 : 1; *Padiṇṇu* : 53 : 9; *Puṇam* : 17 : 27, 21 : 3, 37 : 11, 209 : 9, 343 : 16.

(*Śembu Uṇal*.) *Puriśai* [(செம்பு உறழ்) புரிசை] : The fort walls made of red clay look like copper; they were not made of copper. *Aham* : 114 : 9, 187 : 20, 287 : 7, 375 : 13; *Kali* : 67 : 5, 81 : 25; *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 170; *Śilap* : XXVI : 45.

Purivinmai (புரிவினமை) : One of the four (Nayams) graces. *Maṇi* : XXX : 218.

Puruḍan (புருடன்) : The cosmic deity - a divine principle. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 232.

Puruvai (புருவை) : Goat. *Nar* : 321 : 1.

Puraikeḍappōhiya Śelavu (புரைகெடப்போகிய செலவு) : The situation in cattle lifting of the robbers reaching the cattle shed without the knowledge of the enemy spies; this applies to cattle recoverers also. *Vetchittiṇai* in *Puṇam*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 58 : 2.

Puraiṇam Teḷidal (புரையறம் தெளிதல்) : The situation in the psychology of love, wherein the maiden realises that a modest housewife's life is the most suited to her. *Tol. Pōruḷ* : 272 : 1.

Purōḷu (புரோலு) : Purohita; a priest. *Padiṇṇu* : VII : *Padiham* : 10, IX : *Padiham* : 12.

Pul (புல்): (1) Grass, the chief product of the Mullai tract, fodder for cows, horses and deer; used for thatching of sheds; a defeated person was made to eat this; if he did so, he was not to be killed; perhaps they were to be treated as cows. Even a hungry tiger would not eat this. Kuśa grass. Īhampul. A kind of rice called Pullariśi. *Aham* : 39 : 8, 369 : 23, 377 : 2; *Kuṟaḷ* : 16 : 2; *Kuṟun* : 204 : 3; *Maṇi* : XIII : 51; *Nālaḍi* : 29 : 1, 141 : 4, 178 : 1, 206 : 3, 210 : 3; *Nānmaṇi* : 68 : 2; *Naṟ* 315 : 5; *Neḍunal* : 94; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 6 : 13, 21 : 21, 89 : 5; *Paḷa* : 83 : 3, 119 : 4, 217 : 3, 396 : 4; *Perumbāṇ* : 94; *Puṟam* : 116 : 4, 117 : 5, 120 : 3, 132 : 4, 234 : 3, 360 : 18, 19, 386 : 12; *Śiṟupañch* : 41 : 1; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 580 : 1, 583 : 1, 640 : 1 641 : 4.

Pullaham (புல்லகம்): Tenpalli, Vadapalli, a kind of ornament for the upper forehead. *Śilap* : VI : 107.

Pullaṅgaṇṇanār (புல்லங்கண்ணனார்): Basic name of Madurai-pullaṅgaṇṇanār. *Aham* : 161.

Pullaṅgīranār (புல்லங்கிரனார்): Basic name of Uvarkkaṇṇūr Pullaṅgīranār. *Aham* : 146.

Pullar (புல்லர்): Occurring in the names of poets like Maduraik; kollam Pullar, Bhūtam Pullar etc. It might be 'Pulavar'. *Kuṟun* : 190.

Pullaṟivāṇmai (புல்லறிவாண்மை): The sway of the small mind. *Kuṟaḷ* : 85th chap. hdg.

Pullanār (புல்லனார்): Basic name of Kallikkudī Bhūtam Pullanar. *Naṟ* : 333.

Pullāl (புல்லர்): Highway robbers. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 15 : 12.

Pullāḷaṅgaṇṇiār (புல்லாளங்கண்ணியார்): Basic name of Podumabiṟ Pullāḷaṅgaṇṇiār. *Aham* : 154.

Pullāṟṟūr (புல்லாற்றுர்): Place to which Eyīṟṟiyanār belonged. *Puṟam* : 213 col.

Pullāṟṟūr Eyīṟṟiyanār (புல்லாற்றுர் எயிற்றியனார்): Poet and author of *Puṟam* : 213.

Pulli (புல்லி): Chief of Vēnkaṭam; a patron chief of a robber gang, and a conqueror; hunter chief. *Aham* : 61 : 11, 12, 83 : 9, 209 : 8, 295 : 13, 311 : 12, 359 : 12, 393 : 16; *Nar* : 14 : 11; *Puṇam* : 385 : 10.

Pullihai (புல்லிகை): An ornament called Kannappū a sort of ear ring. *Kali* : 96 : 11.

Pulvāi (புல்வாய்): Deer. *Aham* : 284 : 10; *Nālaḍi* : 149 : 2; *Paḷa* : 234 : 3, 257 : 4; *Puṇam* : 93 : 2, 166 : 11, 374 : 2; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 567 : 2, 590 : 1, 593 : 1, 596 : 1, 599 : 1, 612 : 1, 613 : 1.

Pulatti (புலத்தி): Washerwoman. *Nar* : 90 : 3.

Pulattuṇai Muṇṇiya Kūḍalūr Kiḷār (புலத்துறை முன்றிய கூடலூர் கிழார்): Compiler of Aṅṅuṇūru. He predicted the death of his patron Māndaran Chēral Irumpoṇai. He was different from Maduraikkūḍalūr Kiḷār who composed Mudumoliḷikkāñchi; unless he had left the Chēra country after the death of Māntaran Chēral Irumpoṇai and settled down at Madurai and composed Mudumoliḷikkāñchi. Poet and author of *Kuṇun* : 166 167, 214; *Puṇam* : 229.

Pulam (புலம்): (1) Jungle tract. *Kuṇaḷ* : 85 : 2; *Paḷa* : 132 : 3, *Puṇam* : 166 : 11; *Śirupāñch* : 60 : 1.

(2) The five senses. *Kuṇaḷ* : 174 : 1, 343 : 1.

(3) The Vedas. *Pari* : 1 : 46, 6 : 45.

Pulambittōnral (புலம்பித்தோன்றல்): A situation in the psychology of love, wherein the lady love gets a feeling of loneliness even though in the midst of relatives. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 266 : 1.

Pulamburi Śaṅgam (புலம்புரி சங்கம்): Association of scholars and poets etc. *Maṇi* : VII : 114.

Pulamaiyōr (புலமையோர்): Scholars and wisemen. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 12 : 3, 369 : 2.

Pulavar (புலவர்): (1) Wisemen; men of knowledge. Poets. *Aham* : 345 : 6, 354 : 8; *Kuṇaḷ* : 234 : 1, 394 : 2.

(2) Ministers. *Pari* : 6 : 7, 10 : 126; *Tiraṭṭu* : 6 : 2; *Śilap* : XXV : 116.

Pulavarārūṇṇuppaḍai (புலவராரூற்றுப்படை): The Puṇam situation of a poet, who had received gifts from a patron, introducing

other poets to his generosity. Another name for Tirumuru-gāṟruppaḍai. *Puṟam* : 48, 49, 141 col.

Pulavan (புலவர்) : (1) The Sage ; the embodiment of wisdom
Ṣilap : X : 179.

(2) Tirumāl. *Pari* : 3 : 86.

(3) The Buddha. *Maṇi* : V : 98, XXV : 45.

Pulavi (புலவி) : Lovers' quarrels. *Kuṟaḷ* : 131 chap. hdg.

Pulavi Nunukkam (புலவி நுனுக்கம்) : The delicate details of lovers' quarrels. *Kuṟaḷ* : 132 chap. hdg.

Pulavōn (புலவோன்) : The Buddha. *Maṇi* : XX : 5.

Pulan (புலன்) : (1) The senses ; the objects experienced by the senses. *Maṇi* : XXX : 89, 90.

(2) A subdivision of the psychology of 'pleasure'.
Wisdom, the result of education *Tol. Poruḷ* :
259 : 1.

Pulāmpāṣarai (புலாம்பாசறை) : 'The military camp near the battle field where the corpses were stinking' The name of 1st stanza of VII Ten *Paḍiṟṟu*.

Pulāl (புலால்) : meat. *Kuṟaḷ* : 26 chap. hdg. In (*Pulāl Maṟuttal*).
257 : 1, 260 : 1.

Pulāl Maṟuttal (புலால் மறுத்தல்) : Refraining from meat-eating.
Kuṟaḷ : 26 chap. hdg.

Puli (புலி) : 1. Tiger ; frightens the elephant ; its nails are white ; it won't eat grass even when hungry ; it kills the deer. The model of a tiger is set up in farmland to drive away other wild animals. By crying 'tiger', 'tiger' (*Puli*, *Pulī*) children were quietened. It does not eat the prey falling on its left. It resembles the yellow colour of the *Vēṅgai* flower. The full sized tiger was 'Irumpulī' and the diminutive one the 'Ṣiṟuttai'. Its young one is called 'Kurulaḷai'. *Aham* : 3 : 9, 12 : 11, 88 : 9, 97 : 3, 107 : 5, 112 : 5, 168 : 12, 169 : 3, 227 : 8, 228 : 11, 232 : 3, 239 : 3, 249 : 16, 251 : 16, 259 : 17, 261 : 12, 318 : 3, 329 : 13, 347 : 11, 357 : 6, 379 : 24 ; *Aiṅṟuṟu* : 216 : 1, 218 : 3, 249 : 3, 265 :

1, 266 : 2, 274 : 2, 316 : 5, 373 : 2, 386 : 1, 396 : 1 :
Innā : 31 : 4 ; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 16 : 4 ; *Kali* : 4 : 1, 38 :
 5, 42 : 1, 45 : 12, 46 : 5, 48 : 7, 52 : 1, 52 : 18, 65 :
 24, 103 : 56 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 273 : 2, 599 : 2 ; *Kuṟiñjip* :
 41 ; *Kuṟun* : 47 : 1, 88 : 2, 145 : 5, 209 : 2, 215 : 6,
 237 : 6, 253 : 6, 324 : 6 ; *Maṇi* : VII : 78, XIII :
 64, XX : 95, XXVII : 69 ; *Nālaḍi* : 193 : 1, 206 :
 1 ; *Naṟ* : 29 : 5, 36 : 1, 39 : 5, 65 : 5, 85 : 4, 107 :
 6, 119 : 3, 144 : 6, 148 : 9, 156 : 2, 158 : 5, 174 : 4,
 202 : 1, 217 : 3, 249 : 5, 6, 274 : 8, 322 : 7, 323 : 7,
 332 : 6, 333 : 4, 336 : 7, 344 : 9, 351 : 7, 353 : 9,
 383 : 3, 391 : 2 ; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 41 : 7, V Ten *Paḍiham* :
 10, 75 : 1 ; *Paḷa* : 33 : 4, 74 : 3, 117 : 4, 119 : 4,
 157 : 3, 234 : 3, 278 : 4, 282 : 3, 338 : 3 ; *Pari* : 20 :
 4 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 156 ; *Puṟam* : 4 : 9, 13 : 2, 19 : 5,
 23 : 18, 42 : 10, 54 : 13, 73 : 7, 86 : 4, 90 : 3, 160 :
 22, 170 : 7, 190 : 10, 237 : 16, 255 : 1, 269 : 4, 323 :
 1, 341 : 7, 374 : 14, 398 : 10 ; *Śilap* : XII : 27, 151 ;
Śiṟupañch : 80 : 4 ; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 122 ; *Tahadūr Yāt* :
 ‘*Pōrchina*’ : 1 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 22 : 1 ; *Tol*.
Poruḷ : 59 : 1, 563 : 1, 596 : 1.

- (2) The Chōḷa flag or other emblem. *Kali* : 104 : 3 ;
Paṭṭinap : 135 ; *Puṟam* : 157 : 12, 174 : 17, 202 : 20 ;
Śilap : X : 142, XVI : 205, XVII : 2 ; *Uḷvari Vāḷttu* :
 5, XXV : 29, 171, XXIX : *Uraippāyiram*.

- (3) Durga wore its skin. *Śilap* : XII : 100.

Puli uṟai (புலி உறை) : A scabbard or sheath made of tiger skin.
Paḍiṟṟu : 19 : 4, 24 : 1.

Pulikaḍimāl (புலிகடும்பம்) : A name for Iruṅgovōḷ, a chieftain ;
 legendary tale has it that he bore the ancestral title which was
 acquired by one who killed a tiger and saved an ascetic.
Puṟam : 201 : 15, 202 : 10.

Pulippal Tāli (புலிப்பல் தாவி) : A necklace with pendant of tiger's
 teeth worn by children. *Puṟam* : 374 : 9. This was supposed
 to protect children from evil forces. *Kuṟun* : 161 : 3.

Pulippoṟi (புலிப் பொறி) : Tiger emblem. *Paṭṭinap* : 40.

Pulippōttu (புலிப் போத்து) : The male tiger. *Perumbāṇ* : 138.

Puli, Puli (புலி, புலி): The frightening cry to quieten children; it was a belief that this cry would bend the Vēṅgai branches and shake and drop the flowers. *Aham* : 48 : 7.

Pulai (புலை): Pulaiyar; very low caste people engaged in butchery; they are not to be seen with oil on body but only after bathing. *Āchāra* : 13 : 4, 80 : 4, 90 : 3, 92 : 2.

Pulaitti (புலைத்தி): (1) Washerwoman; she used starch to wash the clothes; Murugan used to possess her and under that divine influence she would predict events. *Aham* : 34 : 11, 387 : 6, 7; *Kuṟun* : 330 : 1; *Puṟam* : 259 : 5.

(2) A term of abuse. *Kali* : 72 : 14; 311 : 2.

Pulai mahan (புலை மகன்): A Pulaiya. *Kali* : 55 : 18; *Maṇi* : XIII : 44, 91.

Pulaiyan (புலையன்): (1) A Pulaiya. *Kali* : 68 : 19.

(2) A Pāṇan. *Kali* : 95 : 10.

(3) Paṟaiar, Tuḍiyar. *Naṟ* : 77 : 1.

(4) The drummer. *Naṟ* : 347 : 5.

(5) The keeper and guard of the burial ground. *Puṟam* : 287 : 1, 360 : 19.

Pulaiyāḷar (புலையாளர்): Pulaiyar. *Ēlādi* : 80 : 1.

Puvvattāmarai (புவிவத்தாமரை): The lotus of the navel of Tirumāl. *Pari* : 15 : 49.

Puḷu (புழு): Worm. *Paḷa* : 142 : 4.

Puḷukkal (புழுக்கல்): Avarai, Tuvarai, etc. boiled. *Śilap* : V : 68.

Puḷukkaṟai (புழுக்கறை): A stuffy room; esp., underground. *Maṇi* : XXIII : 60.

Puḷukku (புழுக்கு): Boiled dhall mixed with rice and sugar; also called Kummāyam. *Perumbāṇ* : 165.

Puḷai (புழை): Rooms on top of the turrets of the fort for archers to hide themselves in and aim their arrows on enemy attackers. *Śilap* : XV : 212.

Puḷaiikkaḍai (புழைக்கடை): Rear entrance to a house. This is different from *Puṛakkaḍai*, which also means the same. *Āchāra* : 81 : 1.

Puḷ (புள்): (1) Lit., 'bird'; but here *Garuḍa*. *Pari* : 3 : 16, 17, 8 : 2; *Paḷa* : 67 : 2; *Śilap* : XI : 136.

(2) The large owl; called *Kōṭṭān* or *Kūhai*; at least the author of the *Paḷamoḷi* treats the *Kōṭṭān* as a bird. *Paḷa* : 154 : 3.

(3) Omens decided by the flight of birds. *Puṛam* : 20 : 18, 204 : 10.

(4) A common word for 'bee'. *Kuṟun* : 320 : 6.

(5) The *Kaṇanduḷ* bird. *Śilap* : X : 117.

(6) The Skylark. *Kali* : 46 : 20.

(7) Omens. *Aham* : 351 : 17; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : (*Nāḷum Puḷḷum*) : 1.

(8) The bird called 'Krauñcham' equated with 'Anṛil' by *Parimēl*. *Pari* : 21 : 9.

Puḷkoḍi (புள் கொடி): The *Garuḍa* flag. *Pari* : 13 : 4, 15 : 56.

Puḷmiśaiikkoḍiyōn (புள்மீசைக்கொடியோன்): *Tirumāl* of the *Garuḍa* flag. *Pari* : 8 : 2.

Puḷvāippu (புள்வாய்ப்பு): Omens decided by the flight of birds. *Śilap* : XII : 136.

Puḷḷimayangiyal (புள்ளிமயங்கியல்): Changes arising from the conjunction of words ending with consonants. 8th *Iyal* of *Tol. Eḷuttu*.

Puḷḷin Koḍi (புள்ளின் கொடி): The *Garuḍa* flag. *Pari* : 1 : 57.

Puḷḷuppori Punaikoḍi (புள்ளுப்பொறி புனைகொடி): The flag of *Garuḍa* appropriate to *Tirumāl*. *Pari* : 13 : 4.

Puḷḷūr Kaḍavuḷ (புள்ளூர் கடவுள்): *Tirumāl* who mounts the bird (*Garuḍa*). *Śilap* : XVII : *Āḍumarppuhal* : 6.

Puḷḷoḍu peyariya poruppu (புள்ளோடு பெயரிய பொருப்பு): Literally 'the hill named after a bird': The *Krauñcha* hills. The *Krauñcham* is a name for the *Anṛil* bird as well as for a hill in *Skt*. Lord *Muruga* is said to have blasted this hill with his *vēl* (the divine spear). *Pari* : 21 : 9.

Puḷi (புளி): (1) Tamarind tree. *Naṟ* : 374 : 3; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 142 : 3; *Tol. Eḷuttu* : 244, 245.

(2) The taste (sour) boiled and spiced tamarind water mixed with rice. This used to be preserved in bamboo pipes. *Aham* : 311 : 10.

Puḷiṅgāi (புளிங்காய்): The unripe fruit of the tamarind tree; pregnant women like eating it. *Aiṅguṟu* : 57 : 3.

Puṟkai (புற்கை): Gruel. *Kuṟaḷ* : 1065 : 1.

Puṟṟu (புற்று): Hollows in trees and mounds where snakes and other reptiles reside; ant hill. *Nānmaṇi* : 58 : 4; *Śiṟupañch* : 80 : 1.

Puṟakkuḷi (புறக்குடி): Outer suburbs of a city. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 4.

Puṟaṅgāḍu (புறங்காடு): Burial or cremation ground. *Maṇi* : VI : 38, 140, 147, XXIII : 75; *Nālaḍi* : 45 : 3.

Puṟaṅgūṟāmai (புறங்குருமை): Refraining from back-biting and tale-bearing. *Kuṟaḷ* chap. : XIX hdg.

Puṟanilai (புறநிலை): Outer suburbs of a town. *Śilap* : V : 180, XXVI : 45; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 472 : 2.

Puṟanilaikkōṭṭam (புறநிலைக்கோட்டம்): Temple outside the city. *Śilap* : V : 180, XXVI : 45.

Puṟaṅchēri iṟutta Kūdai (புறஞ்சேரி இறுத்த காதை): The chapter dealing with the story of Kōvalan and Kaṇṇahi staying in the house of the cowherdess Mādari in Madurai. *Śilap* : 74 hdg. of canto XIII.

Puṟattāru (புறத்தாறு): The Vānaprastha (preparatory to full ascetic status) stage in the life of a Hindu, says Parimēlaḷagar; it can also mean "all stages other than Grihasta" (the life of a householder). *Kuṟaḷ* : 46 : 1.

Puṟattiṇai (புறத்திணை): The situations appropriate to Puṟam. *Puṟam* : 176 col., *Tol. Poruḷ* : 56 : 2.

'*Puṟattiṇai Iyal*' (புறத்திணை இயல்): The chapter dealing with the second part of *Tol. Poruḷ*.

Puṛattiṇai Nannāganār (புறத்திணை நன்னுகனார்): Poet and author of *Puṛam* : 176, 376, 379, 384.

Puṛattōn Aṇaṅgiya Pakkam (புறத்தோன் அணங்கிய பக்கம்): A situation in siege warfare in which the defender punishes the attackers; *Uḷiṇai Tiṇai. Tol. Poruḷ* : 67 : 5.

Puṛattōn Vīḷnda Pudumai (புறத்தோன் வீழ்ந்த புதுமை): A situation in siege warfare in which the besieger captures a part of the outer fortification- *Uḷiṇai Tiṇai, Tol. Poruḷ* : 68 : 6.

Pu(a)ṛanāṭṭupperum Koṟṟanār (புறநாட்டுப்பெரும் கொற்றனார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 323 vide *Paṛanāṭṭupperumkoṟṟanār*.

Pu(a)ṛanāḍu (புற நாடு): Place to which *Perum Koṟṟanār* belonged. vide *Paṛanāḍu. Aham* : 323.

Puṛanilai Vāḷttu (புற நிலை வாழ்த்து): Praising the lover by praying to the Gods. *Pāḍāṇ Tiṇai Tol. Poruḷ* : 90 : 9, 422 : 3, 472 : 2, 473 : 1.

Puṛam Śīrai (புறம் சிறை): (1) The suburb (of a town) near the fort. *Śīlap* : XV : 8, 108, 116.

(2) *Puṛam Chēri*; outer suburb. *Śīlap* : XIII : 196.

Puṛam Śeya Śidaidal (புறம் செயச் சிதைதல்): A situation in the psychology of love wherein external ornamentation leads to sadness at heart. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 266 : 1.

Puṛam Chēri (புறம் சேரி): Outer suburbs of a town inhabited by cowherds etc. *Śīlap Padiham* : 74.

Puṛam Śol Māṇākkilavi (புறம் சொல் மாணுக்கினவி): A situation in the psychology of love wherein, the lady love cannot bear anyone to talk ill of her lover. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 272 : 6.

Puṛamḇaṇaiyān (புறம்பணையான்): Śātavāhanan. He whose temple lies on the outskirts of the town. *Śīlap* : IX : 12.

Puṛamḇaṇaiyān Kōṭṭam (புறம்பணையான் கோட்டம்): The temple of Śātavāhanan. *Śīlap* : IX : 12.

Puṛamiḷai (புற மீலை): The defensive arrangements (especially mined jungles) outside the forts. *Aham* : 336 : 21.

Puṛamoli (புறமொழி): Words of complaint behind one's back. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 274 : 1.

Puṟavu (புறவு): (1) Dove; its eggs resemble small white rice grains; it was saved by Śibi; a Chōḷa prince saved it; its female has reddish feet; it feeds on small pebbles and is called Tūduṇam-puṟavu (தூதுணம்புறவு). It resides on the rafters in houses and is called Māḍappuṟā (மாடப்புறா). *Aham* : 167 : 14, 277 : 1, 307 : 14, 315 : 10; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 24 : 1, 27 : 1; *Kaimnilai* : *Mullai* : 1 : 1; *Kuṟun* : 79 : 4, 174 : 3, 274 : 1, 285 : 5, 391 : 2; *Naṟ* : 21 : 9, 48 : 5, 59 : 10, 66 : 5, 71 : 8, 161 : 3, 162 : 1, 164 : 1, 189 : 8, 221 : 5, 314 : 11, 321 : 1, 361 : 4; *Neḍunal* : 45; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 39 : 11; *Paṭṭinap* : 58; *Perumbāṇ* : 439; *Puṟam* : 34 : 9, 43 : 6, 46 : 1, 328 : 1, 386 : 12; *Śilap* : XXIII : 58, XXVII : 166, XXIX : *Ammānai Vari* : 6; *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50) : 15 : 1, 24 : 4, 29 : 4, 74 : 1.

(2) Pastoral tract, *Aham* : 34 : 2, 47 : 11, 74 : 8, 84 : 9, 104 : 2, 114 : 3, 133 : 5, 134 : 6, 154 : 1, 184 : 7, 224 : 10, 274 : 12, 284 : 11, 287 : 9, 314 : 5; *Kali* : 11 : 13, 56 : 16; *Maṇi* : VII : 60; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 78 : 6.

(3) Mullai creeper. *Aiṅguṟu* : 411 : 2, 412 : 3, 413 : 1, 414 : 4, 415 : 2, 416 : 1, 417 : 1, 418 : 2, 419 : 4, 420 : 3, 421 : 2, 424 : 1, 462 : 5, 494 : 2, 495 : 2.

Punku (புஞ்சு): The Indian leech. *Kali* : 33 : 11; *Kuṟun* : 53 : 2, 341 : 2; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 64 : 4; *Porunar* : 196; *Śilap* : XII : 82.

Punpuṟa Vari (புன்புற வரி): A dance performed by the lover at the outer gates of a town. *Śilap* : VIII : 93.

Punṟuṟai (புன்றூறு): A chieftain who assisted Kaṭṭi, Ēṟrai, Atti, Nannan and Gaṅgan in fighting and killing Paḷaiyan leader of Perumpūt Śenni's hordes. vide Kaṭṭi. *Aham* : 44 : 9.

Punnāham (புள்ளகம்): A variety of Punnai; the mastwood. *Kuṟiñjip* : 91; *Pari* : 11 : 16.

Punnāḍu (புள்ளுடு): A division in Chēra nāḍu. (Redg. Pullu-nāḍu). *Aham* : 396 : 2.

Punnai (புன்னை): A kind of thick stemmed flowering plant (tree); the mastwood. It has golden flowers. It was Titiyan's tree; it was cut by Anni at Kuruṅgaippaṇtalai. It is a Neidal plant. *Aham* : 10 : 3, 20 : 3, 30 : 13, 40 : 4, 45 : 11, 70 : 9, 80 : 13, 100 : 14. 126 : 15, 145 : 13, 170 : 2, 180 : 13, 190 : 7, 230 : 7, 240 : 14, 250 : 2, 260 : 9, 270 : 6, 290 : 9, 310 : 12, 320 : 10, 340 : 2, 360 : 19, 370 : 3; *Aiṅḡuru* : 103 : 1, 2, 110 : 1, 117 : 2, 132 : 1, 161 : 2. 169 : 3, 189 : 1; *Aintiṇai* (50) : 43 : 1; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 58 : 3; *Kainnilai* : *Neidal* : 4 : 2, 6 : 2; *Kali* : 123 : 1, 127 : 1, 131 : 45, 132 : 8, 135 : 6, 9, 12; *Kuṛiñjip* : 93; *Kuṛun* : 5 : 2, 123 : 3, 236 : 4, 296 : 1, 299 : 3, 303 : 6, 311 : 5, 318 : 2, 320 : 7, 351 : 6; *Maṇi* : III : 162, VIII : 9, XXIV : 28, XXV : 157, 169; *Nālaḍi* : 97 : 3, 117 : 2, 246 : 1, 336 : 3; *Naṛ* : 4 : 2, 49 : 8, 63 : 3, 67 : 5, 74 : 7, 76 : 6, 78 : 3, 87 : 6, 91 : 2, 94 : 6, 96 : 2, 101 : 4, 145 : 9, 159 : 6, 163 : 8, 167 : 1, 8, 172 : 5, 175 : 7. 180 : 8, 227 : 3, 231 : 7, 235 : 3, 249 : 1, 278 : 1, 307 : 6, 311 : 9. 315 : 7, 323 : 7, 327 : 8, 354 : 5, 375 : 1. 388 : 7; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 20 : 3; *Paḷa* : 262 : 2; *Perumbāṇ* : 266; *Porunar* : 205; *Puṛam* : 24 : 7, 386 : 15; *Śilap* : VI : 168, VII : 8, 2, 21 : 1, 37 : 3, XII : 84, XXVII : 243; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 149; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 35 : 1, 44 : 1, 56 : 2. 58 : 4; *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50) : 14 : 1, 42 : 1.

Punal Nāḍan (புனல் நாடன்): The Chōḷa king. *Kaḷavaḷi* : 1 : 4, 2 : 4, 8 : 4, 9 : 3, 10 : 3, 14 : 3, 16 : 4, 17 : 4, 19 : 3, 20 : 3, 22 : 5, 25 : 3, 26 : 4, 27 : 3, 28 : 5, 31 : 3, 32 : 3, 36 : 4, 41 : 4.

Punal Nāḍu (புனல் நாடு): The Chōḷa country rendered fertile by the Kāviri. *Kaḷavaḷi* : 1 : 4, 2 : 4, 9 : 3, 14 : 3, 16 : 4, 20 : 3, 25 : 3, 26 : 4, 27 : 3, 28 : 5. 31 : 3, 32 : 3, 36 : 4, 37 : 3, 39 : 3.

Punavan (புனவன்): (1) The owner of a Tinai cultivating land. *Naṛ* : 119 : 1.

(2) Kuṛava. *Aham* : 140 : 11; *Kuṛun* : 105 : 1, 133 : 1.

(3) The workers in a Tinai field. *Naṛ* : 119 : 1.

Punidan (புனிதன்): The pure One; the new One. *Śilap* : X : 179.

Pā (பூ) : (1) Flower. *Kuṟaḷ* : 1112 : 2; *Nālaḍi* : 221 : 4, 259 : 1, 393 : 2; *Tol. Eḷuttu* : 268 : 1; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 642 : 2.

(2) The situation of the kings wearing their appropriate floral emblems before setting out for battle. *Vetchit-tiṇai* in *Puṟam*, *Tol. Poruḷ* : 60 : 5.

Pūkkōḷ (பூக்கோர்) : Wearing the appropriate military floral emblems on auspicious days. *Puṟam* : 289 : 9; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : *Maṟanuḍai* : 14.

Pūkkōḷ Kāñchi (பூக்கோர் காஞ்சி) : The situation of warriors wearing their floral emblems (appropriate to the nature of the war) upon setting out for battle. It is called *Pūkkōḷnilai*. *Puṟam* : 293 col.

Pūkkōḷ Nilai (பூக்கோர் நிலை) : *vide* *Pūkkōḷ Kāñchi*.

Pūṅgaṇṇar (பூங்கண்ணார்) : Poet and author of *Kuṟuṇ* : 253.

Pūṅgaṇuttiraiyār (பூங்கணுத்திரையார்) : (*Pūṅkaṇ* + *Uttiraiyar*) means the lady born in *uttirai* star and endowed with a beautiful pair of eyes. Poet and author of *Kuṟuṇ* : 48, 171; *Puṟam* : 277.

Pūṅgunṟa Nāḍu (பூங்குன்ற நாடு) : The land of beautiful hills; or more probably 'a part of Ramnad Dt., near Mahipālanpaṭṭi' known by that name. *Nālaḍi* : 128, 212.

Pūṅgunṟam (பூங்குன்றம்) : This occurs in 'Kaṇiyan Pūṅgunṟanār' and 'Kaṇi Pūṅgunṟanār'. This has been treated as a place called 'Pūṅgunṟam' in the *Pūṅgunṟanāḍu* - a part of Ramnad Dt., near Mahipālanpaṭṭi. *Naṟ* : 226; *Puṟam* : 192. References to 'Pūṅgunṟam' occur in *Nālaḍi* : 128, 212, where the word has been taken to mean 'he that belongs to the land of beautiful hills'. But in view of *Puṟam* : 192 and *Naṟ* : 226, it would seem to be a specific reference to a particular locality rather than a general descriptive name.

Pūṅgunṟan (பூங்குன்றன்) : (1) Native of *Pūṅgunṟa Nāḍar*. *Puṟam* : 193.

(2) Basic name of *Kaṇiyan Pūṅgunṟan*. *Puṟam* : 192.

Pūśa Uru (பூச உரு): *Pūśai uru*. The gem of the 'cat's look' *Puruḍarāgam*. *Silap* : XIV : 188.

Pūśal (பூசல்): Fight among the advanced guards opposing armies. *Pari* : 10 : 28.

Pūśal mayakkam (பூசல் மயக்கம்): The wailing of the widows of soldiers fallen in battle. *Kāñchittiṇai* in *Puṇam*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 79 : 20.

Pūśal māṟṟu (பூசல் மாற்று): The fight between the recoverers of cattle and the cattle lifters. *Vetchittiṇai* in *Puṇam*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 58 : 5.

Pūśanai (பூசனை): Daily worship. *Kuṟaḷ* : 18 : 1.

Pūśai (பூசை): Cat. *Paḷa* : 128 : 3, 330 : 3; *Pari* : 19 : 50; *Śirupañch* : 95 : 4; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 623 : 4.

Pūñjāṟṟūr (பூஞ்சாற்றுர்): Place to which *Pārppān Kauṇṇiyan Viṇṇandāyan* belonged. *Puṇam* : 166 col.

Pūṇ (பூண்): Ornament. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 56 : 5, 65 : 6, 12, 70 : 16.

Pūṇ ṇūṇ (பூண் ஞூண்): *Pūṇ nūl*; the sacred thread worn by the *dvijas*; a bit of deerskin was entwined in it to add purity and sanctity to it. *Puṇam* : 166 : 12.

"*Pūtta Neidal*" (பூத்த நெய்தல்): "The blossoming *Neidal* flowers"; name of 3rd stanza of *Il Ten Paḍiṟṟu*.

Bhūtan Iḷanāganār (பூதன் இளநாதனுர்): Basic name of *Madurai Bhūtan Iḷanāganār*. *Puṇam* : 276.

Bhūta Chatukkam (பூத சதுக்கம்): The square in *Puhār* where the *Chatukka Bhūtam* stayed. *Maṇi* : VII : 78, XX : 29, XXII : 50, 55; *Silap* : V : 128, 134.

Bhūtattanār (பூதத்தனுர்): (1) Basic name of *Maduraikkaṇṇan Bhūtattanār*. *Aham* : 74.

(2) Poet and author of *Nar* : 80.

Bhūtanāthanār (பூத நாதனுர்): Basic name of *Karuvūrpperuñ Chatukkattu Bhūtanāthanār*; vide *Karuvūrpperuñchatukkattu Bhūtanathanār*. If he derived his name from the *Perum Chatukkattu Bhūtan* installed at *Karuvūr* by the *Chēra Prince Iḷam Chēral Irumporai*, it may be said that the poet lived after

Iḷam Chēral Irumporai. But Karuvūr need not refer to Perumchatukkattu Bhūtanāthan but may simply refer to the poet who lived at Karuvūr and bore the name of the Perumchatukkattu Bhūtam of Puhār; in which case the date of Puṇanānūru compilation cannot be derived from this name.

Bhūta Pāṇḍyan (பூதப் பாண்டியன்): Basic name of Ollaiyūr tanda Bhūta Pāṇḍyan. His queen Perumkōppenḍu died with him on his funeral pyre. *Aham* : 25; *Puṇam* : 246.

Bhūta Pāṇḍyan Dēvi Perunkōppenḍu (பூதப் பாண்டியன் தேவி பெருங்கோப்பெண்டு): Wife of Ollaiyūr tanda Bhūta Pāṇḍyan. She committed self immolation on her husband's funeral pyre. She was a poet too and could not be dissuaded from committing sati by her relations and other elders. *Puṇam* : 246, 247.

Bhūtam (பூதம்): (1) God. *Nar* : 192 : 9.

(2) The four fold varṇas among the Bhūtas - Andanar Araṣar, Vaiṣyar, Vēḷāḷar. *Śilap* : XXII : 188.

(3) The five elements : earth, sky, wind, fire, water. *Āchāra* : 15 : 1; *Kuṟaḷ* : 271 : 1; *Pari* : 3 : 66; *Paṭṭinap* : 57; *Perumbāṇ* : 235; *Puṇam* : 2 : 6, 369; 17; *Tol. Eḷuttu* : 242 : 1.

(4) The Bhūtas i.e., the Sun, the moon, Iyamānan plus the five elements = 8; *Maṇi* : XXVII : 89, 269, 270, 271.

(5) A monster which helped the Asuras against Muśukundan; but after Muśukundan's victory it came and stayed at Puhār in the Nāḷaṅgāḍi. *Śilap* : VI : 11, XV : 78, 83.

(6) There was a Bhūta at Madurai. This demon announced the destiny of the city; re : the conflagration after the perpetration of injustice by the Pāṇḍyan. *Śilap* : XXII : 101.

(7) A demon protected the vēṅgai tree in Karuvūr. *Aham* : 365 : 13.

(8) The Nāḷaṅgāḍi Bhūtam in Puhār; it stayed on a platform (Piḍikai). It had a rope in its hand and it strangled evil doers with it. *Śilap* : V : 67, 134.

Bhūtam Kaṇṇanār (பூதம் கண்ணனார்): Poet and author of *Nar* : 140.

Bhūtar (பூதர்): Demons. *Paḍiṟṟu* : IX : Ten *Paḍiham* : 14 ; *Śilap* : III : 107 ; *Śirupañch* : 20 : 2.

Bhūtavādi (பூதவாதி): The philosopher who believes in physical nature as final cosmic truth. *Māṇi* : XXVII : 263.

Bhūtan (பூதன்) (1) Father of Dēvanār in Madurai Īḷattu Bhūtam Dēvanār. *Aham* : 88, 231, 307 ; *Nar* : 366.

(2) Father of Bhūtan Kaṇṇanār. *Nar* : 140.

(3) Father of Dēvanār. *Nar* : 180.

(4) Father of Pullanār. *Nar* : 333.

(5) Father of Karuvūr Bhūtan Śāttanār. *Aham* : 50.

(6) A proper name. *Tol. Eḷuttu* : 348 : 1.

Bhūtan Dēvanār (பூதன் தேவனார்): (1) Basic name of Īḷattu-Bhūtan Dēvanār. *Kuṟun* : 343.

(2) Basic name of Madurai Īḷattu Bhūtan Dēvan. *Kuṟun* : 189, 360.

Bhūtan Pullar (பூதன் புல்லர்): (1) Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 190.

(2) Basic name of Kallikkuḍi Bhūtan Pullanār. *Nar* : 333.

Bhūtanār (பூதனார்): (1) Basic name of Kāvan Mullai Bhūtanār *Aham* : 391 ; *Nar* : 246.

(2) Basic name of Śēndan Bhūtanār. *Nar* : 261.

(3) Poet and author of *Nar* : 29.

(4) Son of Śēndan ; basic name of Śēndan Bhūtanār *Kuṟun* : 247.

(5) Son of Śēndan ; basic name of Madurai Eḷuttāḷan Śēndan Bhūtanār. *Aham* : 207 ; *Kuṟan* : 90, 226.

(6) Basic name of Maruṅgūr Pāhai Śāttan Bhūtanār. *Aham* : 327.

Pūdi (பூதி): (1) Basic name of Veṇmaṇippūdi. *Kuṟun* : 299.

(*Iḷam*) *Pādi* (2) A Brahmin; father of Āputtiran. *Maṇi* : 13 : 16, 101.

(3) Puḷudi, dust, and not Bhūti, a shortend form of Vibhūti; the sacred ashes worn by the Śaivas is called Bhūti but if it was originally merely Pūdi from Puḷudi is worth investigation. That the word was sanskritised from Pūdi, and then confused with the philosophical term vibhūti is not impossible. *Puṇam* : 325, 332.

Pūdiyār (பூதியார்) : Basic name of Muḷliyūrp Pūdiyār. *Aham* : 173.

Pūntoḍai Viḷavu (பூந்தோடை விழவு) : The ceremony of formally putting into the field trained archers for the first time. (toḍai : arrow). *Aham* : 187 : 8.

Pūppali (பூப்பலி) : Worship with flower. *Maṇi* : VII : 121.

Pūppu (பூப்பு) : Menses; literally 'flowering'. *Iṇai Ahap* : 43 : 2.

Bhūmi Chandiran (பூமி சந்திரன்) : The father of Puṇyarājan, a king. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 170, XXV : 75.

Pū mēlōn (பூ மேலோன்) : Brahma. *Śilap* : XII : 106.

Pūṇakumbam (பூர்ணகும்பம்) : A ceremonially filled pot. *Maṇi* : I : 44; *Śilap* : 153.

Pūṇva dēyam (பூர்வ தேயம்) : Pūṇva dēśam; the eastern country, usually identified with eastern Gāndhāra or khāmbūja. *Maṇi* : IX : 13.

Pūrimam (பூரிமம்) : Row of horses on both sides of a street. *Maduraik* : 18.

Pūl (பூல்) : A tree; the blackberried silk cotton tree. *Paḷa* : 31 : 4.

Pūvaṇḍanāgan (பூவண்டநாகன்) : Father of Vēṭṭanār. *Naṇ* : 317.

Pūval (பூவல்) : The seed earth used as a paste for scrubbing and decorating the floors of houses. *Aham* : 195 : 3; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 12 : 3; *Kali* : 114 : 12; *Puṇam* : 319 : 1; *Śilap* : XVI : 5.

Pūvan (பூவன்) : Brahman. *Pari* : 1 : 46.

- Pāvāḷi* (பூவாணி): The floral arrows of Kāman. *Śilap* : VIII : 62.
- Pāvilai* (பூவிலை): The daily fee paid to a courtesan by a customer. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 19.
- Pāvilai Maḷandai* (பூவிலை மடத்தை): Prostitutes who live on their daily wages. *Śilap* : V : 51.
- Pūvin Kiḷatti* (பூவின் கிழத்த): Tirumahaḷ. *Nālaḍi* : 252 : 4.
- Pūvinuḷ Piṇḍōn* (பூவினுட் பிழந்தோன்): Brahman. *Pari* : *Tiraḷṭu* : 7 : 7.
- Pūvai* (பூவை): A blue flower 'Kāyā'; the oblong cordate-leaved bilberry; an object of common comparison with Tirumāl's complexion; also the bush myna. *Aham* : 134 : 3 ; *Nānmaṇi* : *Invocation* : 4 ; *Puri* : 1 : 6, 3 : 73, 4 : 29, 13 : 42 ; *Tirikaḍu* : *invocation* : 4 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 60 : 10 ; [*Śilap* : XVI : 47, XVII : *Koḷu* : 14.
- Pūvai Nilai* (பூவை நிலை): The practice of equating the protecting king with the tutelary God, Tirumāl (whose complexion is that of Pūvai). Vetchittiṇai in Puṇam. *Puṇam* : 8, 9, 10, 56, 59, 374 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 60 : 10.
- Pūvai Vanṇan* (பூவை வண்ணன்): Tirumāl, (Kaḷṇan) whose complexion is that of the Pūvai or Kāyā. *Śilap* : XVI : 47.
- Pūḷ* (பூழ்): The Quail. The bird called Kuṇumpūḷ or Kāḍai; of a red and a black variety. *Aham* : 63 : 7 ; *Aiṅḡuru* : 469 : 1 ; *Kuṇun* : 68 : 1 ; *Paḷa* : 121 : 3 ; *Puṇam* : 321 : 1.
- Pūḷi nāḍu* (பூழி நாடு): One of the Koḍum Tamil nāḍus or outlying regions of the Tamil country; usually identified with part of the Chēra land. *Padiṇṇu* : IV Ten *Padiham* : 6, 21 : 23, 73 : 11, 84 : 6, 90 : 2.
- Pūḷiyar* (பூழியர்): The people of Pūḷi nāḍu. Their ruler was Pūḷiyar kō - The Chēra; their land abounded in sheep. *Aham* : 6 : 8 ; *Kuṇun* : 163 : 1 ; *Naṇ* : 192 : 3 ; *Padiṇṇu* : 21 : 23, 73 : 9, 90 : 27 ; *Puṇam* : 387 : 28.

Pūḷiyarkō (பூழியர்கோ) : (1) The Chēras who had conquered the Pūḷiyar. *Padiṟṟu* : 84 : 6.

(2) Perum Chēral Irumporai. *Padiṟṟu* : 21 : 23.

Pūḷil (பூழில்) : Ahil; the aromatic tree; the eaglewood. *Ain-guru* : 212 : 1; *Padiṟṟu* : 87 : 2.

Pūḷai (பூளை) : A flower, the uḷiñai was joined to this and made into a garland; the silk cotton tree. *Aham* : 199 : 9, 217 : 5; *Kali* : 138 : 9, 140 : 4; *Paṭṭinap* : 235; *Perumbāṇ* : 192; *Śilap* : IX : 43, XXII : 69.

Peṭṭanāganār (பெட்டநாகனார்): The poet who wrote the music for *Pari* : 3, 4.

Peṭṭai (பெட்டை): A general female name. *Tel. Poruḷ* : 558 : 1, 607 : 2, 609 : 1.

Peḍai (பெடை): The hen of any fowl. *Aham* : 307 : 14; *Nālaḍi* : 48 : 3; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 142 : 1; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 558 : 1.

Peṇ (பெண்): (1) Wife. In *Kuṟaḷ* : 91 ch. hdg., 902 : 1, 907 : 1, 2, 909 : 2, 910 : 2.

(2) A general feminine term; derived from the basic root *Peḷ* (பெள்) = to like or desire; from which *Peṇḍu*, *Peḍai*, *Peṭṭai*, *Pēḍai*, *Peṇmai* etc. are also derived. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 558 : 1, 605 : 2, 616 : 1, 624 : 1

Peṇṇai (பெண்ணை): (1) The Palmyra palm; it grew in the manṇam; was famous for serving without being much served; the Anṇil bird stayed on it. *Aham* : 40 : 15, 50 : 11, 120 : 14, 260 : 7, 290 : 7, 400 : 26; *Aiṅṅuru* : 114 : 4; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 64 : 2; *Kainnilai*; *Neydal* : 9 : 1; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 24 : 3; *Kali* : 83 : 8; *Kuṇṇiṇṇip* : 220; *Kuṟun* : 177 : 3, 182 : 1, 273 : 3, 301 : 1, 374 : 6; *Maṇi* : XVII : 29; *Nālaḍi* : 216 : 3; *Naṟ* : 38 : 9, 123 : 4, 135 : 1, 146 : 3, 199 : 1, 218 : 11, 303 : 4, 388 : 9; *Paṭṭinap* : 18, 89; *Perumbāṇ* : 314, 360; *Porunar* : 207; *Puṟam* : 61 : 11, 85 : 7, 375 : 4; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 27; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 56 : 3.

(2) The river *Peṇṇai* now corrupted into *Peṇṇār* (or *Peṇṇēr* in Telugu). *Aham* : 35 : 16; *Puṟam* : 126 : 23.

Peṇṇaḷi Śēṟal (பெண்ணறிச்சேறல்): The male weakness of following female advice and guidance, treated as almost 'sin'. *Kuṟaḷ* : 91 ch. hdg.

Peyaran (பெயரன்): Grandson (who bears the grandfather's name). *Aiṅṅuru* : 402 : 3; *Kali* : 81 : 35; *Naṟ* : 40 : 12.

Peyariyal (பெயரியல்): The fifth chapter of *Tol. Śol* dealing with nouns and substantives.

Peyal (பெயல்): Rains. *Kali* : 49 : 12, 55 : 1.

Prriyavan (பெரியவர்): (1) The greatest One of all. *Śilap* : X : 183.

(2) Tirumāl. *Śilap* : *Paḍarkkaipparaval* : 6.

(3) The Buddha. *Maṇi* : XXV : 54.

(*Naṟṟērp*) *Periyan* [(நற்றேர்ப்) பெரியன்]: A chieftain who ruled over Poṟaiyāru. He was famous for the many chariots he possessed. *Aham* : 100 : 12; *Naṟ* : 131 : 7. *Periyan* : Dharman (of Bhāratam). *Paḷa* : 103 : 2.

Periyārait tuṇaikkōḍal (பெரியரைத் துணைக்கோடல்): 'Seeking the company and leadership of the great'. *Kuṟaḷ* : ch. 45 hdg.

Periyāraippiḷaiyāmai (பெரியாரைப் பிழையாமை): 'Refraining from harming the great'. *Kuṟaḷ* : 90th ch. hdg.

Periyōr (பெரியோர்): The Dēvas; the flowers in their garlands never withered away or faded. *Aham* : 361 : 10.

Periyōn (பெரியோன்): (1) Śivan. *Śilap* : V : 169, XI : 72.

(2) The Buddha. *Maṇi* : XXVI : 66.

Peruṅgaḷuṅgō (பெருங்கடங்கோ): Basic name of (Chūramān) Pālaipāḍiya Peruṅgaḷuṅgō. *Aham* : 313, 337, 379; *Kuṟun* : 16, 37, 124, 135, 137, 209, 231, 262, 283, 398; *Naṟ* : 256; *Puṟam* : 11, 282.

Peruṅgaṇṇar (பெருங்கண்ணர்): Possibly he had large eyes. Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 289, 310; *Naṟ* : 137.

Peruṅkaṇṇanār (பெருங்கண்ணனார்): (1) Basic name of Āriyan Peruṅkaṇṇanār. *Kuṟun* : 239.

(2) Basic name of Viḷikkaṭṭ pādaipperuṅkaṇṇanār. *Naṟ* : 242.

(3) Basic name of Mādurai Marudan Kiḷār mahanār Peruṅkaṇṇanār. *Aham* : 247, 364; *Naṟ* : 388.

- (4) Basic name of Maruṅgūrkiḷār Peruṅgaṇṇanār.
Aham : 80.

Peruṅgaṇi (பெருங்கணி): The chief astrologer. *Śilap* : XXII : 8, XXVIII : 222.

Peruṅgandanār (பெருங்கந்தனார்): Basic name of Miḷaipperuṅgandanār. *Kuṟun* : 136, 204, 234.

Peruṅgāñchi (பெருங்காஞ்சி): A Puṟam Tuṟai. *Puṟam* : 194, 357, 359, 360, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366.

Peruṅgāḍu (பெருங்காடு): The burial or cremation ground so called ; it was situated outside (Puṟam) the town. *Puṟam* : 246.

(Chōlan) *Peruṅgiḷḷi* [(சோழன்) பெருங்கிள்ளி]: Ruler of Uṟaiyūr. Aḍiyark. designates him Perunaṟkiḷḷi. *Śilap* : *urai-peru* : *Kaṭṭurai*.

Peruṅguḷam (பெருங்குளம்): A town where a (Vaigai) dam was constructed by Kaduntūr Śeḷiyan. (Is it the same as Periya-kuḷam ?) *Naṟ* : 340 : 3.

Peruṅgunṟūr (பெருங்குன்றூர்): A town in Iraṇiyamuṭṭam; to this town Iraṇiyamuṭṭattupperuṅgauśikanār author of Malai-padukaḍam belonged. *Peruṅgunṟūr* Kiḷār hailed from here. *Aham* : 8; *Kuṟun* : 338; *Naṟ* : 5; *Padiṟṟu* : IX : Ten; *Puṟam* : 147, 210, 211, 266, 318.

Peruṅgunṟūr Kiḷār (பெருங்குன்றூர் கிழார்): A Vellāḷa poet and author of *Aham* : 8; *Kuṟun* : 338; *Naṟ* : 5, 112, 119, 347; *Padiṟṟu* : IX : Ten *Padiham* : 18; *Puṟam* : 147, 210, 211, 266, 318.

Peruṅgaittohudi (பெருங்கைத் தொகுதி): Elephant herd. *Padiṟṟu* : 76 : 6.

Peruṅgollanār (பெருங்கொல்லனார்): Basic name (based on caste) of Maduraipperuṅgollanār. *Kuṟun* : 141.

Peruṅgoṟṟanār (பெருங்கொற்றனார்): (1) Basic name of Kidaṅgil Kāvidipperuṅgoṟṟanār. *Naṟ* : 364.

- (2) Basic name of Paranaṭṭupperuṅgoṟṟanār, the same as Puṟanaṭṭupperuṅgoṟṟanār, *Aham* : 323.

Peruṅgōkkilḷi (பெருங்கோக்கிள்ளி): A name for Kōpperum Chōḷan. *Puṟam* : 67 : 11.

Peruṅōppenḍu (பெருங்கோப்பெண்டு): (1) The queen of Pāṇḍyan Āryappaḍai Kaḍanda Neḍuñjeliyan. *Śilap* : XXV : 86.

(2) The queen of Bhūta Pāṇḍyan who predeceased her, *Puṟam* : 246 col.

(3) The queen of Chēramān Kōṭṭambalattuttuñjiya Mākkōḍai : she predeceased her husband. *Puṟam* : 245 col.

Peruṅōḷi (பெருங்கோழி): Perhaps a town of that name and Perumkōḷi Nāigan, father of Nakkaṇṇaiyār, was its chieftain. *Puṟam* : 83, 84, 85 cols.

Peruṅōḷi Nāihan (பெருங்கோழி நாயகன்): Father of Nakkaṇṇaiyār; he was perhaps chieftain of a town called Peruṅōḷi (Kōḷi was Uṟaiyūr). *Puṟam* : 83, 84, 85 cols.

Peruṅōḷi Nāihan Mahal Nakkaṇṇaiyār (பெருங்கோழி நாயகன் மகன் தக்கண்ணையார்): Poetess and author of *Puṟam* : 83, 84, 85. She was daughter of Peruṅōḷināihan. She seems to have loved Chōḷan Pōravaikkōpperunārkiḷḷi and admired his prowess in her poems though it was unrequited. *Tol. Puṟattiṇai Sūt.* 28 Nach.

Peruṅausikanār (பெருங் கௌசிகனார்): Named after his Gotra. Poet and author of *Nar* : 44, 139.

Peruñjatukkam Amarnda Bhūtar (பெருஞ்சதுக்கம் அமர்ந்த பூதர்): The Bhūtam (ogre) which stayed in the great square at Puhār. Iḷam Chēral Irumporai the Chēra king installed this deity at Vañji. *Paḍiṟṟu* : IX Ten *Paḍiham* : 13, 14; *Śilap* : XXVIII : 147, 148.

Peruñjāttan (பெருஞ்சரத்தன்): (1) Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 263.

(2) Basic name of Vaḍama Vaṇṇakkan, Peruñjāttan. *Puṟam* : 125, 395 cols.

(3) Of Ollaiyūr Kiḷān Mahan Peruñjāttan. *Puṟam* : 242, 242 : 5.

(4) Of Śeydi Vaḷḷuvan Peruñjāttan. *Kuṟun* : 228.

(5) Son of Piḍavūr Kiḷān. *Puṟam* : 395 : 21.

Peruñjittiranār (பெருஞ்சித்திரனார்): He was very poor and was relieved of his poverty by the touching generosity of Kumaṇan. Poet and author of *Aham* : 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 207, 208, 237, 238.

Peruñjiraṅgu (பெருஞ்சிரங்கு): The disease called 'Kaḷalai'; the Scabies. *Ēlādi* : 57 : 2.

Peruñjēral Ādan (பெருஞ்சேரல் ஆதன்): The Chēra king who was defeated by Karikālan and who therefore committed suicide by Vaḍakkiruttal. *Puṟam* : 65 col.

Peruñjēral Irumporai (பெருஞ்சேரல் இரும்பொறை): Basic name of Chēramān Tahaḍūr Erinda Peruñjēral Irumporai. He was praised in the 8th Ten of *Padiṟṟu* by Ariśil Kiḷār. He performed a Putrakāmaśṣṭi sacrifice. His son was Iḷam Chēral Irumporai. He ruled for 17 years. *Puṟam* : 50 col., *Padiṟṟu* : VIII : Ten *Padiham* : 10.

Peruñjōḷan (பெருஞ்சேழன்): Kōpperuñjōḷan; he was defeated by Iḷam Chēral Irumporai. *Padiṟṟu* : IX : *Padiham* : 6.

(*Piṇḍam Mēya*) *Peruñjōṟṟu Nilai* [(பிண்டம் மேய) பெருஞ்சேரற்று நிலை]: A *Puṟam* Tīṇai. The situation of victorious warriors dining with the king or the king symbolically breaking the ball of cooked rice in the company of the warriors. Also called *Peruñjōṟṟu Vañji*. *Vañjittīṇai* in *Puṟam*. *Padiṟṟu* : 30 col., *Puṟam* : 292; *Śilap* : XXV : 144; *Tol*, *Poruḷ* : 63 : 9.

Peruñjōṟṟu Vañji (பெருஞ்சேரற்று வஞ்சி): *vide* *Peruñjōṟṟu Nilai*. *Śilap* : XXV : 144.

Peruñjōṟu (பெருஞ்சேறு): (1) Ball of cooked rice offered to the warriors by the king. *Aham* : 233 : 9, 266 : 14, 275 : 9; *Puṟam* : 2 col., 2 : 16.

(2) *Piṇḍabali*. The ball of rice which is offered to the manes as sacrificial offering. *Padiṟṟu* : 20 : 43; *Śilap* : XXIII : 55, XXVI : 49.

(3) Feast. *Śilap* : *Vāḷttu* : *Uśalvari* : 68.

Perundachchanār (பெருந்தச்சுனார்): Basic name of Kachchip-pēṭṭupperundachchanār (based on professional status). *Nar* : 213.

Perundalai (பெருந்தலை): A place to which Perundalai Śattanār belonged. *Aham* : 13, 224; *Nar* : 262; *Puṇam* : 151, 164, 165, 205, 209, 294 cols.

Perundalai Śattanār (பெருந்தலைச்சாத்தனார்): Poet and author of *Nar* : 262. He was the son of Āvūr Mūlam Kilūr. He belonged to Perundalai. (Or was he so called because of an abnormally large head?) (*Aham* : 13, 224; *Nar* : 262 *Puṇam* : 151, 164, 165, 205, 209, 294).

Perundiṇai (பெருந்திணை): The situation of abnormal love. The *Aham* situation corresponding to Kāñchi in *Puṇam*. *Puṇam* : 143, 144, 145, 146, 147; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 1 : 1, 51 : 4, 77 : 1, 105 : 2.

Perundiru Māvaḷavan (பெருந்திரு மாவளவன்): Basic name of Chōḷan Kurāppallittuṇṇiya Perundirumāvaḷavan. *Puṇam* : 58, 60, 197.

Perunderu (பெருந்தேரு): The Big Street; Trunk road. *Maṇi* : XV : 58, ch. hdg. 15th ch.

Perundēvanār (பெருந்தேவனார்): (1) Basic name of Bhārataṁ Pāḍiya Perum Dēvanār. *Aham*, *Aiṅguṟu*, *Kuṟun*, *Puṇam* Invocations; *Nar* Invocation, 83.

(2) Poet and author of *Aham* : 51.

Perundēvi (பெருந்தேவி): (1) The queen of Āryappaḍai Kaḍanda Neḍuṇṇijeliyan. *Śilap* : XX : 19.

(2) Chief queen. *Maṇi* : IX : 39, 42.

Perundōḷ kuṟuṇṇjāttanār (பெருந்தோட் குறுஞ்சாத்தனார்): Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 308.

Perunaṟkiḷḷi (பெருந்தகில்லி): (1) Basic name of Chōḷan Pōravaik-kōpperunaṟkiḷḷi. *Puṇam* : 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85 cols.

(2) Of Chōḷan Rājasūyam Vēṭṭa Perunaṟkiḷḷi. *Puṇam* : 16, 125, 367, 377 cols.

(3) Of Chōḷan Muḍittalaip̄perunarkilli. *Puṟam* : 13 col.

(4) Of Chōḷan Vērpahraḍakkaip̄perunarkilli. *Puṟam* : 368 col.

Perunāl (பெருநாள்): The day of royal gifts. *Śilap* : XXVII : 44.

Perunālirukkai (பெருநாள் இருக்கை): The royal court held on special occasions. *Śilap* : XXIII : 56.

Perumpahai Tāṅgum Vēlinān (பெரும்பகை தாங்கும் வேலினன்): The soldier wielding the spear and resisting the whole of the attacking army. *Vāhaittiṇai* in *Puṟam*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 76 : 7.

Perumpaḍai (பெரும்படை): Special offerings to the stone which was to be installed as an idol. *Vetchittiṇai* in *Puṟam*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 60 : 20.

Perumpadumanūr (பெரும்பதுமனூர்): (1) Poet and author of *Puṟam* : 199 col., *Kuṟun* : 7; *Naṟ* : 2.

(2) Basic name of Miḷaip̄perumpadumanār. *Naṟ* : 109.

Perumbākkam (பெரும்பாக்கம்): Place to which *Perumbākkannār* (*Kuṟun* : 296) belonged.

Perumbākkannār (பெரும்பாக்கனார்): He belonged to the place *Perumbākkam*. Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 296.

Perumbāṇ (பெரும்பான்): *Perumbāṇar*; the musicians using the large instruments, referred to in *Perumbānārruppaḍai*. *Naṟ* : 40 : 3; *Śilap* : V : 37.

Perumbāṇārruppaḍai (பெரும்பானூற்றுப்படை): *vide* Introductory Index.

Perumpūṭ Ṣenni (பெருப்பூட் சென்னி); A Chōḷa king. *Aham* : 44 : 14.

Perumbhūtan Koṟṟannār (பெரும்பூதன் கொற்றனார்): Basic name of Śellūr Kiḷār Mahannār *Perumbhūtan Koṟṟannār*. *Aham* : 250.

Perum Bhūtanār (பெரும் பூதனார்): Poet and author of *Puṟam* : 259.

(*Piṟanda Nāl Vayir*) *Peru Maṅgalam* [(பிறந்த நாள் வாயிற்) பெரு மங்கலம்]: The royal birth day celebration. *Pāḍāṇ Tiṇai* in *Puṟam*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 91 : 8.

Perumarudanār (பெருமருதனார்): Basic name of Maduraipperumarudanār. *Nar* : 241.

Perumarudu (பெருமருடு): Parent of Iḷanāganār. (Maduraiperumarudiḷanāganār). *Nar* : 251.

Perumanaikkilatti (பெருமனைக்கழுத்தி): The mother of Kōvalan. *Śilap* : XIII : 57.

Perumā Ilaṅgai (பெருமா இலங்கை): The capital of Ōimān Nalliyakkōḍan *vide* Mavilaṅgai. *Puṇam* : 176 : 6.

Perumān (பெருமான்): The Jain God. *Paḷa* : *Taṟṟiṟappu* : 1.

Perumidam (பெருமிதம்): The mental state of exhilaration caused by (1) learning (2) courage (3) fame (4) philanthropy. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 251 : 2, 257 : 2.

Perumuttaraiyar (பெருமுத்தரையர்): *vide* (Peru) Muttaraiyar.

Perumai (பெருமை): (1) The military situation of kings going to the assistance of a warrior in distress. *Vaṇṇijittinai* in *Puṇam*, *Tol. Poruḷ* : 63 : 2.

(2) This (the sense of importance generated by fame) causes maruṭkai or confusion of mind. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 255 : 1.

(3) Greatness. *Kuṟaḷ* : 98 ch. hdg.

Peruvaḷi (பெருவழி): The high way. *Perumbāṇ* : 81.

Peruvaḷudi (பெருவழுதி): (1) A poet and author of *Nar* : 55, 56. Perhaps he was a scion of the Pāṇḍyan family.

(2) Basic name of Pāṇḍyan Velli Ambalattuttuṇṇiya Peruvaḷudi. *Puṇam* : 58 col.

Peruvāyinmuḷḷi (பெருவாயின் முள்ளி): Place to which Peru Vāyin Muḷḷiyār, author of Āchārakkōvai belonged. *Āchūṟa* : *Taṟṟiṟappu* : 6.

Peruvāri (பெருவாரி): The celestial Gaṅga. *Pari* : 9 : 4.

Peru Viṟar Kilḷi (பெருவிறற் கிள்ளி): Basic name of Chōḷan Vērpahṟaḍakkaiperuviṟarckilḷi. *Puṇam* : 62, 63.

Peṟṟa Peru Vaḷam Peṟārkkarivurī Senṟu Payaneditra Sonnapakkam
(பெற்ற பெருவளம் பெருர்க்கறிவுறிஇகிச் சென்று பயனெதிரச்
சொன்ன பக்கம்): The situation of a poet who has benefited
by the philanthropy of a patron advising other needy poets to
approach the patron. *Āṟruppaḍai*, *Pāḍaḍ*. *Tiṇai* in *Puṟam*.
Tol. Poruḷ : 91 : 5, 6.

Peṟṟam (பெற்றம்): (1) Cow; it is to driven with a stick. It is
considered to be a loan word in Tamil
from neighbouring dialects. *Kali* : 104 :
67; *Kuṟaḷ* : 273 : 1; *Tirikaḍu* : 4 : 2.

(2) The bovine quadruped; its female is called 'Nāhu'
and the male 'Ēru'. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 279, 594 : 1, 596 :
1, 615 : 1, 617.

Peṟṟān (பெற்றான்): Husband; lit. 'owner' i.e., of wife. *Kuṟaḷ* :
58 : 1.

Pēhan (பேகன்) : Basic name of Vaiyāvikkūpperum Pēhan; an Āi chieftain (Vēlir). *Aham* : 262 : 16; *Puṟam* : 141 : 12, 142 : 4, 143 : 6, 144 : 12, 145 : 3, 146 : 2, 147 col., 158 : 12; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 87

Pēḍi (பேடி) : (1) a Hermaphrodite. *Aham* : 206 : 2; *Kuṟaḷ* : 614 : 1, 727 : 1; *Maṇi* : III : 125; *Nālaḍi* : 251 : 3.

(2) Arjunan the Bhārata hero as a Pēḍi. *Maṇi* : III : 146.

(3) The Pēḍiyar bore the cosmetics to kings. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 60.

Pēḍi Āḍal (பேடி ஆடல்) : The dance which Kaṇṇan (dressed in female attire) danced at Śō after recovering his son Aniruttan. *Śilap* : VI : 57.

Pēḍu (பேடு) : One of the 11 varieties of Puṟa Nāṭakam. Kāman retrieved his son Aniruttan from the prison at Śō where Vāṇan had clapped him because of Aniruttan's love for Uḷai (Usha), daughter of Vāṇan. Then Kaṇṇan danced this dance; *vide* Pēḍi Āḍal. *Maṇi* : III : 125.

Pēdai (பேதை) : A general feminine term. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 558 : 1, 609 : 1.

Pēdaimai (பேதைமை) : (1) Here foolishness; one of the causes for Nahai or Laughter. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 252 : 1.

(2) Ignorance; deemed as a root cause for 'birth'. *Kuṟaḷ* : 358 : 1, ch. 84 hdg. Ignorance; i.e., as a result of confusion and forgetting what is seen but resembling what is heard; one of the 'śārbūs'. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 105, 111.

(3) One of the three 'kuṟṟam's also called 'Mayakkam' A part of the Ādikkaṇḍam. *Maṇi* : XXX : 45, 51, 104, 119, 135, 170, 184.

Pēy (பேய்) : (1) Ghost; it used to guard treasure troves; it haunts manṟams. It used to try to steal the offerings given to the deity in the manṟam; it danced with delight in the battlefield. *Aham* : 62 : 6, 130 : 5, 142 : 10, 303 : 2; *Aiṅguṟu* : 70 :

1; *Aintiṇai* : (50) 35 : 2; *Kali* : 89 : 9, 94 : 38; *Kuraḷ* : 565 : 2; *Maṇi* : VI : 82, 130, 135, 148, 150, XII : 96, XXVII : 50; *Murugu* : 49, 51; *Nālaḍi* : 363 : 3; *Naṟ* : 73 : 2; *Paḷa* : 122 : 4; *Padiṟṟu* : IV : 5 : 9; *Paṭṭinap* : 236, 255; *Puṟam* : 238 : 4, 373 : 36; *Śilap* : XXVI : 241, 244; *Tirikaḍu* : 60 : 1; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 79 : 6, 10.

(2) Fear. *Aham* : 377 : 10; *Kuṟun* : 263 : 5; *Pari* : 5 : 14, 7 : 84.

(3) One of the six varieties of life (shat gati). *Maṇi* : XXIV : 118, 133, XXV : 41, XXX : 58, 74.

Pēykkāñchi (பேய்க்காஞ்சி) : The situation of the ghost fighting those who approached the fallen bodies in the field of battle. A *Puṟam* *Tiṇai*. *Puṟam* : 281.

Pēy Śuraikkāi (பேய்ச் சுரைக்காய்) : A variety of gourd; wild melon. *Nālaḍi* : 116 : 4,

Pēy (Veṇ) Tēr [பேய் (வெண்) தேர்] : Mirage. *Aham* : 24 : 9; *Naṟ* : 84 : 4. *Pēyttēr* : Mirage. *Aham* : 67 : 15, 265 : 14, 297 : 7.

Pēyppakkam (பேய்ப்பக்கம்) : The situation in the battlefield of the ghost injuring a wounded warrior. *Kāñchittiṇai* in *Puṟam*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 79 : 6.

Pēyppenḍir (பேய்ப்பெண்டிர்) : The priestesses in the temple vide 'Pēymahal'. *Puṟam* : 62 : 4.

Pēymahal ḷaveyini (பேய்மகள் லாவேயினி) : Poet; she was a priestess in a temple and was born of the Eyinar (hunter) community. *Puṟam* : 11, 62, 356, 359, 369, 370, 371. (*Kāraikkāl Ammai* described as a *Pēy* was perhaps a *Dēvarāṭṭi* or a priestess and so a *Pēymahal* officiating in the worship of Śiva.)

Pēymahalir (பேய்மகளிர்) : (1) The priestess in the temple vide *Pēyppenḍir*. *Puṟam* : 11, 62, 356 : 3, 359 : 4, 369 : 15, 370 : 25, 371 : 26.

(2) The female ghost. *Maduraik* : 25, 163; *Maṇi* : VI : 121; *Padiṟṟu* : 13 : 15, 22 : 37, 30 : 36, 67 : 11; *Śilap* : XXVI : 208; 210, XXVII : 31; *Śirupāṇ* : 196, 197, 198.

Pēyār (பேயார்): Poet and author of *Kuṟuṁ* : 339. He was not the same as the Pēy Ālvār who belonged to a later age; even as Poygaiyār was different from Poygai Ālvār of a later age; *vide* Pēyanār.

Pēyanār (பேயனார்): Neither this poet nor Pēyar can be equated with Pēy Ālvār. *vide* Pēyār. Poet and author of *Aham* : 234; *Aiṅṟuṟu Mullaittiṇai*; *Kuṟuṁ* : 4, 233, 359, 400.

Pēr (பேர்): A town belonging to Paḷaiyan, a chieftain. (Is it possible that it is Pōr?) *Naṟ* : 10 : 7.

Pēraraiyam (பேரரையம்): A suburb of Araiyan, a large city destroyed by the curse of Kaḷāttalai, a poet; it was ruled by an ancestor of Pulikaḍimāl. *Puṟam* : 202.

Pērūṇṟpakkam (பேரூன்பக்கம்): The grand heroism of an advancing army mowing down the enemy ranks. *Vaṇṟijittiṇai* in *Puṟam*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 63 : 6.

Pērālavāyar (பேரலவையர்): Basic name of Maduraippērālavāyar. *Aham* : 87, 296; *Naṟ* : 51, 361. Poet and author of *Puṟam* : 247, 262.

Bēriśāttan (பேரிசாத்தன்): Basic name of Vaḍama Vaṇṟakkan Bēriśāttan. So called because (perhaps) he compared the roar of the waves to the noise of the drum. *Aham* : 38, 214, 242, 268, 305; *Kuṟuṁ* : 81, 159, 278, 314, 366; *Naṟ* : 25, 37, 67, 104, 199, 299, 323, 378; *Puṟam* : 198. Bēri : drum.

Pēriyāl (பேரியாழ்): A variety of Yāl; musical instrument played on 21 strings. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 46 : 5, 57 : 8, 66 : 2.

Pēriyāṟu (பேரியாறு): A river in the Chēra country. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 28 : 10, 88 : 25; *Śilap* : XXV : 22.

Pēriṟpenḍu (பேரிற்பெண்டு): The elderly lady in the martial family. *Puṟam* : 270 : 6,

Pērūr (பேருர்): (1) Large town. *Naṟ* : 153 : 9.

(2) Capital city. *Śilap* : VI : 54; *To. Poruḷ* : 37 : 1.

(3) Puhār. *Maṇi* : VI : 26, 37.

Pēren (பேரென்): One of the features of Paripāḍal. *Pari* : 1 : 32, 48, 61.

Pēreyin Muruvalār (பேரெயின் முறுவலார்): This poet assumed Śiva's name. *Kurun* : 17. Poet and author of *Puṇam* : 239.

Pērelil Vāḷkkai (பேரெழில் வாழ்க்கை): Name of the 8th stanza of V Ten *Paṇṇu*.

Pēn (பேன்): Lice. *Porunar* : 79; *Puṇam* : 136 : 5.

Paiṅgoḍi (பைங்கொடி): Pachchilai; green leaves. *Murugu* : 190; *Śilap* : XXV : 44.

Paiñjāi (பைஞ்சாய்): A kind of reed also called *Taṇḍām Kōrai*; garlands were made of this. Dolls were made of this for children to play with. *Aham* : 62 : 1, 226 : 5; *Aiṅguṟu* : 54 : 5, 155 : 5,

Paiñjēru (பைஞ்சேறு): Cowdung. *Muṇi* : XIX : 115; *Perumbāṇ* : 298.

Paidiram (பைதீரம்): Country, Land, Territory, 'Inheritance from father' (Patrimony). *Padiṟru* : 38 : 3.

Paintalir (பைந்தளிர்); Green foliage. *Śilap* : IV : 41.

Paintoḍippāvai (பைந்தொடிப்பாவை): Durgha. *Śilap* : XII : 70

Bhairavan (பைரவன்): Allies of Kanaka and Vijaya who opposed *Śeṅguṭṭuvan*. *Śilap* : XXVI : 182.

Pohuṭṭeḷini (பொகுட்டெழினி): Son of Adihamān Neḍuman Añji.
Puṇam : 96, 102, 392.

Pohuval (பொகுவல்): A kind of bird. *Puṇam* : 238 : 2.

Poṇḡaḍi (பொங்கடி): Elephant. *Aham* : 44 : 17.

Poṇḡar (பொங்கர்): Artificial hillock for playing or branch of a tree. *Maṇi* : IV : 93.

Poṇḡal (பொங்கல்): Fermented Toddy. *Śilap* : V : 69.

Pochchāppu (பொச்சாப்பு): Aimless behaviour verging on forgetfulness. This impedes love. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 260 : 8, 274 : 2.

Pochchāvāmai (பொச்சாவமை): Alertness. *Kuṇaḷ* : 54 ch. hdg.

Potti (பொத்தி): A poet, friend of Kōpperum Chōḷan. Author of *Puṇam* : 212 : 9. Also Pottiyār; it is not clear if Potti was a place name. *Padiṇṇu* : IX Ten *Padiham* : 6.

Pottiyār (பொத்தியார்): Poet and friend of Kōpperum Chōḷan. He survived that Chōḷa till he became father of a son; then he committed suicide by fasting and joined his patron king in death. *Puṇam* : 212, 217, 220, 221, 222, 223.

Podiyam (பொதியம்): A hill. *Puṇam* : 2 : 24.

Podiyaṇai (பொதியறை): Dark underground cell without ventilation. *Maṇi* : IV : 105; *Śilap* : X : 191.

Podiyil (பொதியில்): (1) A corruption of Poduil; common-meeting place of village elders. A public place like Maṇṇam. *Aham* : 167 : 20, 287 : 5, 307 : 11, 373 : 4; *Aintiṇai* (70) 31 : 2.

(2) Structure built around a banyan tree. *Aham* : 251 : 8; *Kuṇun* : 15 : 2; *Maduraik* : 161, 206; *Maṇi* : I : 58, XX : 15, 30, XXI : 37, 122, XXVIII : 59; *Murugu* : 226.

(3) It was scrubbed clean with cowdung and captive women were imprisoned there. *Paṭṭinap* : 249.

(4) Built around the Marudam tree ; the deity resided in it in the stump called the Kandu ; village elders playing dice used the manṛam. *Puṛam* : 52 : 13, 375 : 3, 390 : 19 ; *Śilap* : I : 14, XII : 166, XIII, 131, XIV : 115, XXIII : 12, XXV : 117, 122.

(5) A hill in the Pāṇḍyan country ; the sage Agastya was supposed to reside here. *Aham* : 25 : 20, 138 : 7 ; *Kuṛun* : 376 : 1 ; *Maṇi* : XV : 82, XVII : 24, XX : 22. *Naṛ* : 379 : 11 ; *Pari* : 11 : 11 ; *Puṛam* : 2, 33, 128, 215 ; *Śilap* : V : 8.

(6) A hill belonging to Titian. *Aham* : 322 : 14.

(7) A hill belonging to Āy. *Puṛam* : 128 : 5.

Podiyil Munivan (பொதியில் முனிவன்) : The sage Agastya ; deemed to be a star in conjunction with Mithunam (Gemini) asterism. *Pari* : 11 : 11.

Podiyiṛ Poruppan (பொதியிற் பொருப்பன்) : Pāṇḍyan ; the ruler of the Podiyil hill. *Śilap* : XII : 166.

Podini (பொதினி) : *Paḷani* hill ; also called Āvinankuḍi. *Aham* : 1 : 3, 61 : 16.

Podu (பொது) : Podiyil, Manṛu. A common meeting place in villages. *Puṛam* : 89 : 7.

Podukkayattukkīrandaiyār (பொதுக்கயத்துக் கிரந்தையர்) : Poet and author of *Kuṛun* : 337.

Podukkayam (பொதுக்கயம்) : A place to which Kīrandai belonged. *Kuṛun* : 337.

Podumbil (பொதும்பில்) : (1) A place to which Podumbil Kiḷār belonged. *Naṛ* : 57, 375, 387.

(2) To which Podumbil Kiḷān Veṅkaṇṇanār belonged. *Aham* : 192.

(3) To which Podumbil Pullālan Kaṇṇiyār belonged. *Aham* : 154.

Podumbil Kiḷār (பொதும்பில் கிழார்): Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 57. Father of Vankaṇṇiyār. *Naṟ* : 375.

Podumbil Kiḷār Mahan Venkaṇṇi (பொதும்பில் கிழார் மகன் வெண்கண்ணி): Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 375. Perhaps also of *Naṟ* : 387.

Podumbil Kiḷār Mahanār (பொதும்பில் கிழார் மகனார்): Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 387. Perhaps the same as *Venkaṇṇi* of *Naṟ* : 375.

Podumbil Kiḷār Venkaṇṇanār (பொதும்பில் கிழார் வெண்கண்ணனார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 192.

Podumbil Pullāḷaṅgaṇṇiyār (பொதும்பில் புல்லாளங்கண்ணியார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 154.

Poduvar (பொதுவர்): (1) Shepherds, cowherds. The same as 'Idaiyar'; they were common to the agricultural as well as the pastoral land. *Kali* : 101 : 16, 22, 103 : 22, 43, 52, 57, 104 : 63, 74, 105 : 27, 47, 51, 64, 106 : 17, 24, 107 : 33, 112 : 3, 21.

(2) A 'Poduvar' tribe was conquered by Karikālan. The tradition that Agastya planted a body of Yādavas in the Tamil country and the claim of the later Hōysalas that they were of Yādava origin may be read together in this context. Perhaps the Poduvar defeated by Karikālan were some such tribe in the northern part of Tamiḷaham. *Paṭṭinap* : 281.

(3) Courtesans. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 51.

Poduviyal (பொதுவியல்): (1) A common feature in Tamil (dramaturgy); dance performed in the presence of common people; *Maṇi* : II : 18, XXVIII : 46; *Silap* : III : 39, XIV : 148.

(2) A Puṟam Tiṇai. *Puṟam* : 18, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 65, 74, 75, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 182, 183, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 214, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222,

223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 245, 253, 254, 255, 256, 280, 362, 363, 364.

Poihai (பெய்கை): A reservoir; water tank. *Aham* : 96 : 3, 117 : 17, 146 : 2, 181 : 18, 306 : 2, 316 : 1, 336 : 10, 386 : 1; *Aiṅṅuru* : 6 : 4, 34 : 2, 41 : 2, 61 : 2, 63 : 1, 70 : 3, 97 : 3, 4; *Aintiṇai* (70) 47 : 1, 54 : 1, 55 : 1; *Kainnilai Marudam* : 5 : 1; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 33 : 1; *Kuṟuṇ* : 370 : 1; *Maṇi* : IV : 25, XIX : 104, XXVIII : 204; *Nar* : 16 : 5, 115 : 1, 200 : 7, 230 : 5, 290 : 7, 390 : 2; *Paḍiṟru* : 27 : 9; *Paṭṭiṇap* : 38; *Puṟam* : 351 : 9, 354 : 4, 397 : 3, 398 : 4; *Śilap* : XI : 96, 169; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 131 : 3.

Poihaiyār (பெய்கையார்): Author of *Kaḷavaḷi* (40); he praised Chōḷan Śeṅgaṇān's victory in the battle of Kaḷumalam in that poem. He belonged to Toṇḍi (west coast) of Malai Nāḍu. Identification of this poet with Poigai Āḷvār is unconvincing. Poet and author of *Nar* : 18; *Puṟam* : 48, 49.

Poidal (பெய்தல்): Toy house built by girls. *Pari* : 20 : 23, 59.

Poidal Maḥaḷir (பெய்தல் மகலிர்): Girls who play the game of building toy houses. *Pari* : 20 : 59.

Poimmoḷi (பெய்ம்மொழி): Fables; a form of literature. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 485 : 3.

Poyyākkōḍal (பெய்யாக்கோடல்): The psychology of the lady love, which makes her treat even truth as falsehood. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 270 : 6.

Poyyil Pulavan (பெய்யில் புலவர்): Tiruvalluvar. *Maṇi* : XXII : 61.

Pori (பெரி): Roasted rice flakes. *Maṇi* : VI : 95.

Poruṭpāl (பெருட்பால்): II Major Division of the *Kuṟaḷ*.

Porundil (பெருந்தில்): Place to which Porundil Iḷam Kīranār belonged. *Anam* : 19, 351; *Puṟam* : 53 col.

Porundil Iḷaṅgīranār (பெருந்தில் இளங்கீரனார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 19, 351; *Puṟam* : 53.

Porunar (பெருநர்): (1) Kings. *Puṟam* : 69 : 13.

- (2) Soldiers. *Puṇam* : 89 : 3, 90 : 13, 342 : 6, 365 : 6, 390 : 12, 391 : 12; *Śilap* : XXVI : 35.
- (3) Dancers. *Puṇam* : 375 : 10, 386 : 19.
- (4) Attendants who in the early hours of the day sang the king out of his slumber. *Śilap* : XIII : 148.
- (5) Fighters in general i.e., who fought wordy or sanguine battles; battle of wits or art or game of dice etc. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 75 : 7, 91 : 3.

Porunarāṇṇuppaḍai (பொருநராற்றுப்படை): Poem on Karikālan (Chōḷan) by Muḍattāmakkaṇṇiar. *Porunar* col.

Porunan (பொருநன்): (1) Warrior. *Pari Tiratṭu* : 2 : 71.

(2) King. *Puṇam* : 42 : 18, 61 : 12, 68 : 10, 70 : 9; 87 : 2, 229 : 14.

(3) The bard who sang the praises of the battlefield. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 36 Nach.

(4) Actor; one in disguise. *Porunar* : 3.

(5) (*Taḍūrip*) *Porunar* - the bard who went about with a *Taḍāri* drum called a *kiṇai*. *Maduraik* : 99,

(6) An exemplar; one who is a model to others. *Maduraik* : 42; *Murugu* : 276.

(7) Basic name of Āyapporunan. *Aham* : 386.

(8) Basic name of Kōḍaipporunan. *Aham* : 13 : 10.

(9) A chieftain who was defeated at Talaiyālaṅgānam by Neḍuñjeliyan. *Aham* : 36 : 19, 76 : 5.

(10) Āṭṭan Atti, the dancer. *Aham* : 76 : 9.

Porunai (பொருநை): A river which flows by Vañji, the Chēra capital; also called Ān Porunai. *Puṇam* : 11 : 5, 387 : 34; *Śilap* : XXIII : 83.

Poruḷ (பொருள்): (1) The object that is compared. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 283 : 1, 284 : 1.

(2) The science of *Aham* and *Puṇam* in Tamil; Artha Śāstra in particular. *Kuṇaḷ* : 141 : 2.

Poruḷ Śeyal Vahai (பொருள் செயல் வகை): On amassing wealth. *Kural* : 76 ch. hdg.

Poruḷ Moḷikkāñchi (பொருள் மொழிக்காஞ்சி): A *Puṇam* *Tiṇai*. The situation of wise men instructing the kings in the ultimate truths. *Puṇam* : 5, 24, 75, 121, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 195, 214; also *Podumoḷikkāñchi* in *Puṇam* : 75.

Poruḷ Vayir Piridal (பொருள் வயிற் பிரிதல்): The Aham situation of the lover leaving his lady love for foreign lands to amass wealth. *Kurun* : 174.

Poruḷadikāram (பொருளதிகாரம்): III; Major Part of *Tol.* dealing with Aham and *Puṇam* grammar of Tamil.

Poruḷan (பொருளன்): The substantial (True) One; i.e., God. *Śilap* : X : 179.

Poruḷidai Idutal (பொருளிடை இடுதல்): A literary device of suggesting of new ideas in the course of a narrative. *Tol.* *Poruḷ* : 665 : 20.

Poruḷiyal (பொருளியல்): V *Iyal* (chapter) of *Tol. Poruḷ*.

Poruḷila Moḷidal (பொருளில மொழிதல்): A defect in composition of inducting irrelevant material. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 663 : 4.

Poruḷoḍu Puṇarnda Pakkam (பொருளொடு புணர்ந்த பக்கம்): Situations in life like 'Pudalvaraipperudal' etc. *Vāhaittiṇai* in *Puṇam*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 76 : 21.

Polaṅgalam (பொலங்கலம்): Golden goblets. *Puṇam* : 361 : 18, 367 : 6, 392 : 17.

Polaṅgāśu (பொலங்காசு): Golden coins. *Puṇam* : 353 : 2.

Polaṅgāl (பொலங்காழ்): Gold necklace. *Kali* : 85 : 3.

Polam Tahaḍu (பொலத் தகடு): Gold plates. *Śilap* : XXVII : 205.

Polam Tāmarai (பொலத் தாமரை): Gold Lotus; diminutive lotus figures usually given to brahmins as gift. *Puṇam* : 361 : 12.

Polam (பொலம்): (1) Oold; corrupt form of 'Pon'; that which glitters. *Aham* : 1 : 9, 16 : 9, 25 : 20, 114 : 16, 117 : 8, 199 : 20, 219 : 9, 249 : 5, 269 : 15, 351 : 12, 354 : 9, 376 : 9; *Aiṅṅuru* : 24 :

4; *Aintiṇai* (70) 55 : 3; *Kali* : 58 : 21, 104 : 9; *Kuṟun* : 67 : 4, 227 : 1; *Maṇi* : I : 44, III : 142, V : 61; *Murugu* : 18; *Naṟ* : 78 : 9, 197 : 9; *Pari* : 2 : 22, 3 : 88, 10 : 127, 128, 11 : 65, 79, 13 : 10, 35, 14 : 10, 15 : 56, 16 : 6; *Puṟam* : 3 : 15, 4 : 14, 24 : 31, 29 : 3, 36 : 4, 97 : 12, 116 : 19, 151 : 7, 160 : 11, 220 : 5, 226 : 4, 287 : 5, 353 : 2, 359 : 14, 367 : 6, 392 : 17, 397 : 22; *Śilap* : III : 123, XI : 109, XIV : 203, XXIX : *Kanduhavari* : 1; *Tiṇai-moḷi* (50) 13 : 4.

(2) Iron. *Pari* : 11 : 52.

Polam Paḍai (பொலம் படை): Elephant prod. *Polam* : Iron. *Pari* : 11 : 52.

Polam Puri Āḍai (பொலம் புரி ஆடை): Golden laced cloth. *Pari* : 3 : 88.

Polam Pūṅgā (பொலம் பூங்கா): The Garden of Kalpakam trees in the land of Indra, the celestial king. *Puṟam* : 38 : 12.

Polam Pūṭ Kilḷi (பொலம் பூட் கிள்ளி): A Chōḷa prince. *Aham* : 205 : 10.

Polam Pūṭ Tiraiyan (பொலம் பூட் திரையன்): A Tiraiyan prince. *Aham* : 340 : 6.

Pola Malar (பொல மலர்): Golden flowers. *Kali* : 138 : 18.

Polan (பொலன்): Gold. *Aham* : 254 : 3, 325 : 2, 363 : 8, 387 : 7.

Polil (பொழில்): Garden. *Maṇi* : IV : 25, 92, V : 83; *Paṭṭinap* : 33.

Poludu Kaṇḍu Iraṅgal (பொழுது கண்டு இரங்கல்): 'The oncoming sunset agitating the mind of the lady love separated from her lover'. *Kuṟaḷ* : ch. 123 hdg.

Poludu Maṟuppākkam (பொழுது மறுப்பாக்கம்): The situation in premarital love when the lady love feels happy at the opportunity to meet her lover during day or night. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 272 : 3.

Porḱalam (பொற்கலம்): Gold vessel. *Nālaḍi* : 345 : 1.

Porḱollar (பொற்கொல்லர்): Goldsmiths; Taṅgāl Porḱollanār was one. *Aham* : 355.

Porṣkollanār (பொற்கொல்லனார்) : This goldsmith poet belonged to Taṅgal. *Aham* : 355.

Porṣkōṭṭu Varamban (பொற்கோட்டு வரம்பன்) : Imayavaramban ; the Chēra king. *Śilap* : XXIII : 12.

Porpaḍi (பொற்படி) : Svarga ; the celestial world. *Śilap* : XXX : 136.

Porṣāmarai (பொற்குமரை) : Pon Tāmarai - The golden lotus. *Pērum* : 141 : 1.

Paṣṣṣēr (பொற்றேர்) : Golden chariot. *Maṇi* : XVIII : 32.

Porṣēr Śeḷiyan (பொற்றேர்ச் செழியன்) : A Chōḷa prince. *Śilap* : XXVII : 84.

Porāmai (பொருமை) : Jealousy ; a feeling which hinders love. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 260 : 8.

Poṣi (பொறி) : (1) Destiny. *Nālaḍi* : 110 : 3.

(2) Ilakkumi. *Tirikaḍu* : 15 : 1.

(3) Seal. *Aham* : 77 : 8 ; *Puṣam* : 58 : 30.

(4) Tiger's cage. *Puṣam* : 19 : 5.

(5) Crucible. *Naṣ* : 363 : 5.

(6) Engine, mechanism, contrivance. *Naṣ* : 119 : 2, 308 : 7.

(7) Defences of a fortress. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 23.

(8) The sense organs. *Kuṣaḷ* : 9 : 1.

Poṣi Nudal Viyarttal (பொறி நுதல் வியர்த்தல்) : A situation in which the forehead sweats when the lover embraces his lady love. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 267 : 1.

Poṣi Vāyil (பொறி வாயில்) : The media of sense perceptions. *Kuṣaḷ* : 6 : 1.

Poṣai Uḍaimai (பொறை உடைமை) : The virtue of sufferance. *Kuṣaḷ* : ch. 16 hdg.

Poṣaiyan (பொறையன்) : (1) Poṣai : hill ; Chōṣan ; he was chief of Toṇḍi ; he ruled over the Kolli hills ; the title was specifically,

applicable to the Irumporai tribe but generally indicated the Chērās. *Aham* : 303 : 4; *Kuṟun* : 89 : 4, 128 : 2; *Nar* : 8 : 9, 18 : 5, 185 : 6, 346 : 8; *Padiṟṟu* : 73 : 11, 75 : 3, 77 : 1, 84 : 6, 86 : 3, 87 : 5; *Puṟam* : 53 : 5; *Śilap* : XXIII : 83, XXVII : 126; *ūśalvari* : 8.

(2) Māndaran Poṟaiyan Kaḍuṅḡ. *Aham* : 142 : 4, 5.

(3) (Pasumpūṭ) Poṟaiyan : A Chēra prince. *Aham* : 303 : 4.

(4) (Perumpūṭ) Poṟaiyan. *Kuṟun* : 89 : 4.

(5) Perumchēral Irumporai. *Padiṟṟu* : 75 : 3.

(6) Ilam Chēral Irumporai. *Padiṟṟu* : 84 : 6, 86 : 3, 87 : 5.

(7) (Tiṇ tūr) Poṟaiyan to whom Toṇḍi belonged. *Aham* : 60 : 7, 62 : 13.

(8) (Venvēr) Poṟaiyan. *Aham* : 338 : 12.

Poṟaiyan Perumdēvi (பொறையன் பெருந்தேவி) : Wife of Anduvan Chēral, daughter of Orutandai; and mother of Śelvakkaduṅḡ. *Padiṟṟu* : VII : *Padiham* : 3.

Poṟaiyāṟṟu Kiḷān (பொறையாற்று கிழான்) : The chief of Poṟaiyāṟṟu; a philanthropist. *Puṟam* : 391.

Poṟaiyāṟṟu (பொறையாறு) : (1) The place to which Poṟaiyāṟṟu Kiḷān belonged. *Puṟam* : 391.

(2) It belonged to Periyān. *Nar* : 131 : 8.

Pon (பொன்) : 1. Gold ; 2. the golden hue ; 3. Ilakkumi : the goddess of wealth ; 4. iron ; 5. The Meru (a mythological mountain) was made of gold. *Āchāra* : 95 : 3; *Aham* : *invocation* : 1, 25 : 11, 44 : 9, 54 : 18, 61 : 16, 71 : 6, 72 : 4, 80 : 11, 124 : 9, 127 : 8, 149 : 10, 150 : 1, 172 : 18, 178 : 11, 180 : 14, 188 : 8, 192 : 3, 201 : 1, 209 : 3, 212 : 1, 219 : 12, 227 : 7, 229 : 13, 230 : 7, 232 : 8, 242 : 2, 249 : 5, 253 : 6, 258 : 3, 260 : 9, 272 : 11, 279 : 4, 280 : 1, 282 : 4, 290 : 16, 317 : 8, 337 : 10, 355 : 13, 360 : 17, 364 : 4, 378 : 4, 385 : 5, 388 : 8; *Aiṅḡuṟu* : 1 : 2, 41 : 4, 74 : 2, 105 : 4, 189 : 2, 229 : 4, 230 : 4, 310 : 1, 316 : 1, 388 : 4, 391 : 4, 430 : 2, 432 : 2; *Aintiṇai* (50) : 14 : 1;

Aintiṇai (70) : 48 : 3 ; *Ēlādi* : 20 : 2, 49 : 1 ; *Iniya* : 24 : 2 ; *Innā* : 25 : 1 ; *Kainnilai* : *Mullai* : 2 : 3 ; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 38 : 3 ; *Kali* : 22 : 19, 39 : 33, 48 : 17, 55 : 2, 77 : 12, 85 : 1, 117 : 1, 140 : 1, 143 : 9, 150 : 18 ; *Kār* : 28 : 2 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 155 : 2, 267 : 1, 888 : 1, 931 : 1 ; *Kuṟiñjip* : 13 ; *Kuṟun* : 16 : 2, 21 : 2, 101 : 4, 292 : 4 ; *Maduraik* : 81 ; *Maṇi* : *Padiham* : 3, II : 16, III : 133, V : 1, 61, 121, VI : 145, XIII : 57, XVI : 87, 90, XVIII : 45, 81, XIX : 69, 115, XXIV : 159, XXVIII : 54 ; *Nālaḍi* : 162 : 1, 206 : 1, 212 : 2, 225 : 2, 266 : 1, 3, 269 : 1, 307 : 3, 328 : 4, 347 : 1, 376 : 3 ; *Nānmaṇi* : 23 : 2 ; *Naṟ* : 10 : 2, 25 : 4, 26 : 8, 28 : 5, 47 : 10, 56 : 8, 58 : 1, 78 : 3, 110 : 2, 5, 160 : 6, 166 : 1, 202 : 6, 221 : 4, 226 : 3, 235 : 7, 249 : 4, 274 : 4, 278 : 3, 292 : 6, 296 : 3, 297 : 1, 304 : 6, 313 : 2, 324 : 3, 356 : 3, 384 : 7, 389 : 10, 394 : 3 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 11 : 19, 15 : 19, 16 : 15, 22 : 12, 27, 23 : 7, 10, 24 : 18, 31 : 25, 39 : 14, 53 : 15 ; *Paḷa* : 171 : 3, 266 : 3, 271 : 3, 365 : 3 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 7, 187 ; *Pari* : 4 : 59, 5 : 79, 12 : 12, 15 : 28, 21 : 18 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 15, 220, 424, 431, 440, 485 ; *Puṟam* : 2 : 7, 9 : 9, 14 : 3, 15 : 12, 24 : 21, 39 : 14, 40 : 3, 70 : 17, 84 : 2, 126 : 1, 137 : 10, 152 : 28, 160 : 9, 198 : 16, 201 : 18, 202 : 3, 227 : 8, 233 : 4, 289 : 6, 308 : 1, 326 : 15, 367 : 5, 369 : 24, 377 : 16, 384 : 11 ; *Śilap* : II : 73, III : 121, 157, 165, V : 19, 105, 148, VII : 45 : 4, XII : 62, 67, 71, 80, 117, XIV : 131, 132, XV : 41, 210, XIX : 23, 30, 40, XX : 74, XXI : 15, XXIII : 6, XXIV : 36, 37, XXIX : *Kanduhavari* : 1 ; *Śeṅguṭṭuvan* *Kūṟṟu* : 2 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 21 : 1, 31 : 2, 63 : 3, 67 : 3, 70 : 2, 85 : 1, 151 : 1 ; *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50) : 19 : 3 ; *Tol. Eḷuttu* : 356 : 1.

Pon Ulaham (பெண் உலகம்) : The Deva Loka ; the celestial world of the Gods. *Śilap* : XXIX : *Ammānaivari* : 6.

Pon Ulahu (பெண் உலகு) : The Deva Loka ; the celestial world of the Gods. *Pari* : 2 : 3.

Pon (Śey) Kollan (ār) [பெண் (செய்) கொல்லன் (ஆர்)] : Goldsmith ; *Veṇṇāganār* belonged to this community. *Aham* : 363 ; *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 36 ; *Naṟ* : 313 ; *Śilap* : XVI : 13, 110, XX : 74.

Ponmaṇiyār (பொன்மணியார்) : A poetess and author of *Kuṟun* : 391.

Ponmalai (பொன்மலை): The western hill beside which the Sun sinks at dusk. *Kali* : 126 : 1.

Ponmuḍiyār (பொன்முடியார்): A poetess; author of *Puṟam* : 299, 310, 312.

Pon Vāṇihanār (பொன் வாணிகஞர்): Goldsmith; caste to which Kāvrippūmpaṭṭinattup Ponvaṇihanār belonged (father of Nappūdanār). Author of *Mullaippāṭṭu*.

Ponnāgan (பொன்னுகன்): A poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 114.

Ponni (பொன்னி): The river Kāviri; perhaps the association of gold with this river was purely mythical. *Śilap* : XXI : 6.

Bhōga bhuvanam (போக புவனம்): Heaven and Hell. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 44.

Bhōga bhūmi (போக பூமி): Heaven. *Śilap* : XX : 62.

Pōṅgam (போங்கம்): The mañjāḍi flower; variety of red wood. *Kuṟiñjip* : 74.

Pōttanār (போத்தனார்): (1) Basic name of Maduraippōttanār. *Aham* : 75.

(2) Basic name of Nāgan Pōttanār. Author of *Kuṟun* : 282.

Pōttu (போத்து): (1) A masculine term for animals like ox etc. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 557 : 4, 596 : 2.

(2) Common term indicating youth. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 579 : 1.

(3) The tiger (male). *Aham* : 238 : 5.

Pōdanār (போதனார்): Poet and author of *Nar* : 110.

Bōdhi (போதி): The Mahābodhi tree; it has five branches *Maṇi* : I : 2, XI : 43, 73, XII : 101, 111, XV : 26, 29, XXVI : 47, XXVIII : 141, 174, XXX : 10; *Śilap* : X : 11, XXIX : *Aḍittōḷiararu* : 2.

Bōdhi Aṟavōn (போதி அறவோன்): The Buddha. *Śilap* : XV : 103.

Bōdhittānam (போதித்தானம்): The seat under the Bōdhi tree *Śilap* : XXVII : 108, XXX : 28.

Bōdhi manṟam (போதி மன்றம்): The public platform where the Bōdhi tree stands. *Śilap* : XXIII : 76.

Bōdhi Mādhavan (போதி மாதவன்): The Buddha; the great ascetic seated under the Bōdhi tree. *Maṇi* : XV : 29.

Bōdhi Mūlam (போதி மூலம்): The root of the Araśu tree; the Buddha was enlightened under its shade; it had five branches. *Maṇi* : XXX : 10.

Pōdu (போது): Developed bud. *Kuṟaḷ* : 1227 : 1.

Pōndu (போந்து): The palmyra palm tree; vide Pōndai. *Paḍiṟru* : 66 : 14.

Pōndai (போந்தை) : (1) The palmyra tree ; tribal emblem of the Chēras. *Aham* : 238 : 16 ; *Kuṟun* : 281 : 2 ; *Naṟ* : 174 : 2 ; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 51 : 9, 31, 70 : 6 ; *Paḷṭinaṭ* : 74 ; *Porunar* : 143 ; *Puṟam* : 100 : 3, 338 : 6, 375 : 4 ; *Śilap* : XXVI : 46, 70, 219, XXVII : 45, 112, 126, 175, 189, 248, XXVIII : 9, XXX : 116 ; *Tol- Poruḷ* : 60 : 4.

(2) A town, so named perhaps because palmyra trees abounded there. *Puṟam* : 85 : 7, 265 : 3, 297 : 10, 338 : 4.

(3) Place to which Pōndaippaśalaiyār belonged. *Aham* : 110.

Pōndaippaśalaiyār (போந்தைப்பாசலையார்) : Perhaps she hailed from the town Pōndai. Poetess and author of *Aham* : 110.

Pōr (போர்) : (1) A town in the Kāviri region. The poet Paraṇar belonged to it. *Aham* : 186 : 16.

(2) Its chief was Paḷaiyan. *Aham* : 326 : 11 ; *Naṟ* : 10.

Pōrppuṟam (போர்ப்புறம்) : Place where Kuḍakkō Neḍum Chēral Ādan and Vēṟpahreḍakkaipperuviraṟkilli fought ; it is debatable if the word 'Pōr' here means 'battle' or stands for the name of a town. *Puṟam* : 62, 368:

Pōrvai (போர்வை) : Garment for the back. *Perumbāṇ* : 9.

Pōḷ (போழ்) : (1) The tender fruit of the palmyra. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 67 : 13.

(2) The parting of the hair on the head. *Perumbāṇ* : 307.

(3) Leather strap. *Puṟam* : 82 : 4.

Bauddham (பௌத்தம்): One of the six philosophies; its founder was 'Jinan' *Maṇi* : XXVII : 78.

Bauddhan (பௌத்தன்): A philosopher who held that Ānma did not exist i.e., the soul has no science (chit). *Maṇi* : XXIX : 169, 176, 182, 188.

Paunarbhavan (பௌநற்பவன்): Son born of a woman to her second husband. *Ēlādi* : 30 : 4.

Pauvattu Deivam (பௌவத்துத் தெய்வம்): The sea god; perhaps Varuṇan. *Maṇi* : VII : 33.

Pauvam (பௌவம்): Sea. *Naṛ* : 74 : 2.

‘*Makkaṭpēru*’ (மக்கட்பேறு): *vide* ‘*Pudalvaraipēṇḍal*’. ‘On begetting children’. *Kuraḷ* ch. 7 hdg.

Makkaḷ (மக்கள்): Subjects of a king. The theory of the king being sort of ‘father’ of the subjects is seen in the two names (for children and for subjects) being identical. *Kuraḷ* : 388 : 1, 410 : 1 ; *Maṇi* : IX : 34, XII : 116, XXIV : 117, 139, XXX : 57, 80, 158 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 588 : 1.

Mahaṭpāl (மகட்பால்): The situation of a feudatory prince declining to give his daughter in marriage to an overlord, *Kāñchittai* in *Puṇam*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 79 : 15.

Mahaṭpār Kāñchi (மகட்பாற் காஞ்சி): A *Puṇam* *tuṇai*. A king calling upon another to give his daughter in marriage to him. *Puṇam* : 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354 ; *Śilap* : XXV : 134.

Mahanmaṇuttal (மகன் மறுத்தல்): A *Puṇam* *Tuṇai*. A military chieftain refusing to give his daughter in marriage to crowned monarchs. *Puṇam* : 109, 110, 111.

Magadham (மகதம்): The king of this country was hostile to *Karikālan*. *Maṇi* : XIX : 107, XXVI : 42 ; *Śilap* : V : 101, XXVIII : 86.

Maharakkoḍiyōn (மகரக்கொடியோன்): *Kāman* of the fish emblem. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 19.

Maharappahuvāi (மகரப்பகுவாய்): The ornament worn on the forehead and made to resemble a capricorn’s pouting mouth *Murugu* : 25.

Maharam (மகரம்): The capricorn. *Aham* : 181 : 20 ; *Ēlādi* : 43 : 3 ; *Maṇi* : XXIX : 15 ; *Murugu* : 24. The constellation of capricorn. *Pari* : 10 : 77, 11 : 9 ; *Śilap* : IV : 83, VI : 128 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 46 : 3, 4, 77 : 4.

Mahara Yāl (மகர யாழ்): One of the four kinds of *Yāl* ; it was played on 19 strings. *Maṇi* ; IV : 56.

Maharavalayam (மகரவலையம்): The armlet made to resemble a capricorn. *Pari* : 10 : 77.

- Maharavāi* (மகரவாய்): An ornament made to resemble a 'capricorn' vide *Maharappahuvāi*. *Kali* : 54 : 6.
- Mahara Vīṇai* (மகர வீணை): vide *Mahara Yāl*. *Maṇi* : XIX : 25.
- Mahara Veṇmīn* (மகர வெண்மீன்): The constellation of the capricorn. *Paṭṭinap* : 35.
- Mahavu* (மகவு): A general name for youth. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 569 : 1, 578 : 1, 596 : 3.
- Mahanṇil* (மகன்றில்): A water bird ; it was noted for its conjugal fidelity ; species of lovebird. *Aiṅguṟu* : 381 : 4 ; *Kuṟun* : 57 : 2 ; *Pari* : 8 : 44.
- Mahiḷ* (மகிழ்): toddy. *Aham* : 245 : 10 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 23 : 9 ; *Porunar* : 84.
- Mahiḷam* (மகிழ்ம்): A kind of tree ; its flower i.e., the pointed leaved ape-flower, *Pari* : *tiraṭṭu* : 1 : 7.
- Mahuḷi* (மகுளி): A percussion instrument (music). *Pari* : 12 : 41.
- Maṅgala Aṇi* (மங்கல அணி): Tāli ; the sacred matrimonial thread worn by the bride. *Śilap* : I : 47, II : 63.
- Maṅgalam* (மங்கலம்): The sacred and auspicious appurtenances of the king. They are eight in number and are also, therefore called 'Attamaṅgalam'. *Śilap* : V : 146, 151.
- Maṅgala maḍandai* (மங்கல மடந்தை): Kaṇṇahi cf. Maṅgaḷādēvi and Maṅgaḷādēvikōṭṭam associated with Maṅgalore which is Maṅgaḷāpuri. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 51, XXX : 53.
- Maṅgala maḍandai Kōṭṭam* (மங்கல மடந்தை கோட்டம்): The temple of Kaṇṇahi in Maṅgaḷāpuri (Mangalore). *Śilap* : XXX : 88.
- Maṅgala maṟaiyōn* (மங்கல மறையோன்): Māḍalan ; the sacred Brahmin. *Śilap* : XXVII : 163. <
- Maṅgala Vāḷittuppāḍal* (மங்கல வாழ்த்துப்பாடல்): I canto of *Śilap* in which the event of the married couple (Kōvalan and Kaṇṇahi) being blessed is narrated. *Śilap Padiham* : 63.
- Machchu* (மச்சு): Attic. *Paḷa* : 291 : 4.

Mañjal (மஞ்சள்): Turmeric; the plant; the yellowish sacred powder; it was put on the Naḍukal. *Aham* : 269 : 9; *Murugu* : 235; *Nālaḍi* : 131 : 2; *Nar* : 101 : 1; *Paṭṭinap* : 17; *Perumbāṇ* : 354; *Śilap* : X : 74, XI : 82; *Śirupāṇ* : 44.

Mañjikai (மஞ்சிகை): A kind of container made of wicker. *Paṭṭinap* : 163

Maññai (மஞ்ஞை): Peacock. *Aham* : 85 : 11, 108 : 12, 149 : 15, 177 : 10, 242 : 4, 272 : 18, 304 : 12, 393 : 22; *Aiṅḡuru* : 30th Ten 295 : 3, 296 : 2, 298 : 1, 299 : 6, 371 : 1, 413 : 2, 492 : 1; *Aintiṇai* (50) : 2 : 1; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 16 : 2; *Kainnilai* : *Kuṛiñji* : 11 : 2; *Kār* : 4 : 1; *Kuṛiñjip* : 169, 250; *Kuṛun* : 105 : 3, 194 : 3, 251 : 1, 391 : 7; *Maṇi* : VII : 127, XIX : 68, XXI : 189; *Mullaip* : 84; *Murugu* : 122, 220, 310; *Nar* : 264 : 4, 276 : 6, 288 : 3, 357 : 6; *Padiṛṟu* : 90 : 42; *Pari* : 5 : 64, 17 : 19, 48, 18 : 7, 21 : 32; *Perumbāṇ* : 331, 495; *Puṛam* : 13 : 10, 50 : 2, 60 : 4, 133 : 5, 260 : 26, 344 : 1; *Śilap* : II : 53, IX : 23, XII : 34. XXV : 53; *Śirupāṇ* : 85.

Maṭṭam (மட்டம்): Toddy. *Kuṛun* : 193 : 1.

Maṭṭu (மட்டு): honey; toddy. *Aham* : 212 : 16, 346 : 15; *Maṇi* : IV : 63; *Padiṛṟu* : 90 : 26; *Pari* : 12 : 24; *Puṛam* : 24 : 5, 113 : 1, 120 : 12, 160 : 13; *Śilap* : XII : 18.

Maṭṭpahai (மட்டபகை): lit. 'that which cuts off or divides clay'—an instrument which was used to remove pot from the wheel. It looks as if *Maṭṭpahai* can mean a plough also; for it too divides the soil (clay) as it ploughs along. *Kuṛaḷ* : 883 : 2.

Maḍaṅgal (மடங்கல்): (1) Yama's messenger (of death). *Kali* : 2 : 3; *Pari* : 3 : 8; *Puṛam* : 363 : 9, 366 : 23.

(2) Lion. *Nar* : 57 : 1; *Puṛam* : 71 : 1.

(3) Narasingha (half lion and half human avatar of Tirumāl). *Śilap* : XVII, *Munnilaipparaval* : 12.

(4) The fire of final destruction. *Kali* : 105 : 20,

Maḍaṅgal ī (மடங்கல் ஐ): The northern fire; the Aurora Borealis. *Padiṛṟu* : 72 : 15.

Maḍantapa uraittal (மடந்தப உரைத்தல்): The lady love's talk which no longer shows her old childish innocence but suggests the sophistication of an adult in love. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 264 : 1.

Maḍal (மடல்): (1) The act of riding a Maḍanmā (*vide*). *Kali* : 58 : 22, 138 : 28, 139 : 10, 15, 140 : 3; *Kuṟaḷ* : 1131 : 2, 1132 : 1, 1133 : 2, 1135 : 1, 1136 : 1, 1137 : 1; *Kuṟun* : 182.

(2) Maḍanmā. *Nar* : 146 : 3, 152 : 1, 342 : 1.

(3) The palmyra leaf. *Puṟam* : 370 : 16, 371 : 15.

Maḍalpāḍiya Māḍangīran (மடல்பாடிய மாதங்கீரன்): He derives his name from the substance of his poems which deal with Maḍalērudal. Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 182; *Nar* : 377.

Maḍan (மடன்): Lack of judgment (or perhaps declining to judge or discriminate) deemed to be a feminine virtue. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 252 : 1.

Maḍan Mā (மடன் மா): A toy horse made of palmyra leaves and which a forlorn lover was supposed to ride to proclaim to the world his lovelorn condition. *Kali* : 61 : 22, 141 : 9; *Nar* : 377 : 1; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 16 : 3; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 102 : 20.

Maḍi (மடி): (1) The folded cloth worn around the loins or dropped on the shoulders. *vide* Maḍivai. *Kuṟaḷ* : 1023 : 2; *Maduraik* : 520; *Nar* : 70 : 2; *Śilap* : XIV : 207, XV : 134.

(2) Laziness. *Kuṟaḷ* : 61 ch. hdg. (*Maḍi inmai*).

'*Maḍi inmai*' (மடி இன்மை): On avoiding Laziness. *Kuṟaḷ* : 61 ch. hdg.

'*Maḍimai*' (மடிமை): Sloth; this obstructs love. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 260 : 6, 274 : 2.

Maḍivai (மடிவை): (*vide*) *Maḍi*; 'the garment of foliage' (*Taḷai*) says N. M. V. Lit. it means 'folds' of robes. The habit of folding the loin cloth before wearing it gave it this name (*Maḍi* : *Maḍivai* : that which is folded;) *vide* '*Maḍitaru*' *Kuṟaḷ* : (1023); so it was not necessarily 'taḷai', *Aham* : 13 : 16, 226 : 3; *Paḍirru* : 27 : 3.

Maḍu (மடு): A deep pond of stagnant water supplied by springs; usually bathing centres. *Nānmaṇi* : 80 : 2.

Maḍai (மடை): Bali or sacrifice; that which is offered (for acceptance): like 'Śevi maḍuttal'. *Perumbāṇ* : 104.

Maḍainīl (மடைநூல்): The science of cooking. Knowledge of this is part of a courtesan's professional equipment. *Maṇi* : II : 22.

Maḍaiṇṇaḷi (மடைப்பளி): Kitchen. This once stood as a witness for a chaste woman. *Śilap* : XXI : 5.

Maṇ (மண்): (1) Mārchchanai; the pasty substance attached to one side of the Taṇṇumai to make it resorant: so it is Maṇmuḷavu and in Sanskrit Mritaṅgam. *Aham* : 76 : 1, 346 : 14; *Nar* : 100 : 11, 139 : 6; *Pari* : 2 : 3; *tiraṭṭu* ; 4 : 1; *Puṇam* : 15, 23.

(2) earth. *Śilap* : I : 36, XXVI : 34.

(3) Seal affixed to letters. *Śilap* : XIII : 76, 96, XXV : 172, XXVI : 171.

(4) a defect in pearls. *Śilap* : XIV : 193.

(5) plaster, stucco. *Kuṇaḷ* : 407 : 2, 576 : 1.

Maṇkaṇai muḷavu (மண்களை முழவு): The drum which is tuned properly by applying maṇ or sōru. *Śilap* : X : 139.

'*Maṇkeḷu nīlam*' (மண்கெழு ஞாலம்): 'The earthly world' Name of the 9th stanza of VII Ten of *Paḍiṇṇu*.

Maṇṇaha maḍandai (மண்ணக மடந்தை): (Deified) Mother Earth - Bhūdēvi. *Śilap* : V : 3, XVI : 40.

Maṇḍapam (மண்டபம்): A decorated building with a large hall for congregational purposes. *Maṇi* : II : 13, V : 9; *Śilap* : V : 110.

Maṇḍalam (மண்டலம்): The act of performing the 'pariseshana' (the clockwise ritual sprinkling of water around the dining leaf and chanting an appropriate mantra before a Brahmin begins to eat.) vide Maṇḍilam. *Āchāra* : 18 : 1.

Maṇḍilam (மண்டிலம்): (1) a circle; the circular motion; the circle (cycle) of causal relations. *Ēlādi* : 72 : 4; *Maṇi* : XXX : 19.

(2) looking glass. *Maṇi* : XXV : 137; *Pari* : 21 : 23; *Śilap* : XXVIII : 30.

- (3) 'The circular orbital lighted path left behind a revolving luminous body': an ancient belief. *Puṟam* : 30 : 2.
- (4) The Moon; the lunar orbit. *Aham* : 122 : 11, 277 : 1; *Naṟ* : 375 : 7.
- (5) The Sun; the solar orbit. *Aham* : 260 : 1, 263 : 2, 363 : 3, 367 : 1, 378 : 14, 381 : 5; *Kali* : 141 : 12; *Kuṟiñjip* : 216; *Naṟ* : 671, 69 : 1, 117 : 5, 152 : 4; *Neḍunal* : 73; *Pari* : 17 : 32; *Puṟam* : 8 : 6, 175 : 9; *Śilap* : XIV : 4, 104.
- (6) The sun and the moon. *Pari* : 13 : 8.
- (7) The earth (a sphere). *Kuṟun* : 300 : 7.
- (8) country. *Innā* : 35 : 4; (Nach. says Maṇḍalam was corrupted into Maṇḍilam). *Maduraik* : 190; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 41 : 17.
- (9) A kind of Dēśl dance; it was of eleven kinds. *Śilap* : III : 144, 145, 152.

Maṇḍai (மண்டை) : An earthenware bowl used as a plate for eating by poor people and the Pāṇar (the wandering minstrels). It was so called probably because originally it was but a polished skull they were using as a bowl (just as the Kāpālikas did). *Aham* : 86 : 8, 96 : 1, 105 : 5, 237 : 10; *Maṇi* : VI : 62, 92; *Puṟam* : 103 : 3, 9, 115 : 2, 125 : 3, 155 : 6, 179 : 2, 235 : 10, 261 : 2, 286 : 3, 289 : 6, 352 : 1, 372 : 7, 384 : 8, 398 : 21, 24; *Śilap* : XVI : 39.

Maṇṇaham (மண்ணகம்) : Earth. *Kali* : 144 : 43; *Śilap* : V : 167,

Maṇṇiṭṭaraṅgam (மண்ணிட்டரங்கம்) : The workplace where Maṇṇiṭṭālar make their stucco dolls. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 44.

Maṇṇiṭṭālar (மண்ணிட்டாளர்) : (1) makers of stucco dolls etc. i.e., wooden dolls with an outer coat of śudai or stucco. *Śilap* : V : 30.

(2) Sculptors. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 37.

Maṇṇiḍu (மண்ணிடு) : Doll, idol etc. made of stucco. *Maṇi* : VI : 47, 200, XVIII : 156.

Maṇṇumaṅgalam (மண்ணுமங்கலம்) : 1. (Manneyil aḷitta) Maṇṇumaṅgalam and 2. (Śiṟanda Śirtti) Maṇṇumaṅgalam. Pāḍaṇ Tiṇai in *Puṟam*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 91 : 9, 12.

Maṇṇōḍiyainda maram (மண்ணோடியைந்த மரம்): This seems really to mean 'the wooden doll provided with an overcoat of stucco' though Parimēl, says it is 'the tree that is planted in soil'; (vide *Kuṟaḷ* : 407 : 2; *Maṇi* : VI : 47; 200, XVIII : 156, XXVIII : 37; *Śilap* : V : 30). *Kuṟaḷ* : 576 : 1.

Maṇṇōr Mudalvi (மண்ணோர் முதல்வி): An address of Sarasvati or Kalaikkaḍavuḷ the goddess of learning. *Maṇi* : XIV : 19.

Maṇpoṟi (மண் பொறி): The emblem on the seal. *Śilap* : XIII : 84.

Maṇ muhan (மண் முகன்): A rishi; the cow which brought up Āputtiran finally took refuge with him. *Maṇi* : XV : 4, 40.

(*Chōḷan*) *Maṇakkilḷi* [(சோழன்) மணக்கிள்ளி]: Daughter of a *Chōḷa* king; wife of Neḍuñjēral Ādan and mother of Śeṅguṭṭuvan; she is called Naṟśōṇai in *Śilap*. *Padiṟṟu* : V : Ten; *Padiham* : 3.

Maṇarppāvai (மணற்பாவை): Doll of sand (?); a doll young girls played with. *Puṟam* : 11 : 3.

Maṇi (மணி): (1) It refers to gems (all precious stones) in general, but sapphire and the ruby specially and of the two the sapphire particularly.
(a) The sapphire. *Aham* : invocatory : 15, 8 : 15, 25 : 6, 136 : 13, 172 : 17, 202 : 8, 236 : 1, 240 : 3, 278 : 13, 282 : 5, 290 : 15, 319 : 1, 327 : 15, 374 : 13, 386 : 13, 387 : 10 : *Aiṅḡuru* : 45 : 2; *Aintiṇai* (50) : 2 : 2; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 60 : 1; *Ēlādi* : 67 : 1; *Kainnilai* : *Neydal* : 3 : 1; *Kali*. invocatory : 4, 41 : 32 : 33, 46 : 2, 77 : 16, 101 : 5, 105 : 13, 121 : 5; *Maduraik* : 96; *Naṟ* : 8 : 3, 10 : 2, 17 : 10, 28 : 5, 78 : 2, 133 : 5, 159 : 1; 166 : 1, 173 : 6, 191 : 9, 221 : 1, 231 : 1, 239 : 6, 242 : 3, 245 : 3, 266 : 4, 293 : 1, 302 : 4, 304 : 6, 316 : 1, 337 : 7, 344 : 2, 357 : 5, 366 : 4, 389 : 2, 399 : 5; *Neḍunal* : 111; *Padiṟṟu* : 88 : 32; *Pari* : 1 : 59, 2 : 52, 3 : 3, 4 : 57, 9 : 7, 10 : 89, 13 : 1, 42 : 43, 15 : 40, 50, 18 : 7; *Tiraṭṭu* : 1 : 62, 74, 2 : 3, 47, 49; *Perumbāṇ* : 14, 314; *Puṟam* : 56 : 2, 5, 7, 91 : 6, 147 : 7, 150 : 6, 229 : 27, 272 : 1; *Śilap* : XXII : 97, XXVI : 70, XXVII : 234; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 152, 181; *Tiṇaimolī* (50) : 44 : 1, 2.

- (b) The Ruby. *Aham* : 32 : 2, 72 : 15, 92 : 12, 138 : 17, 192 : 11, 213 : 14, 304 : 13, 372 : 13; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 59 : 2; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 6 : 4; *Kali* : 45 : 3; *Kuṟiñjip* : 13, 221; *Maṇi* : III : 42, 65, VII : 131, XIX : 111, XXIV : 13, 29, XXV : 96, 195; *Nālaḍi* : 347 : 1; *Nānmaṇi* : 5 : 1, 7 : 1, 100 : 1; *Naṟ* : 234 : 3, 255 : 10, *Paḷa* : 78 : 4, 81 : 2, 214 : 1, 271 : 3; *Pari* : 13 : 27, 21 : 57; *Paṭṭiṇap* : 187; *Puṟam* : 172 : 7, 200 : 8, 218 : 2, 294 : 8, 362 : 1; *Śilap* : II : 12, 77, IX : 3, XIII : 583, XIV : 192, XX : 72; *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50) : 4 : 1, 9 : 2, 28 : 2, 47 : 2.
- (c) Pearls. *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50) : 45 : 2.
- (d) Coral beads. *Aham* : 5 : 25, 16 : 3, 66 : 14; *Kali* : 103 : 59.
- (e) Crystal or other beads. *Aham* : 167 : 1; *Kali* : 33 : 3, 6, 35 : 5, 142 : 63; *Kuṟaḷ* : 742 : 1, 1273 : 1; *Maṇi* : IV : 7, V : 97, XII : 84, XXV : 149; *Naṟ* : 112 : 6, 220 : 1, 269 : 1, 339 : 11; *Puṟam* : 137 : 11.
- (f) Gems (general). *Aham* : 105 : 5, 232 : 8, 242 : 3, 365 : 18; *Aiṅḡuru* : 189 : 2, 233 : 2; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 6 : 4; *Kali* : 48 : 17, 79 : 8, 85 : 12, 125 : 16, 132 : 14; *Maṇi* : III : 140, XX : 68, XXIV : 13, 29, XXV : 96, XXVIII : 55; *Nālaḍi* : 127 : 3, 146 : 2, 347 : 1, 369 : 2; *Padiṟṟu* : 14 : 18, 16 : 15, 30 : 2, 39 : 4, 58 : 18, 66 : 19, 74 : 16, 76 : 14; *Pari* : 5 : 67, 12 : 93, 13 : 3, 35, 16 : 6; *Puṟam* : 50 : 3, 53 : 2, 130 : 1, 291 : 7, 377 : 16, 382 : 12, 397 : 14, 398 : 27; *Śilap* : III : 116, V : 19, 105, XVI : 51, 65, XIX : 44, XXII : 38, XXIX : *ūśal Vari* : 1, XXX : 30; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 482 : 1.
- (2) Pupil in the eye. *Kuṟaḷ* : 1123 : 1; *Naṟ* : 39 : 6.
- (3) (a) Bells (on lamp). *Aham* : 266 : 20.
- (b) Koṅgar dance adorned them around their waists. *Aham* : 368 : 16, 376 : 9; *Padiṟṟu* : invocatory : 6.
- (c) A long rope with bells attached to either end was hung across on the back of elephants; the bells usually announced the arrival of these dangerous

- animals. *Aham* : 24 : 13; *Naṟ* : 227 : 5; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 33 : 2; *Puṟam* : 3 : 10, 22 : 2, 72 : 3, 161 : 19, 165 : 6, 351 : 5; *Śilap* : XXVI : 201; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 141.
- (d) Attached to the forehead of a horse. *Aham* : 190 : 14, 2 : 4 : 19; *Naṟ* : 163 : 4, 235 : 9.
- (e) Attached to chariots. *Aham* : 4 : 12, 66 : 10, 145 : 2, 146 : 5, 154 : 12, 14, 300 : 17, 314 : 9, 321 : 7, 329 : 5, 344 : 8, 361 : 5; *Aintiṇai* (50) : 2 : 2, 50 : 2; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 23 : 1; *Innā* : 13 : 1, 16 : 1; *Kali* : 70 : 18, 83 : 10, 126 : 7; *Kuṟun* : 336 : 3; *Maṇi* : III : 85, 481, IV : 76; *Naṟ* : 42 : 5, 78 : 11, 91 : 10, 132 : 9, 145 : 11, 177 : 6, 178 : 9, 187 : 4, 287 : 10, 301 : 1, 323 : 10, 361 : 5, 394 : 4; *Pari* : 12 : 29; *Puṟam* : 68 : 14, 145 : 9, 200 : 11; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 91; *Tiṇaimōḷi* (50) : 48 : 1; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 141 : 2.
- (f) Bells in garlands. *Aham* : 184 : 18.
- (g) Bells around the necks of cattle. *Aham* : 64 : 15, 214 : 11, 399 : 8; *Kali* : 80 : 10, 105 : 40, 139 : 9; *Naṟ* : 37 : 2, 69 : 7, 264 : 8, 364 : 8; *Śilap* : XVII : *Uraippāṭṭu* : 6, XVII : *Karuppam*.
- (h) Attached to spears. *Aham* : 35 : 3; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 19 : 2; *Naṟ* : 171 : 8.
- (i) Put up in the front of palaces or important houses. The chain of 'complaints and petitions'. *Naṟ* : 40 : 1; *Puṟam* : 388 : 13; *Śilap* : XX : 3, 10, 53, XXIII : 32.
- (j) Bells (general). *Pari* : 8 : 88, 100; *Puṟam* : 201 : 4, 305 : 6; *Śilap* : XXVI : 36, XXVII : 204.
- (k) Attached to drums. *Pari* : 8 : 30.
- (l) Worn around necks of sheep. *Naṟ* : 321 : 2.
- (m) Bells sounded during pūja or worship. *Murugu* : 115; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 31 : 5; *Puṟam* : 281 : 5; *Śilap* : VII : 41.

Maṇi araṅgam (மணி அரங்கம்) : A decorated courtyard; Arum-pada, says it is 'an open courtyard for moonlight parties'. (Nilāmurṟam). *Śilap* : XXVIII : 65.

Maṇikkāñchi (மணிக்காஞ்சி) : The gold waistband called *Mēkalai* or *Kāñchi* adorned with gems; *Maṇimēkalai*. *Maṇi* : XVIII : 56.

Maṇikuyirṇar (மணிகுயிற்றுநர்): Jewellers; makers of pearl necklaces. *Śilap* : V : 46.

Maṇichchihai (மணிச்சிகை): Kind of flower, called Śemmaṇippū. *Kuṟṇip* : 64.

Maṇittuḷai (மணித்துளை): Ought to be Maṇittolai; hole in a gem; (wrongly spelt in the text as *tuḷai* by the editors). *Maṇi* : XII : 66.

Māṇiṇṇappāhan (மணிநிறப்பாகன்): The blue-complexioned charioteer, viz., Krishna (Kaṇṇan). *Bhāratam* : 'Nān-maruppu' : 3.

Maṇippīḍihai (மணிப்பீடிகை): The Buddhist altar made of precious stones. *Maṇi* : VIII : 52.

Maṇipallavattuttuyaruṟa Kā dai (மணிபல்வைத்துத்துயருற்றகாதை): The 8th canto of *Maṇi* detailing Maṇimēkalai's travails at Maṇipallavam.

Maṇipallavam (மணிபல்லவம்): An island on the north of Ceylon, where there was a Buddha Pīḍikai and which Maṇimēkalai visited. Āputtiran died there. Perhaps the island is the same as Jaffna. *Maṇi Padiham* : 44, 84, VI : sub hdg, 213, sub hdg. VII : 1, 22, VIII canto hdg. : 2, IX hdg. XI : 2, XII : 9; XIV : 81, 101, XV : 16, 36, XXI : 15, 86, 186, XXIV : sub hdg. 154, XXV : hdg. & sub hdg. 25, 33, 120, 126, XXVIII : 203.

Maṇimiḍaṟṟaṇṇal (மணிமீடற்றண்ணல்): Śiva; the great One with the neck of the sapphire blue. *Pari* : 9 : 7.

Maṇimiḍaṟṟoruvan (மணிமீடற்றொருவன்): 'Nīlakaṇṭa'; Śiva; the God with the neck of the sapphire blue. *Puṟam* : 91 : 6.

Maṇi Miḍaṟu (மணி மீடறு): The neck of the sapphire blue Śiva's 'Nīlakaṇṭam'. *Kali* : 142 : 27; *Puṟam* : 56 : 2.

Maṇimiḍai Pavaḷam (மணிமீடை பவளம்): meaning : 'Coral beads mixed with rubies' - the second division of the *Ahanānūṟu* (stanzas from 121 to 300) consisting of 180 poems. It is so called because the poems in this section are a mixture of tough and easy ones. The Pāyiram to the *Ahanānūṟu* says that the style of the poems in this section does not agree with the substance

and hence the caption. The expression itself was perhaps taken from the lines *Aham* : 14 : 3, 4 or 304 : 13. The 'Maṇi-pravāḷa' style of the medieval days was a partial Sanskritization of this expression.

Maṇimēkalā Deivam (மணிமேகலா தெய்வம்): A deity of the sea and patron goddess of Maṇimēkalai, daughter of Mādavi. *Maṇi* : *Padiham* : 43. V : canto hdg., sub hdg. 95, VI : sub hdg., 213, VII : hdg., sub hdg. 2, IX : 55, X : sub hdg., 5, XI : 1, XII : 9, XXI : 182, XXV : 198, 209, XXVIII : 212 ; 213, XXIX : 33.

Maṇimēkalā Deivam Vandu Tōṇṇiya Kādai (மணிமேகலா தெய்வம் வந்து தோன்றிய காதை): Detailing the appearance of the Maṇimēkalā angel before the heroine. *Maṇi* : V canto hdg.

Maṇimēkalai (மணிமேகலை): (1) Daughter of Kōvalan and Mādavi of Puhār; she was designed by her mother for a spinster's life and to shun the traditional courtesan's life. Her adventures in quest of Buddhist truth are described in the epic Maṇimēkalai. *Maṇi* : *Padiham Veṇba* : 2 : 2, 3, 37, 44, II : 4. 12, 55, III : 3, 11, 20, 42, 82, 148, 171, canto IV sub hdg. 26, 67, V sub hdg. 81, 92, 112, VI sub hdg. VII : 1, 3, 18, XI : 2, 14, 127, XII : sub hdg. 31, 53, XIII : sub hdg. XIV : hdg. XVII canto hdg. 74, XVIII : canto sub hdg. 25, 31, 53, 150, 155, 170, XIX : canto sub hdg., 30, XX : canto sub hdg. 84, 113, XXI : canto sub hdg. XXII : canto sub hdg., 6, 180, XXIII : canto sub hdg., 23, 44, 91, XXIV : sub hdg., 64, 83, 143, XXV : sub hdg., 95, 154, 214, 220, XXVIII : 245; *Śilap* : XV : 23, 39, 104, XXVII : 105, XXIX : *Aḍittōḷi Araṇṇu* : 5, XXX : 4, 9, 24; *Nūṛkaṭṭurai* : 17.

(2) A Tamil epic; by Maduraikkūla Vāṇigan Śīttalai Śāttanar; also called 'Maṇimēkalai Tuṇavu'. *Maṇi* : XV : 55; *Padiham* : XV hdg. canto XXVI : sub hdg. The *Padiham* prefixed to his epic was not written by Śāttanār but by a contemporary of his : student, classmate or teacher, or some other contemporary poet.

- Maṇimēkalai turavu* (மணிமேகலை துறவு): i.e., the Renunciation of Maṇimēkalai. The original name of the Tamil epic *Maṇimēkalai*. *Maṇi* : *Padīham* : 97.
- Maṇi mōdiram* (மணி மோதிரம்): A ruby set ring. *Śilap* : VI : 96.
- Maṇi Vaṇṇan* (மணிவண்ணன்): Kaṇṇan whose complexion is that of the sapphire. He had a temple on the outskirts of Puhār. *Maṇi* : XIX : 65; *Śilap* : X : 10, XVI : 50.
- Maṇi Varai* (மணிவரை): The rock of the sapphire blue; *Nīla-malai* or the *Nīlgiris*. *Pari* : 13 : 1; *Tiraṭṭu* : 2 : 3.
- Maṇi Vinaiṇar* (மணி வினைஞர்): Sellers of pearl strings or garlands. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 45.
- Maṇai* (மணை): A plank used as a seat by Brahmins *Pēra*. says it must be 'Yāmai maṇai' i.e., one resembling a tortoise in shape. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 625 : 1.
- Mattahamaṇi* (மத்தகமணி): A gem set on the forehead. *Śilap* : VI : 91.
- Mattam* (மத்தம்): *vide* *Mattu* (a churn). *Aham* : 87 : 1; *Kali* : 110 : 10; *Nar* : 12 : 2, 84 : 6.
- Mattari* (மத்தரி): A kind of musical instrument like the *Taṇṇumai* (a percussion instrument). *vide* : *Mat* : sound; *Mattaḷam* : the basis for (that which produces) sound; so also *Mattari*. *Pari* : 12 : 41.
- Matti* (மத்தி): A chief of fishermen and chieftain of Kaḷār. He submitted to Karikālan but perhaps resisted the other Chōḷas. When the Chōḷa once called upon Eḷini to join him in hunt the latter failed to turn up and so the king asked *Matti* to punish Eḷini. *Matti* fought and captured Eḷini whose teeth he knocked out and planted on the city gates of Veṇṇmaṇi and in honour of the achievement set up a pillar at Kaḷār. *Aham* : 6 : 20, 211 : 15, 226 : 8; *Aiṅṅuru* : 61 : 2.
- Mattihai* (மத்திகை): A weapon of war used for delivering knocks; a long thin stick (like a cane) used for driving horses; *Sammattī*. *Kali* : 96 : 12; *Mullaip* : 59; *Pari* : 9 : 46, 20 : 61.
- Mattima nāḍu* (மத்திம நாடு): *Madhya Dēśa*; the middle country. *Śilap* : XV : 178.
- Mattu* (மத்து): The cylindrical stick with a bellows and toothed

bottom (a primitive churn) used for churning buttermilk.
Paḍiṟru : III : 6 : 3 ; *Puṟam* : 257 : 13 ; *Śilap* : XVII : 9.

Madahu (மதகு) Sluice. *Pari. Tiratṭu* : 2 : 66 ; *Śilap* : VII : 4 : 1.

Madam (மதம்) : musk. *Pari* : 10 : 92.

Madalai (மதலை) : pillar. *Nālaḍi* : 197 : 2.

Madalaippaḷḷi (மதலைப்பள்ளி) : A part of the house set apart to accommodate pigeons. *Neḍunal* : 48.

Madavali (மதவலி) : (1) The strong One : Murugan. *Murugu* : 275.

(2) Tirumāl. *Pari* : 3 : 40.

Madāṇi (மதாணி) : A large ornament. *Maduraik* : 46 ; *Pari* : 2 : 30.

Madi (மதி) : Moon ; it is full moon or crescent ; Śiva wears the crescent ; it is worshipped. The darker part of the moon is spoken of as a blemish ; it is either a deer or a rabbit in shape. The snake Rāhu eats it up during eclipse. This is food for the celestials. *Aham* : 114 : 5, 141 : 7, 179 : 13, 192 : 1, 297 : 15, 306 : 10, 313 : 7 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 280 : 3 ; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 22 : 4 ; *Kali* : 17 : 7, 32 : 6, 55 : 10, 56 : 4, 62 : 14, 64 : 1, 70 : 4, 100 : 4, 104 : 27, 37, 105 : 46, 118 : 6, 119 : 4, 126 : 2, 21, 141 : 7, 144 : 22, 24, 145 : 6, 146 : 40, 147 : 30 ; *Kuraḷ* : 782 : 1, 957 : 2, 1116 : 1, 1117 : 1, 1118 : 2, 1119 : 2, 1210 : 1 ; *Maduraik* : 195 ; *Maṇi* : III : 12, 20, IV : 27, VI : 14, X : 83, XVIII : 170, XXIV : 42, XXV : 89, 123, XXVII : 137, XXIX : 163 ; *Murugu* : 87 ; *Nālaḍi* : 21 : 1, 125 : 3, 176 : 1 ; *Nānmaṇi* : invocation : 1 ; *Naṟ* : 128 : 2, 316 : 5, 346 : 8 ; *Paḷa* : 47 : 3, 258 : 4 ; *Pari* : 3 : 52, 10 : 74, 76, 112, 11 : 31, 36, 37, 13 : 5, 19 : 24 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 35 ; *Puṟam* : 22 : 11, 31 : 4, 160 : 8, 260 : 17, 362 : 2, 392 : 1, 398 : 1, 12 ; *Śilap* : VII : 8 : 3, 14 : 3, 15 : 3, 16 : 3, 30 : 3, 41 : 3, 4 ; X : 2, XVII : *Onṟanpahudi* : 2, XIX : 19, 62, XXI : 20, XXVI : 25, XXVII : 9, XXVIII : 1, XXIX : *Uraip* : *Śiṟupāṇ* : 157, 219, 251.

Madittiṅgaḷ (மதித்திங்கள்) : The full moon. *Naṟ* : 62 : 7.

Madimuḍi (மதிமுடி) : Śiva who wears the crescent moon on his head. *Śilap* : XXV : 134.

Madiyam (மதியம்) : (Madi+am). *vide* Madi : Moon. Marriages were celebrated when the Rōhiṇi asterism was in conjunction with the Madiyam (the moon). Children were diverted by

their mothers by pointing to the moon. The snake 'Rāhu' was, supposed to eat up the moon during eclipse. The moon was a source of distress to separated lovers. *Aham* : 299 : 11; *Bhāratam* : 'Ādiśānṛa' : 3; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 22; *Kali* : 39 : 8, 121 : 3, 18, 142 : 24, 143 : 2; *Maṇi* : IV : 75, V : 119; *Naṛ invoca-tion* : 4, 62 : 4, 196 : 3, 377 : 7; *Padiṛṟu* : 31 : 12; *Pari* : 11 : 1, 10; *Puṛam* : 6 : 27, 25 : 4, 56 : 24, 102 : 7, 160 : 22, 294 : 1, 371 : 17; *Śliap* : I : 50, VI : 37, X : *Kaṭṭurai* : *Veṇba* : 2.

Madil (மதில்) : The walls of a fortress. *Aham* : 45 : 18, 124 : 16, 159 : 18, 164 : 12; *Aiṅguṟu* : 78 : 2; *Kali* : 67 : 4, 92 : 12; *Maduraik* : 66; *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 24; *Naṛ* : 43 : 10, 342 : 2; *Padiṛṟu* : 20 : 18, 29 : 25, 33 : 7, 45 : 7, 71 : 11; *Tol. Puṛat* : 12, 25 Nach., *Pari* : 12 : 9; *Perumbāṇ* : 450; *Puṛam* : 18 : 11, 31 : 8, 36 : 10, 92 : 5, 97 : 2, 98 : 4, 355 : 1, 379 : 18, 387 : 5, 33; *Śilap* : XIV : 66, 69, 218, XXVII : 152, XXVIII : 49; *Śirupāṇ* : 152; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : *Takkārkkku* : 1; *Poruśina* : 3; *Maduvin* : 1; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 68 : 9.

Madiṛkuḍumikoṇḍa maṇṇumaṅgalam (மதிர்குடுமி கொண்ட மண்ணுமங்கலம்) : *Uḷiṇṇaittiṇai*. The sacrificial act of a king successful in siegewarfare, bathing and cleansing himself and wearing the crown in the name of the fallen foe. (*Maṇṇu* : to wash and cleanse). *Tol. Poruḷ* : 68 : 10.

Madinmaram (மதின்மரம்) : The huge wooden bolt that is shot to fasten the gates of the Fort; also Kaṇaiya maram. *Padiṛṟu* : 15 : 3.

Madu (மது) : Honey; toddy. *Maṇi* : III : 16, IV : 72, 106; *Poru-nar* : 217; *Śilap* : XXV : 38.

Maduharam (மதுகரம்) : bee; that which makes the honey. *Śilap* : XXV : 20.

Madurāpati (மதுராபதி) : The tutelary Goddess of Madurai. *Maṇi* : XXVI : 13; *Śilap* : XXII : 157; *Veṇba* : 4, XXIII : 22.

Madurai (மதுரை) : (1) Capital of the Pāṇḍyan kingdom. The Vaigai flows along this town. On its banks there are tall Marudu trees and the Marudam Tuṛai or Tiru-Maruda Munṛuṛai is famous. So it appears that Madurai is a corruption of Marudai (i.e., place famous for Marudu trees). The Śaṅgam was situated here; *vide* Kūḍal. To this place belonged many poets : It was 30 Kāḍams to the South of the Southern limit of the Chōḷanāḍu.

- (1) Madurai Marudam Iḷanāganār. *Aham* : 312, 343, 358, 365, 368, 380, 387; *Kuṟun* : 77, 160, 279, 367; *Naṟ* : 29; *Puṟam* : 55, 276. 349.
- (2) Madurai Marudam Kiḷār. *Naṟ* : 329, 388.
- (3) Maduraippērālavāyar. *Naṟ* : 361; *Puṟam* : 247, 262.
- (4) Maduraipperumarudiḷanāganār. *Naṟ* : 251.
- (5) Maduraipperumarudanār. *Naṟ* : 241.
- (6) Maduraippūvaṇḍa nāgan vēṭṭanār. *Naṟ* : 290.
- (7) Maduraippālāśiriyar Śēndan Koṟṟanār. *Naṟ* : 322.
- (8) Maduraipalli Marudaṅgiḷār. *Naṟ* : 352.
- (9) Maduraikkollanveṇṇāganār. *Naṟ* : 285.
- (10) Maduraikkārulāviyaṅgūttanār. *Naṟ* : 325.
- (11) Maduraikkallambōdanār. *Naṟ* : 215.
- (12) Maduraikkaṇṇattanār. *Aham* : 360; *Naṟ* : 351.
- (13) Madurai Ōlaikkaḍaiyattār Nalvellaiyār. *Naṟ* : 250.
- (14) Madurai Iḷattu Bhūtan Dēvanār. *Aham* : 231, 307; *Kuṟun* : 189, 360; *Naṟ* : 366.
- (15) Madurai Iḷampālāśiriyan Śēndan Kūttanār. *Aham* : 102, 348; *Naṟ* : 273.
- (16) Madurai Ārulaviya nāṭṭu Ālambēri Śāttanār. *Naṟ* : 338.
- (17) Madurai Aruvai vāṇigan Iḷavēṭṭanār. *Aham* : 302; *Kuṟun* : 185. *Naṟ* : 344; *Puṟam* : 329.
- (18) Madurai Aḷakkar Nālār. *Aham* : 314; *Kuṟun* : 188, 215 *Naṟ* : 297; *Puṟam* 388.
- (19) Maduraikkaṇakkāyanār. *Aham* : 338, 342; *Puṟam* ; 189, 330.
- (20) Maduraikkaṇṇāganār. *Puṟam* : 56.
- (21) Maduraikkūla Vāṇigan Śīttalāi Śāttanār. *Aham* : 306, 320; *Kuṟun* : 154; *Maṇi* : *Padiham Puṟam* : 59.
- (22) Maduraikkallir Kaḍaiyattan Veṇṇāganār. *Puṟam* : 316.
- (23) Madurai Vēlāśān, *Puṟam* : 505.
- (24) Maduraittamiḷakkūttanār. *Puṟam* : 334.
- (25) Madurai Iḷaṅkaṇṇikkausikanār. *Puṟam* : 309.

- (26) Madurai Ōlaikkaḍaippuhundārāyattanār. *Puṟam* : 350.
- (27) Paḍaimaṅgamanniyār. *Puṟam* : 351.
- (28) Madurai Nakkīranār. *Puṟam* : 395.
- (29) Maduraikkaḍaiyattār. *Kuṟun* : 223.
- (30) Maduraikkaṇḍarattār. *Kuṟun* : 317.
- (31) Maduraikkaṇṇanār. *Kuṟun* : 107.
- (32) Maduraikkadakkaṇṇanār. *Kuṟun* : 88.
- (33) Maduraikkāñchippulavar. *Kuṟun* : 164, 173, 302.
- (34) Maduraikkollan Pullar. *Kuṟun* : 373.
- (35) Madurai Naivelḷiyār. *Kuṟun* : 365.
- (36) Maduraipperuṅgollanār. *Kuṟun* : 141.
- (37) Madurai Marudaṅgiḷār. *Kuṟun* : 332.
- (38) Madurai Āśiriyar Kōḍaṅgorṇanār. *Kuṟun* : 144.
- (39) Madurai Eḷuttālan. *Aham* : 84, 207 ; *Kuṟun* : 90, 226.
- (40) Madurai Vēḷātattar. *Kuṟun* : 315.
- (41) Maduraikkaṇakkāyanār mahanār Nakkīranār. *Tirumurugu* ; *Neḍunal*.
- (42) Madurai Ammaḷḷanār. *Aham* : 344, 353.
- (43) Madurai Iḷaṅgauśikanār. *Aham* : 381.
- (44) Maduraikkavuṇṇiyan Bhūdattanār. *Aham* : 74.
- (45) Madurai Āśiriyar Nallanduvanār. *Aham* : 43 ; *Pari* ; *Kali* : Editor.
- (46) Maduraikkūttanār. *Aham* : 334.
- (47) Maduraittattangaṇṇanār. *Aham* : 335.
- (48) Maduraittamiḷkkūttan Kaḍuvan Maḷḷanār. *Aham* : 354.
- (49) Maduraippaṇḍa Vāṇigan Iḷaṇ Dēvanār. *Aham* : 328.
- (50) Maduraippon Śey Kollan Veṇṇāganār. *Aham* : 364 ; *Śirupāṇ* : 67.
- (51) Tamil literature was fostered here. *Śilap Padiham* : 58, XI : 20, 39, VIII : 3, IX : 76, X : 41, 51, 58, 139, 188, XIII : 25, 132, 181, XV : 6, 9,

112, XIX : 16, 28, XXI : 37, 43, XXIII : 136, XXIV : 5, 105, XXV : 77, XXVII : 61, 84, 131, XXVIII : 218, XXIX : *Uraip*; *Vallaiippāṭṭu* : 7; *Maṇi* : XIII : 105, XXII : 106, 121, XXVI : 12, XXV : 139; *Pari* : 11 : 48, 12 : 9; *Tiraṭṭu* : 8 : 3 : *Puṇam* : 32 : 5.

(2) Mathura of the North. *Bhāratam* : ' *Nanmaruppu* ' : 3.

Madurai Aḷakkar ṅāḷalār Mahanār Maḷḷanār (மதுரை அளக்கர் ஞாழலார் மகனார் மள்ளனார்) : This Maḷḷanār originally belonging to Aḷakkar ṅāḷal perhaps was a habitual resident of Madurai. *Aham* : 33, 144, 174. 314, 344, 353; *Kuṇun* : 188, 215; *Naṇ* : 297, 321; *Puṇam* : 388.

Madurai Aṇuvai Vāṇigan Iḷavēṭṭanār (மதுரை அறுவைவானிகன் இளவேட்டனார்) : He was a textile merchant. Poet and author of *Aham* : 56, 124, 230, 254, 272, 302; *Kuṇun* : 185; *Naṇ* : 344; *Puṇam* : 329,

Madurai Āsiriyaṇ Kōḷaṅgoṇṇanār (மதுரை ஆசிரியர் கோடங்கொற்றனார்) : Poet and author of *Kuṇun* : 144.

Madurai Āsiriyaṇ Nallanduvanār (மதுரை ஆசிரியர் நல்லத்துவனார்) : Poet and author of *Aham* : 43; *Paripāḍal* on Paraṅgunṇam; edited *Kalittogai*.

Madurai Ārulaviya Nāṭṭu Ālambēri Śāttanār (மதுரை ஆரூலவிய நாட்டு ஆலம்பேரி சாத்தனார்) : He was Śāttanār of Ālambēri. Poet and author of *Naṇ* : 303, 338.

Madurai Iḷaṅkanṇiikka uśikanār (மதுரை இளங்கண்ணிக்கௌசிகனார்) : He either bore the name Kauśikan or belonged to that Gotram. Poet and author of *Puṇam* : 309.

Madurai Iḷaṅgauśikanār (மதுரை இளங்கௌசிகனார்) : Poet and author of *Aham* : 381.

Madurai Iḷampālāśiriyaṇ Śēndan Kūttanār (மதுரை இளம்பாலாசிரியன் சேந்தன் கூத்தனார்) : Poet and author of *Aham* : 102, 348; *Naṇ* : 73.

Madurai Iḷattuppūdan Dēvanār (மதுரை ஈழத்துப் பூதன் தேவனார்) : This man originally belonged to Iḷam (Ceylon) and later came and settled down at Madurai. Poet and author of *Aham* : 88, 231, 307; *Kuṇun* : 189, 360; *Naṇ* : 366.

Madurai Eḷuttāḷan (மதுரை எழுத்தாளன்) : Poet and author of *Aham* : 84.

Madurai Eluttālan Sēndan Bhūtan (மதுரை எழுத்தாளன் சேந்தன் பூதன்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 207; *Kuṟun* : 90, 226.

Madurai Ōlaikkaḍaikkannampuhundārāyattanār (மதுரை ஓலைக்கடைக்கண்ணம்புகுந்தாராயத்தனார்): Poet and author of *Puṟam* : 350.

Madurai Ōlaikkaḍaiyattar Nalvellaiyār (மதுரை ஓலைக்கடையத்தார் நல்வெள்ளையார்): Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 250, 369.

Maduraikkaḍaiyattār mahan Venṇāganār (மதுரைக் கடையத்தார் மகன் வெண்ணுகனார்): Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 223.

Maduraikkannḍaradattan (மதுரைக்கண்டரத்தன்): Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 317.

Maduraikkannattanār (மதுரைக்கண்ணத்தனார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 360; *Kuṟun* : 107; *Naṟ* : 351.

Maduraikkannakkāyanār (மதுரைக்கணக்காயனார்): Father of Nakkīranār. *Aham* : 27, 338, 342; *Puṟam* : 330 col.

Maduraikkannakkāyanār Mahanār Nakkīranār (மதுரைக் கணக்காயனார் மகனார் நக்கீரனார்): Poet and author of *Tirumurugāṟṟuppaḍai* and *Neḍunal Vaḍai* in the *Pattuppāṭṭu*. He was a Brahmin who took to the profession of conch cutting. His father was Maduraikkannakkāyanār and his son was Kīran Korṟan. His commentary on the Iṟaiyanār Ahapporuḷ was adjudged the best by Uruttiraśarman and has come down to us in a modified form as finalised by Nīlakanṭhanār of Muśiṟi. He was a worshipper of Murugan. The poems in the 11th Tirumurai ascribed to him were fathered upon him by a later and anonymous poet. *Puṟam* : 56, 189 col.

Maduraikkadakkannan (மதுரைக்கடக்கண்ணன்): lit; one of an angry look. Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 88.

Maduraikkandara(da)ttan [மதுரைக்கந்தர(த)த்தன்]: Poet; author of *Kuṟun* : 317.

Maduraikkavunṇiyan Bhūtattanār (மதுரைக்கவுணியன் பூதத்தனார்): He belonged to the Kauṇḍinya Gotra. Poet and author of *Aham* : 74.

Maduraikkallam Pōdanār (மதுரைக்கள்ளம் போதனார்): Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 215. lit. 'Kallampōdu' means 'the blossom with the honey in it'.

Maduraikkallīrkkadaiyattan Venṇāganār (மதுரைக்கள்ளிற் கடையத்தன் வெண்ணுகனார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 170; *Puṟam* : 316.

- Maduraikkāñchippulavar* (மதுரைக் காஞ்சிப்புலவர்): *vide* Māṇḍūḍi Kīlār and Māṇḍūḍi Marudanār. Evidently these poems were written by him after he had written the Maduraikkāñchi on Neḍuñjeliyan. *Aham* : 89; *Kuṟuṇ* : 164, 173, 302.
- Maduraikkāṇḍam* (மதுரைக்காண்டம்): The second major division of *Śilap* dealing with the occurrences in Madurai. *Śilap* : XXIII : *Kaṭṭurai* : 20.
- Maduraikkāmakkaṇi Nappālattānār* (மதுரைக் காமக்கணி நப்பாலத்தனார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 204.
- Maduraikkārulāviyaṇ Kūttanār* (மதுரைக் கருலாவியங் கூத்தனார்): Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 325.
- Maduraikkūmaran* (மதுரைக்குமரன்): Basic name of Kōṇāṭṭu Eriḥchilūr Māḍalan Maduraikkūmaran. *Puṟam* : 54, 61, 167, 180, 197, 394.
- Maduraikkūttanār* (மதுரைக்கூத்தனார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 334.
- Maduraikkūlavāṇigan Śāttan* (மதுரைக் கூலவானிகள் சாத்தன்): *vide* Maduraikkūlavāṇigan Śīttalai Śāttanār. *Śilap Padīham* : 89.
- Maduraikkūlavāṇigan Śīttalai Śāttanār* (மதுரைக் கூலவானிகள் சீத்தலைச் சாத்தனார்): Author of *Maṇimēkalai*. *Aham* : 53, 134, 229, 306, 320; *Kuṟuṇ* : 154; *Naṟ* : 36, 127, 339; *Puṟam* : 59.
- Maduraikkollan pullār* (மதுரைக் கொல்லன் புல்லர்): Some consider 'Pullar' as a corruption of 'Pulavar'. But perhaps it was a basic name. Poet and author of *Kuṟuṇ* : 373.
- Maduraikkollan Veṇṇāganār* (மதுரைக் கொல்லன் வெண்ணுகனார்): Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 285.
- Madurai Śīttalai Śāttan* (மதுரைச் சீத்தலைச் சாத்தன்): *vide* Maduraikkūlavāṇigan Śīttalai Śāttanār.
- Madurai Seṅgaṇṇanār* (மதுரைச் செங்கண்ணனார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 39.
- Maduraittattāṅkanṇanār* (மதுரைத் தத்தங் கண்ணனார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 335.

Maduraittamiḷ Kūttan Nāgan Dēvanār (மதுரைத் தமிழ்க் கூத்தன் நாகன் தேவனுர்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 164.

Maduraittamiḷakkūttanār (மதுரைத் தமிழ்க் கூத்தனுர்): Father of Kaḍuvan Maḷḷanār (cf *Aham* : 70, 256, 354). Poet and author of *Puṇam* : 334.

Maduraittamiḷakkūttanār Koḍuvan Maḷḷanār (மதுரைத் தமிழ்க் கூத்தனுர் கடுவன் மள்ளனுர்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 70, 256, 354.

Madurai Nakkīrar (மதுரை நக்கீரர்): Perhaps he was different from the Kaṇakkāyanār mahanār. Poet and author of *Aham* : 36, 78; *Puṇam* : 395.

Madurai Nakkīranār (மதுரை நக்கீரனுர்): vide *Madurai Nakkīrar*.

Madurai Nalvelliyār (மதுரை நல்வெள்ளியார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 32; *Kuṇun* : 365.

Maduraippaḍai maṅga manniyār (மதுரைப் படை மங்க மன்னியார்): Poet and author of *Puṇam* : 351.

Maduraippaḍai Vāṇigan IḷamDēvanār (மதுரைப் படை வானிகன் இளந்தேவனுர்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 58, 298, 328.

Maduraippaḷḷi marudaṅgiḷār Mahanār Śōkuttanār (மதுரைப்பள்ளி மருதங் கிழார் மகனுர் சோகூத்தனுர்): Poet and author of *Nar* : 352.

Maduraippālāśiriyar Nappūlanār (மதுரைப்பாலாசிரியர் நப்பாலனுர்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 172.

Maduraippālāśiriyar Naṇṇāmanār (மதுரைப்பாலாசிரியர் நந்ருமனுர்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 92.

Maduraippālāśiriyar Śēndan Kōṇṇanār (மதுரைப்பாலாசிரியன் சேந்தன் கொற்றனுர்): Poet and author of *Nar* : 322.

MaduraippullaṅKaṇṇanār (மதுரைப்புல்லங்கண்ணனுர்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 161.

Madurai Bhūtanirai Nāganār (மதுரைப்பூதனிரை நாகனுர்): Poet and author of *Puṇam* : 276.

Maduraippūvaṇḍa Nāgan Vēṭṭanār (மதுரைப்பூவண்ட நாகன் வேட்டனுர்): Poet and author of *Nar* : 317.

- Maduraipperuṅgollan* (மதுரைப்பெருங்கொல்லன்): Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 141.
- Maduraipperumarudanār* (மதுரைப்பெருமருதனார்): Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 241.
- Maduraipperumarudiḷanāganār* (மதுரைப்பெருமருதிளநாகனார்): Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 251.
- Maduraipperuvaḷi* (மதுரைப்பெருவழி): The trunk road leading to Madurai. *Śilap* : XI : 147.
- Maduraippērālavāyar* (மதுரைப்பேராவையர்): Perhaps he bore the name of Ālavāy Avirśaḍaikkaḍavuḷ of Madurai. Poet and author of *Aham* : 87, 296; *Naṟ* : 361; *Puṟam* : 247, 262.
- Maduraippon Śey Kollan Veṇṇāganār* (மதுரைப்பொன் சேய் கொல்லன் வெண்ணுகனார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 363.
- Maduraippōttanār* (மதுரைப்போத்தனார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 75.
- Madurai Marudaṅgiḷār mahan Iḷampōttanār* (மதுரை மருதங்கிழார் மகன் இளம்போத்தனார்): It seems *Peruṅkaḍḍanār* and *Śkuttanār* were brothers of this poet. Poet and author of *Kurun* : 332.
- Madurai Marudaṅgiḷār Muhanār Śōkuttanār* (மதுரை மருதங்கிழார் மகனார் சோகுத்தனார்): Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 329.
- Madurai Marudangiḷār Mahanār Perum Kaṇṇanār* (மதுரை மருதங்கிழார் மகனார் பெருங்கண்ணனார்): It seems *Iḷampōttanār* and *Śkuttanār* were his brothers. Poet and author of *Aham* : 247, 364; *Naṟ* : 388.
- Madurai Marudan Iḷanāganār* (மதுரை மருதனின் நாகனார்): *Iḷanāganār* son of *Marudan* of Madurai. Poet and author of *Aham* : 34, 59, 90, 104, 121, 131, 184, 193, 206, 220, 245, 255, 269, 283, 297, 312, 343, 358, 365, 368, 380, 387; *Kuṟun* : 77, 160, 279, 367; *Naṟ* : 194, 216, 283, 290, 302, 326, 341, 362, 392; *Puṟam* : 55, 349. U. V. S. thinks he was different from *Marudan Iḷanāganār* who composed the *Marudakkali*; perhaps he was the one who commented on *Iṟaiyanār Ahapporuḷ*.
- Madurai* *Maḷḷanār* (மதுரை மள்ளனார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 244. His full name is not known.

Madurai mannavan (மதுரை மன்னவன்): Pāṇḍyan, the king of Madurai. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 97.

Madurai madeivam (மதுரை மாடுதெய்வம்): Madurāpati; the tutelary god of the city of Madurai. *Śilap Padiham* : 43, XXIII : 177.

Maduraiyār Kōmān (மதுரையார் கோமான்): The Pāṇḍyan, king of the people of Madurai. *Śilap* : XXIX : *Vāḷttu* : 4.

Madurai Vēḷāśān (மதுரை வேளாசான்): Poet and author of *Puṇam* : 305.

Madurai Vēḷātattar (மதுரை வேளாதத்தர்): (Does it mean he was a person whose name was Tattar and who did not perform vedic sacrifices like any 'Vēḷāppārppān'? If so, should it not be Vēḷāttattar - வேளாதத்தர்?) *Kuṟun* : 315.

Mandāram (மந்தாரம்): Indian coral tree; the shoe flower; called *Śembarattai*. *Śilap* : XXV : 138.

Mandi (மந்தி): Female of the monkey. *Aham* : 82 : 8, 92 : 8, 206 : 6, 241 : 15, 288 : 12, 378 : 21, 382 : 9, 396 : 1; *Aiṅḡuṟu* : 271 : 1, 272 : 1, 273 : 2, 274 : 1, 276 : 1, 277 : 2, 280 : 1; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 4 : 2; *Kainnilai* : *Kuṟiñji* : 3 : 2, 6 : 2; *Mullai* : 12 : 2; *Kali* : 13 : 5, 40 : 16; *Kuṟun* : 29 : 6, 69 : 2, 278 : 7, 335 : 4; *Maṇi* : IV : 6; *Murugu* : 42; *Nālaḍi* : 237 : 1; *Naṟ* : 22 : 2, 57 : 3, 95 : 4, 151 : 8, 168 : 5, 194 : 7, 223 : 2, 251 : 3, 326 : 4, 334 : 1, 353 : 6, 355 : 5, 373 : 2, 379 : 1; *Neḍunal* : 9; *Pari* : 15 : 38; *Perumbāṇ* : 395, 497; *Porunar* : 224; *Puṇam* : 158 : 24, 200 : 3, 247 : 4; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 56; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 10 : 1; *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50) 2 : 2; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 558 : 3, 622 : 1.

Mandirakkaṇakkar (மந்திரக்கணக்கர்): The scribes who take down the king's orders; and write diplomatic despatches; those who maintain minutes of private ministerial discussions on state affairs. (Mandiram : discussion). *Śilap* : XXII : 9.

Mandiraśuṟṟam (மந்திரச்சுற்றம்): Ministerial group. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 184; *Śilap* : XVI : 137.

Mandiram (மந்திரம்): (1) Secret; private and confidential confabulation. *Āchāra* : 78 : 1.

(2) Mantrā; sacred and esoteric chantings. *Innā* : 2 : 4; *Maṇi* : X canto hdg. & sub hdg., X : 82, 83, 91, XII : 21, XXIII : 52, XXVI : 6, 71; *Murugu* : 95; *Nānmaṇi* : 12 : 2; *Paṇṇiru* : 20 : 33, IX : Ten *Paṇṇiham* : 10; *Silap* : XI : 129, 194, 196, 197, XVI : 143, 166, 172; *Śirupāñch* : 85 : 1, 95 : 1; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 145 : 3; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 477 : 5, 490 : 2.

Mandiram Koḷutta Kādai (மந்திரம் கொடுத்த காதை): *Maṇi* canto X : chap. hdg.

Mantiri (மந்திரி): (1) Minister; here Śanamittiran (Janamitrān). *Maṇi* : XXV : 97.

(2) Ministers. *Kuṇṇal* : 639 : 1.

Manu (மனு): A king who set an example for just rule. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 149 : 1

Mayakkam Kūṇal (மயக்கங்கூறல்): A fault in composition; i.e., writing in a confused way. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 663 : 4.

Mayakkam (மயக்கம்): Ignorance; confusion. One of the three *Kuṇṇams*. *Kuṇṇal* : 360 : 1; *Maṇi* : XXX : 253.

Mayan (மயன்): The celestial carpenter. He made the *Kandirpāvai* and constructed the *Chakravālakkōṭṭam*. He presented the kings of Magadha and Avanti debating halls and decorated arches. *Maṇi* : III : 79, VI : 201, XXI : 132; *Silap* : II : 12, V : 108.

Mayiḍan (மயிடன்): Mahishāsura; a demon with a buffalo-face, destroyed by Durgā. *Silap* : XII : 104, XXII : *Veṇba* : 1.

Mayir (மயிர்): The hair (of rats) was spun and woven into a kind of delicate fabric. *Silap* : 5 : 16.

Mayil (மயில்): Peacock (or hen). At the sight of the clouds, it unfolds its beautiful and large plumes and struts about i.e., dances, mostly in the evenings. It sits on the *Piḍavam*, *Veṇkaḍambu*, *Marudu*, and the *Kāñchi* trees usually. Its feet and claws resemble the bunch of *Nochchi* flowers. Its cry resembles the blowing of the horn. It is an inveterate enemy of the serpent. The peacock was presented to Murugan by

Indra, His father-in-law; Murugan keeps it on His flag. *Aham* : 63 : 15, 69 : 14, 82 : 9, 118 : 7, 145 : 14, 152 : 14, 158 : 5, 281 : 4, 334 : 13, 344 : 6, 352 : 4, 357 : 2, 368 : 7, 369 : 4, 378 : 5, 385 : 1; *Aiṅḡuru* : 8 : 4, 250 : 2, 258 : 2, 291 : 1, 292 : 2; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 19 : 2; *Ēlādi* : 31 : 1, 33 : 3; *Immā* : 20 : 1; *Kain-nilai* : *Mullai* : 12 : 2; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 29 : 2; *Kali* : 27 : 13, 30 : 6, 33 : 18, 36 : 2, 55 : 13, 57 : 2, 103 : 59, 108 : 38, 128 : 16, 137 : 6; *Kār* : 12 : 1, 16 : 1; *Kuṟaḷ* : 1081 : 1; *Kuṟun* : 2 : 3, 138 : 3, 183 : 6, 184 : 5, 225 : 6, 244 : 5, 249 : 1, 264 : 3; *Maṇi* : III : 154, IV : 6, 11, 86, XIX : 59, 62; *Murugu* : 205; *Naṟ* : 13 : 8, 115 : 5, 222 : 4, 248 : 8, 262 : 2, 265 : 8, 301 : 4, 305 : 2; *Neḍunal* : 99; *Padiṟṟu* : 27 : 8; *Paḷa* : 57 : 3, 128 : 3, 216 : 3, 325 : 4, 337 : 3, 353 : 4, 361 : 1; *Pari* : 6 : 4, 8 : 67, 100, 9 : 41, 56, 64, 11 : 41, 18 : 26, 19 : 21; *Paṭṭinap* : 149; *Porunar* : 47, 190; *Puṟam* : 56 : 7, 116 : 10, 120 : 6, 145 : 1, 146 : 8, 252 : 4, 264 : 3, 318 : 2, 373 : 10, 395 : 13; *Śilap* : VII : 26 : 1, VIII : 87, XI : 199, XVII : *Onṟanpahudi* : 5, XXIV : 80, 97; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 16, 165, 264; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 3 : 3, 5 : 3, 107 : 1, 111 : 3; *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50) : 49 : 1; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 598 : 1, 603 : 2, 611 : 1.

Mayilai (மயிலை) : The flowering creeper called 'Iruvāchi'; the Tuscan Jasmine. (Did Mayilai - Mylapore - derive its name thence?) One of the floral arrows of Kāman (cupid). *Maṇi* : XXIV : 38; *Puṟam* : 342 : 2; *Śilap* : V : 191, XIII : 158.

Mayiṟkoḍi (மயிற் கொடி) : Literally 'peacock-like one with a creeper like slimness' referring here to Valli, the consort of Murugan (Mayil+Koḍi); the word Valli itself means the creepers of the Valli roots. *Pari* : 19 : 7.

Mayiṟ Pīli (மயிற் பிளி) : The plumage of the peacock (Mayil+Pīli). *Aham* : 385 : 14.

Mayiṟpeḷai (மயிற் பெடை) : The pea-hen. (Mayil+Peḷai). *Kali* : 56 : 15.

Marakkāl (மரக்கால்) : Stilts; these were used by dancers while doing a particular dance. The classic one of this type was based on the mythical dance of Durgha who destroyed the demons. *Śilap* : XII : 118, 119.

Marakkāl Āḍal (மரக்கால் ஆடல்) : A variety of dance, played on stilts. The prototype of this is attributed to 'Durgha who destroyed the demons'. *Śilap* : VI : 59.

Maragadam (மரகதம்): Emerald; it was set along with diamonds in gold rings. *Śilap* : V : 147, VI : 97, VII : 1 : 10.

Maragadamani (மரகதமணி): Emerald. *Śilap* : V : 147.

Marandai (மரந்தை): (1) A town on the west coast; evidently belonged to the Chēras. *Kuṟun* : 166 : 3; *Padiṟṟu* : 90 : 28.

(2) Mentioned as belonging to 'Kuṭṭuvan'. *Aham* : 376 : 18; *Kuṟun* : 34 : 6.

(3) It can also be read as Māndai in *Aham* : 127 : 6.

Maranār Uḍukkai (மரனார் உடுக்கை): Garment made of the fibre of trees (Maram + Nār + Uḍukkai); also called Mara Uri. The Kuṟavar wore this kind of garment. *Nar* : 64 : 4.

Marappāvai (மரப்பாவை): Wooden dolls; especially those used in puppetry. These were manipulated by attached strings. *Kuṟaḷ* : 1058 : 2.

Marappuṇai (மரப்புணை): Boats; 'Puṇai' is literally a support like a buoy; they were made either by hollowing out the huge trunk of a tree or by piecing planks together. *Śilap* : XIII : 179.

Marabial (மரபியல்): Heading of ch. IX *Tolkāppiam*; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 556 : 1; dealing with certain literary conventions, and social practices.

Maram (மரம்): (1) Literally a tree. *Kuṟaḷ* : 997 : 1; *Nālaḍi* : 17 : 1, 30 : 3, 167 : 3, 202 : 2; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 640 : 2.

(2) A boat or a catamaran. *Paḷa* : 60 : 4.

(3) Mentions ferryman's fare. *Perumbāṇ* : 433.

(4) A ship. *Nālaḍi* : 15; *Nar* : 30 : 8; *Padiṟṟu* : 76 : 4; *Paḷa* : 1.

(5) Stands for a wooden doll used in puppetry. *Kuṟaḷ* : 576 : 1.

(6) A cart parts of which were made of wood. *Aham* : 343 : 4.

Marambaḍu Tiṅgani (மரம்படு திங்கனி): 'The sweet fruit of the Jack tree'. Name of the 10th stanza of VI Ten of *Padiṟṟu*.

Maramakkaḷ (மரமக்கள்): Wooden images of men. *Kuṟaḷ* : 600 : 2.

Maral (மரல்): Bowstring hemp ; also Marul; the deer usually feed on this; also called Perunkurambai. *Aham* : 49 : 12, 133 : 17, 155 : 16, 199 : 7, 327 : 10; *Aintiṇai* (50) 27 : 3; *Aintiṇai* (70) 33 : 1; *Kali* : 6 : 1, 13 : 5; *Kuṟun* : 100 : 2, 232 : 3; *Naṟ* : 92 : 3, 278 : 2; *Porunar* : 45; *Puṟam* : 370 : 10.

Maravam (மரவம்): A kind of Indian oak (Veṅkaḍambu) tree ; or the Kumkumam tree; Marā. *Maṇi* : III : 160; *Śilap* : XII : 84.

Mara Uri (மரவுரி): Garment of fibre got from vegetable tissue. *Maṇi* : XVII : 28.

Maran (மரன்): A tree; organism endowed with 'the sole sense of touch and incapable of sight, hearing, taste or smell'. *Tol. Porul* : 583 : 1.

Marā (மரா): A kind of Indian oak ; perhaps the same as Marām ; vide maravam. *Malaipaḍu* : 428.

Marāṭṭar (மராட்டர்): The Mahrattas. *Maṇi* : XIX : 107.

Mara(a)m [மரா(அ)ம்]: The Veṅkaḍambu tree; or also Śeṅkaḍambu perhaps Marā. A deity resided beneath this tree, *Aham* : 3 : 11, 21 : 12, 81 : 8, 83 : 1, 5, 99 : 8, 121 : 8, 127 : 13, 141 : 21, 158 : 13, 172 : 7, 199 : 3, 211 : 2, 261 : 4, 265 : 20, 317 : 15; *Aiṅguṟu* : 331 : 2, 348 : 2, 381 : 2, 383 : 2, 400 : 1; *Aintiṇai* (70) 12 : 2; *Kali* : 26 : 1, 36 : 1, 101 : 13; *Kār* : 19 : 2; *Kuṟiñjip* : 85; *Kuṟun* : 92 : 3, 211 : 4; *Maṇi* : XIX : 76; *Murugu* : 10, 202; *Naṟ* : 20 : 3, 148 : 5; *Pari* : 15 : 20; *Porunar* : 50; *Śilap* : XI : 75; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 12; *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50) : 13 : 2, 16 : 1.

Marisāti (மரிசாதி): Respect for custom deemed a social virtue. *Paḷa* : 388 : 3.

Mariyal (மரியல்): Pepper. *Perumbāṇ* : 78.

Marugan (மருகன்): descendant. *Maduraik* : 23; *Padiṟṟu* : 63 : 16.

Maruṅṅūr (மருங்கூர்): The town to which Maruṅṅūr Kiḷār Perum Kaṇṇanār belonged. *Aham* : 80.

Maruṅṅūr Kiḷār Peruṅgaṇṇanār (மருங்கூர் கிழார் பெருங்கண்ணனார்): Evidently a Vēlāḷa as 'Kiḷār' indicates ; author of *Aham* : 80.

Maruṅgūrppattinattu Śēndan Kumaranār (மருங்கூர்ப்பட்டினத்துச்
சேந்தன் குமரனார்): Poet and author of *Nar* : 289.

Maruṅgūrppattinam (மருங்கூர்ப்பட்டினம்): (1) A town to which
Śēndan Kumaranār belonged; perhaps it was
part of Puhār. *Nar* : 258 : 10, 289.

(2) This town was situated beyond Taḷumban's Ūṇūr,
the place was noted for its Āraṇam (bazaar). There
was a treasure there; it was perhaps a coastal town;
hence Pattinam. *Aham* : 227 : 20.

Maruṅgūrppāhai (மருங்கூர்ப்பாகை): A suburb of Maruṅgūr,
to which Maruṅgūrppāhai Śāttan Bhūtanār belonged. *Aham* :
327.

Maruṅgūrppāhai Śāttan Bhūtanār (மருங்கூர்ப்பாகைச்சாத்தன்
புத்தனார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 327.

Maruṅgai (மருங்கை): Maruṅgūr; town in the kingdom of
Perumpūt Pāṇḍyan. *Nar* : 358 : 10.

Maruṭkai (மருட்கை): A sense of wonder or bewilderment.
Tol. Poruḷ : 251 : 1, 255 : 2.

Maruṭpā (மருட்பா): A form of versification. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 397 : 1.

Maruttu (மருத்து): Wind; it can stand for the God of wind
called 'Vāyu' in Sanskrit; or is it corruption of Mr̥tyu (Yama)
the God of Death? *Parī* : 4 : 32. No.

Maruttuvar (மருத்துவர்): medicine men. *Kali* : 137 : 25; *Paḷa* :
56 : 4, 88 : 4.

Maruttuvan (மருத்துவன்): Medical man. *Aham* : 133, 257; *Parī* :
6, 8, 9, 10, 15, 19; *Puṇam* : 60, 170,

Maruttuvan Nallachchudanār (மருத்துவன் நல்லச்சுத்தனார்): He
wrote the music for poems 6, 8, 9, 10, 15 and 19 of *Paripāḍal*.
Perhaps he was a medical man like Maruttuvan Dāmōdaranār.

Marudakkali (மருதக்கலி): Third part of *Kalittogai*; composed
by Marudan Iḷanāganār. It consists of 35 stanzas and specia-
lises in Marudam.

Marudaṅgiḷār (மருதங்கிழார்): (1) Basic name of father of
Peruṅganṇanār. *Aham* : 247, 364; *Nar* : 388.

(2) of the father of Iḷam Pōttanār. *Kuṇun* : 332.

(3) of the father of Sōhuttanār. *Naṟ* : 329.

Marudattupperundurai (மருதத்துப்பெருத்துறை): The Turai or ford in Madurai on the Vaigai. *Aiṅḡuru* : 31 : 3, 33 : 2, 75 : 3.

Marudattuṟai (மருதத்துறை): In Madurai; *vide* Marudattupperundurai. *Puṟam* : 243 : 6.

(Tiru) *Marudandurai* [(திரு) மருதத்துறை]: In Madurai; *vide* Marudattupperundurai. *Pari* : 11 : 30.

Marudam (மருதம்): (1) A kind of tree; *vide* Marudu its flower. *Aham* : 37 : 16, 366 : 1; *Aiṅḡuru* : 7 : 4, 74 : 3; *Kuṟiṇṇi* : 73; *Murugu* : 28, 34; *Porunar* : 220; *Puṟam* : 344 : 3; *Śilap* : XIII : 152, XXII : 69.

(2) *Tiṇai*; specialised in by Marudampāḍiya Iḷaṅkaḍuṅḡ. Ahattinai corresponding to Uḷiṇṇai of *Puṟam*. *Aham* : 96; *Naṟ* : 50; *Śirupāṇ* : 186; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 5 : 5, 8 : 1, 64 : 1.

(3) *Paṇ*; a tune; one of the four major melodies (*Pālai*, *Marudam*, *Kuṟiṇṇi*, *Neydal*) cultivating land. *Malai-paḍu* : 470; *Maṇi* : V : 135; *Naṟ* : 350 : 3; *Pari Tirattu* : 2 : 73; *Puṟam* : 149 : 2; *Śilap* : VI : 149; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 5 : 5, 8 : 1, 64.

Marudam pāḍiya Iḷaṅkaḍuṅḡ (மருதம் பாடிய இளங்கடுங்கோ): Poet and author of *Aham* : 96, 176; *Naṟ* : 50.

(Tiru) *Maruda Munruṟai* [(திரு) மருத முன்றுறை]: The bathing ghat of Marudam trees on the Vaigai at Madurai. In view of the abounding Marudam trees, the place must have been called Marudai originally but later easily corrupted into Madurai. *Pari* : 7 : 83.

Marudan (மருதன்): (1) Father of (Marudan) Iḷa Nāganār. *Aham* : 312, 343, 358, 365, 368, 380, 387.

(2) The father of the author of Marudakkali; but in this case perhaps Iḷanāganār was called Iḷanāganār because of his proficiency in composing Marudattiṇai poems. *Kali* : *Marudam*.

(3) Father of Madurai Iḷanāganār. *Kuṟun* : 77, 160, 279, 367; *Naṟ* : 290, 345 : 2.

(4) Father of Iḷanāganār. *Naṟ* : 39; *Puṟam* : 52, 55, 138, 139, 349.

(5) of Maṅguḍi: author of *Maduraikkāñchi*. *Puṟam* : 72 : 14.

Marudan Iḷanāganār (மருதன் இளநாகனார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 77; *Naṟ* : 21, 39, 103; *Puṟam* : 52, 138, 139.

Marudanār (மருதனார்): (1) Basic name of Maṅguḍi Marudanār, author of *Maduraikkāñchi*.

(2) of Kuṟuṅguḍi Marudanār. *Aham* : 160; *Kuṟun* : 344.

Marudi (மருதி): (1) A Brahmin woman; Kakanda's son tried to molest her. *Maṇi* : XXII : 41, 147.

(2) A woman who saved Āṭṭan Atti from the sea and restored him to Ādi Mandi but lost her life in the endeavour. It is not certain if 'Marudi' mentioned here was a woman, though N. M. V. thinks that it is so. *Aham* : 222 : 12.

Marudu (மருது): A tree; it grew plentifully on the banks of the Vaigai near Madurai, so that the latter place came to be called Marudamturai. From this we get Marudam, 'the land where Marudu grows'; Marudan, 'person living in that tract' or 'one who is expert in singing on the Marudam land'; or a 'native of Marudai' which was corrupted into Madurai; 'Marudūr' 'Iḍai Marudūr' etc. *Aham* : 36 : 9, 10, 97 : 19, 226 : 9, 286 : 6, 376 : 3; *Aiṅguṟu* : 7 : 4, 5, 31 : 3, 33 : 2, 74 : 3; *Kali* : 25 : 13; *Kuṟun* : 50 : 2, 258 : 3; *Naṟ* : 330 : 5; *Padiṟṟu* : 13 : 7, 23 : 18, 27 : 6, 24; *Pari* : 7 : 83, 11 : 30, 22 : 45; *Tiraṭṭu* : 2 : 72; *Perumbāṇ* : 232; *Porunar* : 189; *Puṟam* : 52 : 10, 243 : 6, 344 : 3, 351 : 10; *Śilap* : XII : 163, XIV : 72; *Tinai-moḷi* (50) 32 : 1, 39 : 1.

Marundu (மருந்து): Medicine, remedy, nector, food. *Aham* : 271 : 17; *Kali* : 129 : 24, 145 : 50; *Kuṟaḷ* : 82 : 2, 217 : 1, 95 ch. hdg., 942 : 1, 950 : 1, 2, 968 : 1, 1091 : 2, 1102 : 1, 2, 1241 : 2, 1275 : 2; *Maṇi* : XII : 114, XXVIII : 160, 195, 217, 228; *Nānmaṇi* : 77 : 1; *Naṟ* : 136 : 3, 226 : 1, 247 : 9, 384 : 11; *Paḷa* : 167 : 1, 355 : 2; *Puṟam* : 180 : 5; *Śilap* : II : 46, 75, XVI : 166, 170, 176; *Śiṟupañch* : 53 : 4.

Marundurai Iruvar (மருந்துரை இருவர்): The twin divine doctors; Aśvini Dēvas. *Pari* : 8 : 5.

Maruppu (மருப்பு): (1) Elephants' tusk : (here the metallic thimble attached to the end of the tusk as an ornament). *Aham* : 267 : 7; *Padiṟṟu* : 15 : 22.

(2) The stem of the Yāḷ. *Porunar* : 13; *Puṟam* : 281 : 2.

Maruvūr (மருவூர்): Maruvūrppākkam in Puhār. *Silap* : V : 76.

Maruvūrppākkam (மருவூர்ப்பாக்கம்): The eastern suburb in the city of Puhār. *Silap* : V : 39.

Maruḷ (மருள்): A moron, one of the eight varieties of deformed creatures. *Maṇi* : XII : 98.

Marai (மரை): (1) deer; marai ā; The female of it was 'nāhu' and its male 'oruttal'; the young one was 'Kaṇṟu'. *Aham* : 3 : 7, 69 : 8, 107 : 18, 224 : 11, 373 : 2, 399 : 15; *Kali* : 6; *Kuṟun* : 235 : 4, 317, *Naṟ* : 43 : 3; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 1 : 4; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 571 : 1, 576 : 1, 590 : 1, 594 : 1, 596 : 1, 607 : 1, 615 : 1.

(2) Lotus. *Nālaḍi* : 359 : 4; *Puṟam* : 27 : 6.

Marai ā (மரை ஆ): The deer; also Marai ān; This was perhaps a kind of cow, The Maral was its favourite fodder. *Kaimilai* : *Kuṟiñji* : 6 : 1; *Kali* : 6 : 1; *Kuṟun* : 115 : 5, 317 : 1, 321 : 5; *Padiṟṟu* : 23 : 14; *Paḷa* : 48 : 3, 228 : 2; *Puṟam* : 297 : 4.

Marai ān (மரை ஆன்): The deer; or a kind of cow. *Aintiṇai* (70) 10 : 2; *Puṟam* : 168 : 8.

Marai ēru (மரை ஏறு): The male of the deer. *Aham* : 287 : 4.

Mal (மல்): Wrestling. *Aham* : 386 : 4.

Mallar (மல்லர்): Wrestler; Kamsa, the evil uncle of Kaṇṇan sent a few wrestlers to kill his infant nephew who however destroyed his would-be killers. *Aintiṇai* (50) : 1 : 1; *Kali* : 52 : 5, 134 : 1.

Mallaṟpērūr (மல்லைப் பேரூர்): The Pērūr of Mallan. Nach. however says that 'Mallal' here means 'fertile'. *Perumbāṇ* : 254.

Mallan (மல்லை): (1) Āmūr Mallan who was killed in wrestling by Pōravaikkōpperunaṟkilli. *Puṟam* : 80 col., 80 : 2, 9.

(2) Basic name of Kaḍuvan Mallan. *Kuṟun* : 82.

(3) (l̥a) Mallan - Basic name of Kaḍuvan l̥amallan. *Naṟ* : 150.

Malli (மல்லை): A town named perhaps from the botanical species 'Malli'; its chieftain was Kāri Ādi. *Puṟam* : 177 col.

Mallikāmālai (மல்லிகாமலை): The Jasmine garland. *Pari* : 11 : 105.

Malli Kiḷān Kāri Ādi (மல்லி கிழான் காரி ஆதி): Kāri Ādi the ruler of Malli; he ruled the Kuḍanāḍu. *Puṟam* : 177 col.

Mallihai (மல்லிகை): The Jasmine flower creeper. *Pari* : 12 : 77; *Śilap* : IV : 27, V : 191, VIII : 46, XIII : 120, XIV : 78.

Mallināḍal (மல்லினாடல்): The dance which Kaṇṇan danced when he strangled Bāṇa Asura. *Śilap* : VI : 49.

Malaṅgu (மலைஞ்ஞு): Kind of eel, small but agile. *Nālaḍi* : 375 : 3; *Puṟam* : 61 : 3; *Śilap* : X : 80.

Malaḍi (மலை): Barren woman. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 161.

Malayam (மலையம்): The Podiyil hill. Agastya is supposed to reside there. The hill is noted for Sandal trees that grow there; it is the southern hill for excellence; so the breeze that blows from the South is 'Malayamārudam'. *Maṇi* : I : 3; *Śilap* : IV : 62, V : 203, X : 29, XIII : 25, XIV : 81, XXIII : 66, XXVI : 100.

Malar (மலை): (1) The lotus flower i.e., the heart of the devotee. *Kuṟaḷ* : 3 : 1.

(2) Lotus. *Pari* : 8 : 3.

(3) Pahanṟai flower. *Puṟam* : 390 : 15.

(4) Flower in general. *Kuṟaḷ* : 595 : 1, 650 : 1, 1119 : 1, 1142 : 1, 1227 : 2; *Nālaḍi* : 209.

Malarambinōn (மலர்அம்பிளேன்): He of the floral arrows ;
Kāman. *Pari* : 22 : 26.

Malarkkaṇai (மலர்க்கணை): The floral arrows of Kāman. *Śilap* :
XXVIII : 19.

Malarppali (மலர்ப்பலி): The offerr of flowers in worshipping
God. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 5.

Malarmiśai Ēhinān (மலர்மிசை ஏகினன்): The same as 'Pūmēl
Naḍandān' or the God who loves to stay on the Lotus that is
the devotee's heart. *Kuraḷ* : 3 : 1 ; *Śilap* : X : 204.

Malarmiśai Mudalvan (மலர்மிசை முதல்வன்): Brahma, who stays
on the Lotus. *Pari* : 8 : 3.

Malarvanam (மலர்வனம்): The garden or the Park which Maṇi-
mēkalai visited. *Maṇi canto* III hdg. & sub hdg.

Malai (மலை): (1) mountain ; here Attigiri. *Kali* : 142 : 41.

(2) mountain. (Aḷukkal) malai : (fold) mts. *Kuraḷ* :
124 : 1 ; *Nālaḍi* : 203 : 1, 237 : 3.

(3) Here Imayam ; Śiva used this as his bow on the
occasion of the destruction of the Tripuras. *Pari* :
5 : 24.

(4) Here Krauncham, Kurugu ; the Purāṇic mountain
shattered by Murugan's Vēl (spear) *Śilap* : XXIII :
188.

Malaiyaraśan (மலை அரசன்): Parvatarājan. *Śilap* : XXV : 128.

Malaiyaraiyan (மலை அரையன்): Imavān. *Śilap* : XXIX :
Vāḷttu : 5.

Malaipaḍukaḍām (மலைபடுகடாம்): One of the Idylls consisting
the Pattuppāṭṭu ; it is an Āśriyappā of 583 lines. It was com-
posed by Iraṇiya Muṭṭattupperuṅguṇṇūrpperuṅgauśikanār in
praise of Śeṅgaṇmāttuvēl Nannan Śēy Nannan ; also called
Kūttarārṇuppaḍai (Kūttar : dancers). So called because of the
expression ('Malaipaḍukaḍām' which occurs in lines 347-48 of
the poem. *Malaipaḍu* : col.

Malaimahal (மலைமகள்): Pārvati. *Śilap* : XXIV : 83.

Malaimahal mahān (மலைமகள் மகன்): Son of Pārvati; Murugan. *Śilap* : XXIV : 83.

Malaiyamān (மலையமான்): (1) Title of Tirumuḍikkāri. *Puṇam* : 121, 122, 123, 124, 126.

(2) Dynastic title of Chōḷia Enādi Tirukkaṇṇan. *Puṇam* : 174.

Malaiyamān Chōḷia Ēnādi Tirukkaṇṇan (மலையமான் சோழிய ஏனாதி திருக்கண்ணன்): King of Malaiyamānāṭṭukkōvalūr; ruler of Muḷḷūr hills; he was often a subsidiary ally of the Chōḷas. *Puṇam* : 174.

Malaiyamān Tirumuḍikkāri (மலையமான் திருமுடிக்காரி): A chieftain of Malaiyamānāḍu on the banks of the S. Pennār; his capital was Kōvalūr; he owned the Muḷḷūr hill; he was one of the last seven patrons; his horse also was called Kāri. *Puṇam* : 46, 121, 122, 123, 124, 126.

Malaiyamān Makkaḷ (மலையமான் மக்கள்): The children of Malaiyamān were attempted to be thrown to the elephant by Kuḷamurṇattuttuñjiya Killivaḷavan but were saved by Kōvūrkiḷār. *Puṇam* : 46.

Malaiyan (மலையன்): (1) Chēramān. *Śilap* : XXIX : 153 *valari* : 8.

(2) Malaiyamān Tirumuḍikkāri; he defeated the Āiyar at Muḷḷūr. *Kuṇun* : 312 : 2; *Nar* : 100 : 9; *Puṇam* : 122 : 4, 123 : 3, 124 : 5, 125 col., 125 : 14, 158 : 7.

Malaiyanār (மலையனார்): Poet and author of *Nar* : 93.

Malaivil (மலைவில்): The Mōru which was used as a bow by Śiva. *Puṇam* : 55 : 1.

Maḷapulaḍāñji (மலைபுலவஞ்சி): The *Puṇam* situation of setting fire to enemy land. *Puṇam* : 7, 16, 31.

Maḷavar (மலைவர்): Warriors; Robbers; cattle lifters. *Aham* : 1 : 2, 35 : 4, 61 : 12, 91 : 11, 101 : 5, 119 : 9, 121 : 11, 129 : 12, 131 : 6, 187 : 7, 249 : 12, 269 : 4, 309 : 2, 337 : 11; *Maduraik* : 395, 687; *Nar* : 52 : 9, 387 : 4; *Paḍiṇṇu* : 21 : 24, 54 : 15, VI Ten : *Paḍiham* : 7; *Puṇam* : 88 : 3, 90 : 11; *Śilap* : VII : 4 : 4.

Maḷu (மடூ): Mace; or axe. *Aham* : 220 : 5; *Invocation* : 5; *Kali* : 85 : 8, 86 : 3; *Puṇam* : 206 : 12.

Maḷuvāl Neḍiyōn (மடூவாள் நெடியோன்): He that wields the mace; i.e., Paraśurāman. *Aham* : 220 : 5; *Bhāratam* : 'Īṇṛa' : 3; *Maṇi* : XXII : 25.

Maḷuvān (மடூவான்): Hero who wields axe or a mace as a weapon of war. *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : 'Maluvin' : 1.

Maḷḷar (மள்ளர்): Warriors; wrestlers; a youth. *Aham* : 21 : 13, 144 : 14, 185 : 7, 189 : 5 316 : 7; *Aiṅḡuru* : 94 : 1, 371 : 1, 400 : 1, 432 : 3; *Kali* : 106 : 10; *Kuṇun* : 364 : 8; *Mūruḡu* : 262; *Naṇ* : 260 : 3; *Paḍiṇṇu* : 13 : 21, 38 : 10, 63 : 13, 66 : 14, 81 : 34, 90 : 44. A name for Tirumāl. *Pari* : 3 : 41. Here the Tonḍaimān; Was it a title of all the rulers of that area and did some of the rulers merely inherit the practice? *Perumbāṇ* : 455. (Pōravaikkōpperunaṅkīlī). *Puṇam* : 10 : 9, 77 : 9, 78 : 7, 79 : 5, 81 : 5, 84 : 5, 89 : 6, 219 : 2, 251 : 3, 254 : 3, 399 : 20; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : 'Irunila' : 3.

Maḷḷanār (மள்ளனார்): (1) Poet and author of *Kuṇun* : 72; *Naṇ* : 204.

(2) Basic name of Madurai Aḷakkar Nāḷa(lā)r Mahanār Maḷḷanār. *Aham* : 174, 244, 344, 353; *Kuṇun* : 188, 215; *Naṇ* : 297; *Puṇam* : 388.

(3) Basic name of Maduraittamiḷkkūttanar Kaḍuvan Maḷḷanār. *Aham* : 256, 354.

Maṇkali Nūl (மண்கலி நூல்): The Ājīvaka religious text - On padu Kadir - written by Maṇkali Dēva. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 168.

Maṇakkaḷavaḷi (மணக்களவழி): Praising the conquering king as if he were a tiller of land. *Puṇam* : 368, 369, 370, 371, 373.

Maṇakkaḷa Vēḷvi (மணக்கள வேள்வி): The Puṇam Tuṇai called Kaḷavēḷvi; sacrifice offered to the Goddess of victory on the field of battle. *Puṇam* : 372.

Maṇakkuḍi (மணக்குடி): The martial tribe. *Silap* : XII : 6, 14.

Maṇam Vīṅḡupaḷpuhāḷ (மறம் வீங்குபல்புகழ்): Fame made prominent by the king's valour. Name of the 2nd stanza. II Ten *Paḍiṇṇu*.

Maṇali (மறலி): Kūṇṇam; the God of death. *Puṇam* : 13 : 4.

Maṟavar (மறவர்): Robbers; a community which supplied warriors to royal armies; they lifted cattle; they used bow and arrows and harassed wayfarers. The word is generally used to denote 'warriors' also (Maṟam means 'Adharma' 'bravery' in battle). *Aham*: 35 : 6, 53 : 10, 63 : 12, 67 : 8, 75 : 6, 87 : 7, 89 : 10, 105 : 13, 169 : 4, 175 : 1 to 4, 284 : 8, 297 : 6, 16, 319 : 4, 363 : 10, 371 : 1 to 3, 377 : 4, 387 : 14; *Aiṅṅuru* : 352 : 1; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 16 : 1, 22 : 3, 24 : 1, 28 : 1, 31 : 1; *Kali* : 4 : 3, 5 : 2, 15 : 7, 104 : 50; *Kuṟaḷ* : 778 : 1; *Kuṟun* : 284 : 5; *Maṇi* : I : 68, XXVI : 82; *Naṟ* : 18 : 6, 33 : 6, 48 : 6, 86 : 1, 148 : 6, 287 : 4; *Padiṟṟu* : 22 : 20, 28 : 4, 30 : 41, 36 : 4, 37 : 9, 40 : 8, 41 : 18; 55 : 8, 57 : 1, 58 : 4, 69 : 8, 82 : 7, *Puṟam* : 31 : 9, 43 : 11, 55 : 8, 68 : 13, 72 : 5, 93 : 10, 97 : 11, 174 : 12, 227 : 4, 259 : 3, 260 : 7, 270 : 9, 274 : 2, 332 : 2, 336 : 5, 345 : 5, 18, 351 : 3, 369 : 3, 369 : 3, 373 : 25; *Śilap* : V : 55, XXII : 13, XXVI : 87, 198, 206, XXVII : 42; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : 'Maranuḍai' : 1;; 'Meyvēl' : 8; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 84 : 4.

Maṟavan (மறவன்): Army chief as in Vānavan Maṟavan. *Aham* 43 : 10, 77 : 15; *Śilap* : XII : 125.

Maṟi (மறி): (1) Kid; the young one of a goat or sheep. It was sacrificed to Murugan. *Aham* : 34 : 6, 104 : 9, 242 : 12, 274 : 10, 292 : 4, 304 : 8, 314 : 5; *Aintiṇai* (50) 20 : 3; *Aintiṇai* (70) 13 : 4; *Kuṟun* : 221 : 2, 263 : 1, 362 : 4; *Murugu* : 218; *Naṟ* : 47 : 9; *Nālaḍi* : 16 : 3; *Pari* : 5 : 62; *Perumbāṇ* : 147; *Puṟam* : 197 : 10, 372 : 9; *Śilap* : XV : 205; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : 'Nāḷum Puḷḷum' : 4; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 12 : 1.

(2) The young one of a deer. *Aham* : 371 : 4; *Aiṅṅuru* : 326 : 2, 354 : 2, 401 : 1, 434 : 2, 493 : 2; *Puṟam* : 23 : 19; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 102 : 1.

(3) A general name for youth; the young one of goat, horse, deer, etc. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 556 : 3, 567 : 2.

Maṟugu (மறுகு): Street. (Maṟugu, lit. means to go; hence 'street'). Fresh sand was laid on this on festive occasions. *Aham* : 122 : 3, 200 : 1, 266 : 10, 306 : 15, 320 : 4, 331 : 7, 368 : 17, 377 : 2; *Kali* : 138 : 10, 141 : 22; *Kuṟaḷ* : 1139 : 2; *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 43, 45, 47, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58; *Murugu* : 71; *Naṟ* : 20 : 5, 114 : 3, 203 : 6, 220 : 4, 227 : 6,

311 : 6, 343 : 3, 348 : 3; *Pari* : 20 : 25; *Perumbāṇ* : 322; *Puṇam* : 33 : 11, 160 : 13, 215 : 2, 311 : 3; *Śilap* : *Padiham* : 21, III : 168, V : 21, 42, 203, VI : 54, 122, XIV : 70, 214, XVI : 103.

Maṛuḥṣirai (மறுகுசிறை): A musical mode; possibly like *Ārōhaṇam* and *Avarōhaṇam*. *Padiṟṟu* : 23 : 5, 29 : 8, 9, 43 : 26, 28.

Maṛutalat Śidaittut tan tuṇipuraittal (மறுதலை சிதைத்துத் தன் துணிபுரைத்தல்): The literary device of demolishing the opponent's point of view and establishing one's own. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 665 : 18.

Maṛupirappu (மறு பிறப்பு): next birth; 'only fools deny this', *Pari* : 3 : 2, 5 : 76.

Maṛumiḍaṟṟaṇṇal (மறுபிட்டுற்றண்ணல்): Śivanār i.e., the God with a dark mark on his neck. *Pari* : 8 : 127.

Maṛumuṟai (மறுமுறை): next birth. *Pari* : 11 : 139.

Maṛumai (மறுமை): The next birth, the nature of which will depend on the Puṇya or the Pāpa - karma. *Aham* : 66 : 2; *Kuṟaḷ* : 98 : 2, 459 : 1, 904 : 1, 1042 : 1; *Nālaḍi* : 243 : 3, 329 : 2; *Tirikaḍu* : 52 : 3, 275 : 3; *Puṇam* : 134 : 1; *Śilap* : XI : 112, 113.

Maṛai (மறை): (1) lit: what is hidden. Vedas; in the context it could also be 'secret consultations'. It was divided into four parts: Taitriyam, Pavu-ḍiyam, Talavahāram, and Sāmam by Nach-who holds that the division into Rig, Yajur, Sāmam and Adharva was made by Vyāsar at a later date. *Aham* : 70 : 15; *Aiṅguṟu* : 387 : 1; *Innā* : 18 : 2; *Iṟai Ahap* : 1 : 2; *Kali* : invocation : 1; *Maṇi* : XIII : 56, 69, 78; *Nānmaṇi* : 91 : 1; *Pari* : 1 : 13, 2 : 57, 3 : 14; *Tiraṭṭu* : 7 : 8; *Perumbāṇ* : 300; *Puṇam* : 1 : 6, 6 : 20, 26 : 13; *Śilap* : I : 52, XI : 58, 128, XII : 102, 111, 165, XIII : 38, 141, XVI : 44, XVII : *Onṟanpahudi* : 4, XXIII : 31, 68, 93,

XXVII : 172, XXVIII : 177; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 92 .
4, 498 : 4.

(2) esoteric teaching. *Kuṟaḷ* : 847 : 1.

(3) secret. *Kuṟaḷ* : 41 : 3, 590 : 2.

Maṟai Āśān (மறை ஆசான்) : The preceptor of the Vedas ; here, Drona. *Bhāratam* : ' *Maṟaṅkeḷu* ' : 2.

Maṟai Kāppāḷar (மறைகாப்பாளர்) : Brahmins. *Perumbāṇ* : 301.

Maṟiaṅtavai uraittal (மறைந்தவை உரைத்தல்) : The Aham situation of revealing during Karpu the happenings during Kaḷavu. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 272 : 5.

Maṟai Mākkaḷ (மறை மாக்கள்) : Brahmins. *Maṇi* : XIII : 93.

Maṟai Mudalvar (மறை முதல்வர்) : Brahmins. *Puṟam* : 93 : 7.

Maṟai mudalvan (மறை முதல்வன்) : Brahma. *Maṇi* : XIII : 94 ,
Śilap : XV : 13, 113.

Maṟaimoḷi (மறை மொழி) : 'The words of hidden meaning'.
The mantras. *Kuṟaḷ* : 28 : 2; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 490 : 2.

Maṟaiyavar (மறையவர்) : Pañchagrāmis, according to the Arumpada. (*Śilap*). (Pañchagrāmis, being a class of Brahmins living in 5 villages who intermarried only among themselves).
Śilap : XXIII : 74.

Maṟaiyāṭṭi (மறையாட்டி) : Brahmin woman. *Maṇi* : XIII : 77 ;
Śilap : XV : 63.

Maṟaiyāḷar (மறையாளர்) : Brahmins. *Āchāra* : 61 : 1; *Śilap* :
XV : 56.

Maṟaiyōmbāḷan (மறையேயாம்பாளன்) : The Brahmin, who
'protects and preserves the Vēdās'. *Maṇi* : XIII : 3, 15.

Maṟaiyor (மறையோர்) : Brahmins; Arumpada calls them the
'Pañchagrāmis'. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 56; *Śilap* : V : 42, X : 144,
147, XXVI : 58, XXVII : 173, XXVIII : 76; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 498 : 4.

Maṛaiyōḷ (மறையோள்): Brahmin woman. *Śilap* : XXX : 93.

Maṛaiyōṇ (மறையோன்): (1) Brahmin; (2) here Pālai Gau-tamanār. *Maṇi* : V : 68, XIV : 31 ; *Śilap* : IX : 29, XI : 31, 150. 162, 193, XV : 45, XXIII : 63, XXVII : 141, XXVIII : 187 ; *Uraip* : XXIX.

Man (மன்): King. *Aham* : 220 : 5 ; *Maṇi* : XXII : 25 ; *Śiṟu-pāñch* : 15 : 3.

Manpērāḷan (மன்பேராளன்): Tirumāl. *Pari* : 3 : 39.

Maṇṇappanai (மன்றப்பனை): The Palmyra tree in the Maṇṇam or the public place. *Kali* : 142 : 47.

Maṇṇappodiyil (மன்றப்பொதியல்): The common meeting place of the villagers where Śiva's temple stood. (From this the tradition of Śiva's dance on a maṇṇam or a Sabha). *Maṇi* : XX : 79, XXI : 6 ; *Śilap* : *Padiham* ; 40.

Maṇṇam (மன்றம்): A public place in the king's capital or in the villages. These were built around some tree usually. Also called Ulaha Aṟavi, place of public charity. *Āchāra* : 93 : 1 ; *Aham* : 157 : 11, 158 : 13, 301 : 24 ; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 9 : 1, 40 : 1 ; *Kali* : 58 : 22, 102 : 18, 103 : 62, 110 : 21, 141 : 10 ; *Kuṟun* : 64 : 2, 87 : 1, 97 : 4, 283 : 2, 3, 301 : 5, 332 : 6, 346 : 3 ; *Maṇi* : VI : 59, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 136, XIX : 31 ; XX : 30, XXI : 122, XXVIII : 59 ; *Murugu* : 226 ; *Nālaḍi* : 23 : 1 ; *Naṟ* : 33 : 3, 49 : 8, 73 : 4, 80 : 1, 293 : 3, 338 : 8, 346 : 5, 365 : 2 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 23 : 5, 17, 25 : 4, 29 : 9, 35 : 8, 43 : 26 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 69 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 143, 423 ; *Puṟam* : 34 : 13, 76 : 4, 79 : 2, 128 : 1, 181 : 8, 220 : 7, 270 : 10, 309 : 4, 325 : 10, 333 : 5, 334 : 3, 371 : 7, 373 : 12, 374 : 5, 389 : 10 ; *Śilap* : X : 20, XII : 11, XIV : 214.

Maṇṇal (மன்றல்): Marriage; the eight traditional forms of marriage. *Aham* : 112 : 16, 318 : 8 ; *Iniya* : 19 : 1 ; *Innilai* : 1 : 2 ; *Iṟai Ahap* : 1 : 2 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 820 : 2, 1138 : 2 ; *Kuṟiñjip* : 21 ; *Paḷa* : 209 : 4, 388 : 3 ; *Śiṟupañch* : 47 : 4 ; *Tirikaḍu* : 62 : 2 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 92 : 4.

Maṇṇu (மன்று): vide Maṇṇam ; Ambalam ; the common meeting place of village elders ; it was a hall in which the cattle were tied up. Village officials met here to dispense rural justice.

Aham : 14 : 11, 63 : 11, 64 : 14, 75 : 7, 104 : 11, 128 : 1, 201 : 10, 239 : 3, 253 : 17; *Aiṅṅuṟu* : 246 : 4, 252 : 2; *Kali* : 119 : 10, 129 : 12; *Kuṟaḷ* : 820 : 2, 1138 : 2, 1254 : 2; *Kuṟiñjip* : 218; *Maṇi* : V : 132; *Naṟ* : 364 : 10; *Puṟam* : 46 : 6, 135 : 11, 309 : 5, 322 : 6, 387 : 24; *Śilap* : XII : 13, XXIII : 162; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : ' *Nālum Puḷḷum* ' : 4.

Manna Kumaran (மன்ன குமரன்): Prince; here Udayakumaran.
Maṇi : IV : 63, XXIV : 1.

Mannar (மன்னர்): Kings. *Aham* : 54 : 1, 67 : 12, 77 : 17, 125 : 21, 188 : 4, 209 : 12, 246 : 10, 346 : 24; *Āchāra* : 85 : 3; *Bhāratam* ' *Nanmaruppu* ' : 13; *Ēlādi* : 35 : 4, 52 : 3, 59 : 3, 80 : 3; *Iniya* : 9 : 2, 16 : 3, 34 : 3; *Innā* : 4 : 1, 14 : 3, 23 : 1, 39 : 2; *Kainnilai* : *Neydal* : 12 : 2; *Kali* : 46 : 7; *Kār* : 20 : 3; *Kuṟaḷ* : 386 : 2, 388 : 1, 445 : 1, 448 : 1, 520 : 1, 542 : 1, 543 : 2, 544 : 1, 545 : 1, 546 : 1, 548 : 1, 553 : 1, 556 : 1, 2, 558 : 2, 583 : 1, 610 : 1, 692 : 1; *Maṇi* : XXIII : 1, 14, 19, XXIV : 48, 88, 168, XXV : 80, 118, 154, 194; *Nālaḍi* : 167 : 1; *Nānmaṇi* : 37 : 1, 44 : 4, 54 : 2, 56 : 1, 86 : 3, 87 : 3; *Naṟ* : 43 : 11, 81 : 3, 146 : 4, 291 : 7, 296 : 1, 384 : 4; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 24 : 22, 76 : 2; *Paḷa* : 33 : 1, 76 : 1, 169 : 2, 187 : 1, 223 : 3, 242 : 1, 273 : 2, 295 : 1, 3, 309 : 1, 317 : 2, 331 : 1, 341 : 2; *Paṭṭinap* : 277; *Perumbāṇ* : 140, 428; *Puṟam* : 26 : 14, 51 : 7, 54 : 9, 65 : 10, 69 : 8, 93 : 4, 128 : 7, 148 : 5, 168 : 21, 172 : 11, 182 : 2, 200 : 11, 299 : 1, 5, 308 : 4, 328 : 16, 331 : 11, 340 : 9, 353 : 11, 375 : 21, 381 : 11, 387 : 12, 392 : 6; *Śilap* : III : 114, IV : 11, 12, V : 65, 183, 212, XXII : 56, XXIII : 33, XXVIII : 184, XXIX : *Dēvandiśol* : 1, XXV : 94, 170, 185, XXVI : 13, 22, 28, 156, 160, 190, XXIX : *Uraip*; *Valḷaippāṭṭu* : 16; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : ' *Vāḍuval* ' : 3; *Tiṇai-mālai* (150) 4 : 3; *Tirikaḍu* : 61 : 3; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 30 : 1.

Mannarkō (மன்னர்கோ): King of kings; here Śeṅguṭṭuvan.
Śilap : XXVII : 67, XXX : 95, 118.

Mannar Kōmān (மன்னர் கோமான்): King of kings; here Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Śilap* : XXV : 94.

Mannar mannan (மன்னர் மன்னன்): King of kings. *Śilap* : XXVI : 5.

Mannarai Śērndu Oḷugal (மன்னரைச் சேர்ந்து ஒடுகல்): On supporting the kings. *Kuṟaḷ* : 70 ch. hdg.

Mannavar (மன்னவர்): Kings. *Maṇi*: VI: 164, 166, VIII: 55, XIX: 100, 117, 129, 138, XX: 14, XXVI: 66; *Paḷa*: 311: 1
Śilap: X: 29, XXVI: 171, 184, XXVIII: 207, 234; *Śirupañch*: 71: 3, 73: 4.

Mannavarman (மன்னவர்மன்): King of kings; here Śeṅguṭṭuvan.
Śilap: XXVIII: 112.

Mannavar mannan (மன்னவர் மன்னன்): King of kings. *Śilap*: XIX: 19.

Mannavan (மன்னவன்): King; Indra. *Kali*: 8: 2, 8: 21, 34: 14, 89: 10, 118: 1; *Kuṇḍaḷ*: 388: 1, 445: 1, 542: 1, 543: 2, 546: 1, 548: 1, 553: 1, 558: 2, 559: 1, 581: 2, 583: 1, 610: 1; *Maṇi*: I: 33; *Padiham*: 75; III: 46, IV: 27, VII: 7, XXII: 81, 160, 210, sub hdg. to canto XXII, XXIII: 1, XXIV: 48, 88, 168, XXV: 118, 154, 194, 214; *Śilap*: III: 118, V: 173, 218, XI: 29, XIII: 138, XIV: 60, 116, XVI: 137, 158, XVIII: 36, 40, XIX: 49, 58, XX: 12, 72, 78, XXIII: 110, XXVII: 56, 72, 114, 117, 160, XXVIII: 7, 82, 213, XXX: 71, 73, 142, 156.

Mannavan Kōil (மன்னவன் கோயில்): The Royal Palace. *Śilap*: XIV: 12.

Mannavan Śiruvan (மன்னவன் சிறுவன்): Prince, here Udayakumaran. *Maṇi*: IV: 27.

Mannavan mahan (மன்னவன் மகன்): King's son; here Udayakumaran. *Maṇi*: XX: 69, 73, XXI: 73, XXIV: 25, 152.

Mannar Kīlaiyān (மன்னர் கிளையான்): Minister, i.e., next to king in authority. *Tirikaḍu*: 58: 4.

Mannan (மன்னன்): King. *Aham*: 373: 18; *Aiṅguṇu*: 290: 1; *Bhāratam*: 'Nānmaruppu': 8; *Kali*: 143: 53; *Kuṇḍaḷ*: 386: 2, 448: 1, 544: 1; *Kuṇḍu*: 225: 4, 5, *Maṇi*: I: 39, XII: 41, XXV: 80, 118, 194, XXVI: 27, XXVIII: 3, 184; *Śilap*: III: 11, V: 79, 162, VI: 9, VIII: 6, XX: 50, 60, XXI: 11, XXII: 145, XVI: 128, 171, XXIII: 157, XXV: 71, 191, XXVI: 103, XXIX: 13.

Mannai (மன்னை): *Mannāikkāñchi*; the Puṇam situation of bemoaning the dead. *Kāñchittinai* in Puṇam. *Tol. Poruḷ*: 79: 7.

Manavu (மனவு): Mock pearl or chank bead; Akkumaṇi. *Kuṟun* : 23 : 2; *Perumbāṇ* : 132.

Manālam (மனஞ்சம்): Saffron; Kumkumum; or Vermilion (Śatiliṅgam). *Padiṟṟu* : 11 : 10.

Manai (மனை): (1) house. *Aham* : 21 : 1, 255 : 16, 389 : 10; *Kali* : 59 : 16, 83 : 1, 89 : 2; *Kuṟiñjip* : 223; *Kuṟaḷ* : 52 : 1, 60 : 1; *Nālaḍi* : 3 : 4, 85 : 3, 361 : 3; *Naṟ* : 321 : 6, 362 : 2, 392 : 3; *Puṟam* : 16 : 5, 29 : 20.

(2) family. *Nālaḍi* : 130 : 1.

(3) wife. *Kuṟaḷ* : 60 : 1, 901 : 1.

(4) Grihasta dharma; the life of a householder. *Kuṟaḷ* : 51 : 1.

Manaikkōḷi (மனைக்கோழி): Domestic fowl. *Porunar* : 223; *Puṟam* : 395 : 9.

Manaimaram (மனைமரம்): The tree called 'illam'. *Pari* : 11 : 19.

Manaiyaṟam Tuṟavaṟam (மனையறம் துறவறம்): A Puṟam Tuṟai. *Puṟam* : 358.

Manaiyaṟampaḍutta Kāḍai (மனையறம்படுத்த காதை): hdg. of II canto *Śilap*. *Śilap* : *Padiham* : 64.

Manaiyāṟu (மனையாறு): Grihasta Dharma; the life of a householder. *Nālaḍi* : 54 : 3.

Manai Viḷakku (மனை விளக்கு): The sacred lamp that is lit and preserved in the house. *Śilap* : XXII : 149.

Mā (மீ): (1) A common term for animals, but more usually refers to horse, tiger, deer etc. *Aham* : 68 : 13, 64 : 2, 108 : 9, 114 : 16, 134 : 7, 234 : 4, 254 : 19, 261 : 9, 327 : 10, 340 : 15, 360 : 11, 364 : 8, 367 : 4; *Aiṅguṟu* : 282 : 5, 296 : 4, 481 : 4, 483 : 2, 486 : 5, 488 : 3, 492 : 3; *Aintiṇai* (50) : 14 : 3; *Ēlādi* : 56 : 3; *Iniya* : 9 : 1, 29 : 1; *Innā* : 34 : 3; *Kainnilai* : *Kuṟiñji* : 4 : 2; *Pālai* : 5 : 2; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 16 : 1, 33 : 4, 36 : 3, 54 : 2; *Kali* : 27 : 15, 31 : 3, 34 : 23, 39 : 13, 57 : 2, 104 : 13, 108 : 46, 138 : 12, 139 : 13, 15; *Kār* : 22 : 2; *Kuṟaḷ* : 814 : 1; *Kuṟun* : 250 : 4, 336 : 4; *Maduraik* : 49, 223, 224; *Maṇi* : I : 68, IX : 25, XVI : 116, XIX : 121, XXIV : 38, XXVI : 82; *Mullaip* : 103; *Nānmaṇi* : 5 : 2, 18 : 2; *Naṟ* : 13 : 3, 58 : 11, 77 : 1, 78 : 9, 91 : 11, 112 : 4, 121 : 8, 149 : 7, 150 : 7, 163 : 12, 224 : 9, 243 : 3, 257 : 9, 291 : 7, 342 : 1, 361 : 3, 367 : 11, 381 : 4, 389 : 5; *Neḷumal* : 179; *Padiṟṟu* : 11 : 15, 22 : 17, 25 : 1, 34 : 4, 38 : 7, 36 : 7, 43 : 4, 28, 70 : 2, 76 : 8, 77 : 7, 84 : 9, 90 : 36; *Paḷa* : 40 : 2, 300 : 3; *Pari* : (here Ūrvaṣi) : 5 : 23, 6 : 33, 10 : 14, 49, 12 : 26, 28, 20 : 18; *Paṭṭinap* : 123; *Puṟam* : 4 : 7, 14 : 7, 55 : 7, 72 : 4, 97 : 11, 98 : 7, 116 : 19, 135 : 14, 146 : 11, 189 : 4, 201 : 5, 204 : 7, 217 : 7, 227 : 4, 229 : 21, 239 : 13, 273 : 1, 302 : 2, 345 : 3, 351 : 2, 361 : 7, 378 : 4, 387 : 23; *Śilap* : XXVI : 86, 188, 232; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : 'Kalaḷiyena' : 1; 'Karttarum' : 4; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 9 : 1, 83 : 3; *Tirikaḍu* : 46 : 1; *Tol. Eḷuttu* : 224 : 1, 231 : 1; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 194 : 4.

- (2) The Mango tree; its unripe or ripe fruit etc. *Aham* : 29 : 7, 37 : 7, 75 : 17, 97 : 20, 117 : 15, 177 : 17, 206 : 7, 229 : 18, 236 : 7, 306 : 4, 341 : 3, 348 : 2, 355 : 1, *Aiṅguṟu* : 10 : 4, 14 : 2, 19 : 1, 61 : 1, 87 : 2, 213 : 1, 349 : 2, 365 : 5; *Aintiṇai* (50) : 15 : 2, 45 : 3; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 8 : 2; *Innā* : 15 : 2; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 16 : 1, 33 : 4, 36 : 3; *Kali* : 28 : 17, 29 : 7, 57 : 13, 84 : 1, 132 : 11, 142 : 47, 143 : 4; *Kuṟiñji* : 76; *Kuṟun* : 8 : 1, 73 : 3, 192 : 4, 278 : 1, 306 : 4, 331 : 6; *Murugu* : 143; *Naṟ* : 87 : 1, 118 : 1, 157 : 5; *Paḷa* : 72 : 4, 128 : 3,

129 : 3 : *Pari* : 8 : 38, 10 : 6, 18 : 4, 21 : 28 ; *Paṭṭi-
nap* : 18 ; *Puṇam* : 399 : 4 ; *Śilap* : VIII : *Veṇba* : 1 :
1, XI : 84, XII : 78, XV : 22, XXV : 43, XXIX : 25.

(3) The figure of a horse made in palm leaves and accord-
ing to an Aham. convention used by forlorn
lovers ; it was the 'Maḍalmā'. *Kali* : 139 : 19, 25,
31, 140 : 3, 16, 141 : 22, 147 : 59.

(4) Abnormal births (i.e., humans resembling animals).
Maṇi : XII : 98.

(5) Toy horse. *Kuṇun* : 17 : 1, 61 : 1 ; *Naṇ* : 220 : 3.

(6) Creatures endowed with five senses only. *Tol.
Poruḷ* : 587 : 1.

(7) Dark colour. *Malaipaḍu* : 35 ; *Naṇ* : 221 : 1 ; *Pari* :
4 : 8 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 95.

(8) bee ; or Tirumāl. *Aham* : 21 : 1 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 5.

(9) A measure of land = 100 Kuḷis. *Porunar* : 180 ;
Puṇam : 184 : 2.

(10) Tirumahal. *Mullaip* : 23 ; *Pari* : 1 : 3 ; *Puṇam* : 7 :
5 ; *Śilap* : XXII : *Veṇba* : 1.

(11) Śūran. *Śilap* : XXIV : 45 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 93 : 2.

(Tā) *Mā Iruvar* [(தா) மா இருவர்] : The Aśvini Dēvas born of
the 'capering horse'. *Pari* : 3 : 8.

Mākkal (மாக்கள்) : (1) Creatures with but five senses. *Tol.
Poruḷ* : 587 : 1.

(2) Mlechchas ; non-Hindu, non Indians. *Neḍunal* : 32.

(3) aliens (to the Tamils) who speak different languages
(i.e., the 18 foreign dialects). *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 221.

Mākkāyan (மாக்காயன்) : A disciple of Mākkāri Āśān. Poet
and author of *Śirupañchamūlam*. *Śṛupañch* : *Pāyiram*.

Mākkiṇai (மாக்கிணை) : The small drum, called 'uḍukkai' ;
mākkiṇai was the large sized uḍukkai. *Puṇam* : 70 : 3.

Mākkōdai (மாக்கோதை) : Basic name of Chēramān Kōṭṭam-
balattuttuñjiya Mākkōdai. *Puṇam* : 245.

Māgadhar (மாகதர்): Professional flatterers who are respectable enough to praise the king sitting; variety of courtiers. *vide* *Sūdar*. *Maduraik* : 670; *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 50; *Śilap* : V : 48, XXVI : 74.

Māgam (மாகம்): The Sky; the space above atmosphere. *Padiṟṟu* : 88 : 37; *Pari* : 1 : 47; *Puṟam* : 35 : 18.

Māgaviṣumbu (மாகவிசும்பு): *vide* *Māgam*. Viṣumbu is 'the distant sky'; this is repetitive, as 'Māgam' also is 'the sky'. *Puṟam* : 400 : 1.

Mākūr Tiṅgaḷ (மாகூர் திங்கல்): The month in which 'folk suffer from the chillness of the winter'. *Padiṟṟu* : VI Ten : 9th St,

Māṅgāḍu (மாங்காடு): A town along the Western ghats in the Chēra country; named probably after mango groves which must have abounded there. (*vide* *Ārkkāḍu*, *Vērkkāḍu*). *Śilap* : XI : 53. Women's apartments in the houses in this town were specially protected. *Aham* : 288 : 15.

Māṅgāi (மாங்காய்): The unripe mango fruit. *Kali* : 108 : 28.

Māṅgāi (Naṟum) Kāḍi [மாங்காய் (நறுங்) காய்]: Mango Pickles. *Kali* : 109 : 24.

Māṅguḍi (மாங்குடி): (1) Place to which Māṅguḍi Marudan belonged. *Kuṟum* : 164; *Maduraik* : col., *Puṟam* : 72 : 14.

(2) Place to which Māṅguḍi Kiḷār belonged. Perhaps these two poets were identical. *Naṟ* : 24, 26, 120, 313, 335, 372, 396.

Māṅguḍi Kiḷār (மாங்குடி கிழார்): *vide* *Maduraikkāñchippulavar*. Probably he was identical with Māṅguḍi Marudanār and was also the author of the *Maduraikkāñchi*. He was a *Vēḷāḷa* poet hailing from Māṅguḍi. Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 120; *Puṟam* : 24, 26, 313, 335, 372, 396.

Māṅguḍi Marudan (மாங்குடி மருதன்): Perhaps he was the same as Māṅguḍi Kiḷār; if so, he was a *Vēḷāḷa*. The poet Marudan hailing from Māṅguḍi and author of *Kuṟum* : 164; *Maduraikkāñchi* : col., *Puṟam* : 72 : 14.

Mā Śakaṭam (மாச்சகடம்): horse-drawn vehicle for conveying passengers. *Pari* : 10 : 16, 17.

Māśāttanār (மாசாத்தனார்): (1) Basic name of Āḍuṭurai Māśāttanār. *Puṇam* : 227.

(2) of Okkūr Māśāttanār. *Aham* : 14; *Puṇam* : 248.

Māśāttiyār (மாசாத்தியார்): (*vide* Māśāttanār which seems to be the masculine form of this name; as also Māśāttuvān of *Śilap*; unless 'Śāttu' in the latter name refers to 'merchant' like 'Vāṇiga Śāttu'). Basic name of Okkūr Māśāttiyār. Poetess and author of *Aham* : 324, 384; *Kuṟun* : 126, 139, 186, 220, 275; *Puṇam* : 279.

Māśāttu Vāṇigan (மாசாத்து வாணிகள்): Father of Kōvalan. *Śilap* : XX : 58.

Māśāttuvān (மாசாத்துவான்): Father of Kōvalan. *Śilap*. Arumpada, says it is 'clan denomination'. *Śilap* : I : 33, XXIX : *Uraip* : *Kāvaṟpeṇḍu* : *Araṟṟu* : 4.

Māśi (மாசி): The name of a month (Feb.-March) *Padiṟṟu* : 59 : 2.

'*Māśidar irukkai*' (மாசிதறிருக்கை): Name of the 6th stanza of VIII Ten of *Padiṟṟu*. The court in which the king distributes elephants to the deserving.

Māśuṇam (மாசுணம்): Python; boa constrictor this could swallow even an elephant. *Malaipaḍu* : 261; *Nar* : 261 : 6; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 75 : 3.

Māḍa Oḷḷeri (மாட ஒள்ளெரி): The light set up on top of a tall house to serve as a light house to beckon ships to reach the port; also called 'Kalamkaraiviḷakkam'. *Aham* : 255 : 6.

Māḍakkūḍal (மாடக்கூடல்): Madurai; means 'Kūḍal famous for its Māḍams or tall buildings' and not 'the place where some Māḍams meet'. *Pari* : 20 : 106; *Tiraṭṭu* : 11 : 2.

Māḍam (மாடம்): Turret or storey in a tall residential building; on the walls of the Māḍam pictures of the Gods were painted.

Doves built their nests (alcoves) on the 'Māḍam' and were called 'Māḍappurā'. *Aham* : 167 : 14, 255 : 6, 16 ; *Innā* : 37 : 2 ; *Maṇi* : I : 53, IV : 52 ; *Murugu* : 71 ; *Neḍunal* : 29 ; *Paḷa* : 96 : 1 ; *Pari* : 10 : 123, 20 : 25 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 111, 145 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 333, 348, 369, 438 ; *Puṇam* : 32 : 5.

(2) Godowns. *Śilap* : VI : 122.

(3) Guest house. *Paṭṭinap* : 261.

(4) The stem of the Yāl (musical instrument). *Śilap* : VIII : 28, IX : 76.

Māḍamanai (மாடமனை) : House with māḍam. *Maṇi* : V : 58.

Māḍala Maṇaiyōn (மாடல மறைபுரை) : Māḍalan, the Brahmin ; *vide* Māḍalan.

Māḍalan (மாடலன்) : (1) A brahmin native of Puhār and a friend of Kōvalan. He met Śeṅguṭṭuvan on the banks of the Ganges and narrated to him the happenings in the south subsequent to the burning of Madurai. At Vañji he advised the Chēra king to renounce unnecessary warfare and spend the evening of his life in acts of charity. *Śilap* : XV : 13, 48, 56, 117, XXVII : 158, 163, 176, XXVIII : 81, 112, 193, XXX : 70, 71, 117, 147, 168.

(2) Father of poet Maduraikkumaran. *Puṇam* : 54, 61, 167, 180, 197, 394.

Māḍalūr (மாடலூர்) : Place to which Māḍalūr Kiḷār belonged. *Kuṇun* : 150.

Māḍalūr Kiḷār (மாடலூர் கிழார்) : A Vēḷāḷa poet belonging to Māḍalūr. *Kuṇun* : 150.

Māḍavīdi (மாடவீதி) : The main street in a town, flanked by tall turretted buildings. *Maṇi* : IV : 76.

Māḍu (மாடு) : (1) Cattle. *Śiṟupañch* : 60 : 1.

(2) Wealth ; evidently in ancient days a person's wealth was measured in terms of heads of cattle. *Kuṇal* : 400 : 2.

- Māṇākkān* (மாணாக்கன்): Disciple. *Śirupāñch* : 29 : 2, 30 : 4.
- Māṇai* (மாணை): A kind of creeper; a climber. *Kuṟun* : 36 : 1.
- Mātaḍinditṭōn* (மாதடித்திட்டோன்): Murugan; 'He that destroyed the Mango that was Śūran'. *Pari* : 21 : 28.
- Mātaputta Vēlōn* (மாதபுத்த வேலோன்): Murugan; 'He that destroyed the Mango that was Śūran'. *Pari* : 18 : 4.
- Mādar* (மாதர்): Girls employed in temples. *Śilap* : XVI : 103.
- Mādari* (மாதரி): The cowherdess who sheltered Kōvalan and Kaṇṇahi on their arrival at Madurai. *Śilap* : XV : 118, 123, 125, XXVII : 74.
- Mādavattāṭṭi* (மாதவத்தாட்டி): Kavundi Aḍigal who escorted Kōvalan and Kaṇṇahi from Puhār to Madurai. *Śilap* : XI : 8, 206, XIII : 40, 179, XV : 10, 113, XVI : 15.
- Mādavattōn* (மாதவத்தோன்): The great rishi, Kāśyapa. *Bhāratam* : 'Innā' : 2.
- Mādava Munivan* (மாதவ முனிவன்): Agastyar. *Śilap* : XV : 14.
- Mādava Munivan malai* (மாதவ முனிவன் மலை): Agastya's hill; the Podiyil. *Śilap* : XV : 14.
- Mādavar* (மாதவர்): (1) here Aṟavaṇa Aḍigal. *Śilap* : XXX : 32.
(2) Rishis. *Śilap* : XIII : 142, XXI : 40.
- Mādavan* (மாதவன்): (1) Here Brahmadharuman, an ascetic. *Maṇi* : IX : 9.
(2) The Buddha. *Maṇi* : X : 84, XXI : 48.
- Mādavan Piḍikai* (மாதவன் பிடுகை): The Buddha Piḍikai. *Maṇi* : XXI : 16.
- Mādavan Maḍandai* (மாதவன் மடந்தை): Here Akalikai wife of Gautaman. *Maṇi* : XVIII : 90.
- Mādavi* (மாதவி): (1) The creeper called Kurukkatti; its flower. *Śilap* : V : 190, VIII : 45, XIII : 120.

- (2) A courtesan in Puhār, beloved of Kōvalan, hero of *Śilap*; mother of Maṇimēkalai; she renounced after Kōvalan deserted her. *Maṇi Padiham* : *Veṇba* : 2 : 1 II : 4, 10, 12, 37, III : 1, 11, 69, IV : 67, 81, VI : 35, VII : 30, 36, 130, VIII : 23, X : 73, XI : 14, XII : 17, XV : 71, XXIV : 5, 20, 83; *Śilap* : *Padiham* : 70, II : 18, III : 7, 170, 172, IV : 34, V : 190, 237, VI : 174, VII : 1 : 20, 24 : 1, 52 : 10, VIII : 16, 118, IX : *Veṇba* : 2, XI : 179, XIII : 49, 67, 76, 82, XIV : 113, XV : 22, 40, 104, XXVII : 49, 58, 103, XXIX : *Kāvaṇṇēṇḍuśol* : 1, XXX : 23; *Aḍittōḷi Araṇṇu* : 4.
- (3) An incarnation of Ūrvaśi, because of a curse; her descendant was Mādavi, beloved of Kōvalan. *Śilap* : VI : 24, 69.

Mādavi mahal (மாதவி மகல்) : Maṇimēkalai. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 90; *Śilap* : XV : 25.

Mādan Kīran (மாதந் கீரன்) : Kīran, son of Mādan, vide Maḍal Pāḍiya Mādan Kīranār. *Kuṇṇu* : 182.

Mādirattan (மாதிரத்தன்) : (Rdg. Mātīrttan, Matīrattan). Poet and author of *Kuṇṇu* : 113.

Mādiram (மாதிரம்) : direction; the Sky. *Maduraik* : 5; *Padiṇṇu* : (Tol, Puṇat : 12, 25 Nach. quotation).

Mādu (மாது) : A woman; here Sīta wife of Rāma. *Śilap* : XIV : 46.

Mātulan (மாதுலன்) : Uncle; here Śakuni, the uncle of Duryodhana. *Bhāratam* : 'Marankeḷu' : 5.

Māduḷaṅgāi (மாதுளங்ஙாய்) : Pomegranate fruit, *Śilap* : XVI : 25.

Māduḷai (மாதுளை) : The Pomegranate; its unripe fruit was excellent for making curry. *Perumbāṇ* : 306.

Māntar (மாந்தர்) : people. *Kuṇḷ* : 396 : 1, 499 : 1, 514 : 2, 595 : 1; *Nālaḍi* : 14 : 3, 30 : 2, 91 : 3.

Māntaran (மாந்தரன்) : Basic name of 'Yānaikkaṭṭēy Māntaran Chēral Irumporai. *Padiṇṇu* : 90 : 13; *Puṇam* : 22 : 34, 17, 20, 22, 53, 229. The compiler of *Aiṅṇuṇṇu*.

Māntaran Chēral Irumpoṟai (மாந்தரன் சேரல் இரும்பொறை): vide 'Yānaikkaṭṭēy Māntaran Chēral Irumpoṟai'. *Puṟam* : 22 : 34.

Māntaran Chēran (மாந்தரன் சேரன்): A Chēra king. *Śilap* : XXIII : 84.

Māntaran Poṟaiyan Kaḷuṅḡō (மாந்தரன் பொறையன் கடுங்கோ): A Chēra king. *Aham* : 142 : 4, 5.

Māntalir (மாந்தளிர்): The tender leaves of the mango. *Kali* : 143 : 27.

Māntai (மாந்தை): A town (Port) on the west coast; it belonged to the Chēras (Chēral Ādan); it seems to be capable of being read as 'Marantai'. *Aham* : 127 : 6, 376 : 18; *Nar* : 35 : 7, 395 : 5.

Mānagar (மாநகர்): The big city. (1) Here Indra's capital 'Amarāvati'. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 166.

(2) Puhār. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 63, 68.

Mānāihan (மாநாயகன்): The great merchant leader; Kaṇṇahi's (*Śilap*.) father; 'Nāigan' means leader - Nāyan, Nāyanār, Nāyar, Nāyanmār, all meant the same, as ulso Nāikan of the later days. *Śilap* : I : 23, XXIX : *Kāvarpeṇḍararṟu*,

Mānidikkiḷavan (மாநிதிக்கிழவன்): (1) Kōvalan's father. *Śilap* : XVI : 75.

(2) Kubera. *Aham* : 66 : 17.

Mānilam (மாநிலம்): The world. *Kuṟaḷ* : 526 : 2.

Māppaḍai (மாப்படை): Cavalry. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 82 : 7.

Māpattini (மாபத்தினி): The great chaste One; Kaṇṇahi. *Śilap* : XXI : 50, XXIII : 177.

Māperuntīvu (மாபெருந்தீவு): The great islands—4. i.e., Jambudvīpa etc. (Nāvalantīvu). *Maṇi* : II : 1, VI : 195.

Māperundēvi (மாபெருந்தேவி): (1) Iḷaṅgōvēṇmāl. *Śilap* : XXV : 110.

(2) Rājamādēvi. *Maṇi* : XXIII : 80.

Māperumpattini (மாபெரும் பத்தினி): Kaṇṇahi. *Maṇi* : II ; 55.

Māmaṛam (மாமரம்): The mango tree. *Pari* : VII : 14.

Māmalāḍan (மாமலாடர்): Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 46.
Perhaps he belonged to 'Malāḍu' one of the Koḍumtamiḷ Nāḍu(. (Rdg. Māmilāḍan).

Māmaṛaiyāḷan (மாமறையாளர்): Brahmin. *Śilap* : XI : 34.

Māman (மாமன்): uncle ; (1) here Kamsan. *Śilap* : XII : 163.
(2) here Śakuni. *Bhāratam* : 'Kollēṟu' : 2.

Māmudal (மாமுதல்): The trunk of a mango tree. *Pari* : 5 : 4,
9 : 70, 21 : 8.

Māmul (மாமுல்): The pinpointed prod used in driving horses.
Pari : XII : 29.

Māmuni Podiyil (மாமுனி பொதியில்): The Podiyil hill where
Agastya resides. *Śilap* : XXVII : 68.

Māmūlanār (மாமுலனார்): A Brahmin poet and author of *Aham* :
1, 15, 31, 55, 61, 65, 91, 97, 101, 115, 127, 187, 197, 201, 211,
233, 251, 265, 281, 295, 311, 325, 331, 347, 349, 359, 393 ;
Kuṟun : 11 ; *Naṟ* : 14, 75. He was perhaps a Yogin. Nach.
commenting on *Tol. Poruḷ* : 75 notes that Māmūlar was an
example of a Yogi whose knowledge was transcendental and he
was 'Aṟivantēth Anainilaivahaiyōr' ; 'Ilakkaṇṇaviḷakkam' men-
tions a Māmūlar, a grammarian ; 'Māmūlar' would literally
mean. 'He that is seated at the root of the Mango tree ; if so
his name was the Tamil original of 'Ekāmrar' ; or it might
mean 'the great one born in the Mūlam asterism'.

Māmai (மாமை): The colour of the tender leaves of the Mango
tree. *Aham* : 319 : 7.

Māyavaṇṇan (மாயவண்ணன்): Tirumāl ; lit ; 'he that is of the
dark complexion'. *Paḍiṟṟu* : VII Ten *Paḍiham* : 8.

Māyavaḷ (மாயவர்): Durgha. She danced the dance on the
(Marakkāl) to destroy the Asuras. *Śilap* : VI : 59.

Māyavan (மாயவன்): (1) Tirumāl; i.e., he whose complexion is dark; this is derived from mā: dark and not 'māyam'. *Kali*: 145: 64; *Nānmaṇi*: invocation: 1; *Tiṇai-mālai* (150): 58: 1, 97: 1.

(2) Kaṇṇan. *Śilap*: XVII: *Pāṭṭu*: 1, 4, 7; *Eḍuttuk-kāṭṭu*: 11, 15, 19; *Paḍarkkaipparaval*: 6; *Karup-pam*: *Onṇanpahudi*: 5; *Āḍunarppuhalḍal*: 1.

Māyan (மாயன்): Tirumāl endowed with a thousand hands. *Pari*: 3: 41.

Māyeṇḍanār (மாயெண்டனார்): Perhaps a corruption of Mārkkantanār. Poet and author of *Kuṟun*: 235.

Māyōḷ (மாயோள்): (1) She of the dark complexion. *Porunar*: 14.

(2) She of the fair complexion; the word is to be derived from 'Māmai' and not 'mā'. *Mullaip*: 21.

Māyōn (மாயோன்): Kaṇṇan; vide *Māyan*. *Kali*: 103: 55, 108: 38, 53; *Maduraik*: 59; *Nar*: 32: 1; *Pari*: 3: 1, 3, 10, 15: 33; *Tiraṭṭu*: 7: 1; *Puṇam*: 29: 2, 57: 2, 229: 27; *Tol. Poruḷ*: 5: 1, 60: 9.

Māyōn Pāṇi (மாயோன் பாணி): The *Dēvapāṇi* (the hymns of the Gods) in praise of Tirumāl. *Śilap*: VI: 35.

Mārkkandēyanār (மார்க்கண்டேயனார்): Possibly he bore the name of the Purāṇic Mārkkandēya. Poet and author of *Puṇam*: 365.

Māran (மாரன்): (1) A God who avoids good and brings about evil; he failed in his attempts to harass the Buddha with his evil designs. *Maṇi*: XI: 61, XXX: 11.

(2) Kāman. *Pari*: 8: 119; *Śilap*: VIII: 6.

Mārāyam (மாராயம்): (1) A status granted by 'Mahārāya' or 'Mahārāja'; the *Puṇam* situation of a person being honoured by the king. *Tol. Poruḷ*: 63: 5.

(2) Imperial status. *Iniya* : 6 : 1.

Mārāyam peṇṇa Neḍumolī (மாராயம் பெற்ற நெடுமொழி) : The proud words of self praise consequent on one's being honoured by the king. *Vañjittiṇai*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 63 : 5.

Māri (மாரி) : Rains ; the rainy season. *Aham* : 337 : 2, 395 : 2 ; *Maṇi* : XIV : 3, XV : 27, XXV : 140 ; *Naṇ* : 244 : 1, 312 : 5, 334 : 6, 364 : 12, 381 : 10 ; *Pari* : 11 : 13 ; *Puṇam* : 82 : 2, 238 : 14, 397 : 16.

Māri Veṇkō (மாரி வெண்கோ) : Basic name of Chēramān Māri Veṇkō. *Puṇam* : 367.

Mārutam (மாருதம்) : Wind. *Śilap* : V : 203, X : 29.

Mārutavēhan (மாருதவேகன்) : A Vidyātara who carried away Sudamati (at Śaṇḍai) who was on her way to Puhār to witness the Indiraviḷā (festival to Indra). *Maṇi* : III : 33, VI : 27, VII : 103.

Māl (மால்) : (1) Tirumāl. *Aham* : 59 : 6 ; *Kali* : 52 : 5 ; *Mullaip* : 3 ; *Nālaḍi* : 373 : 2 ; *Paḷa* : 48 : 1, 152 : 1 ; *Pari* : 1 : 28, 3 : 35, 60, 13 : 6, 19 : 57.

(2) Aniruttan. *Pari* : 3 : 82.

(3) black colour ; from 'mā' (*vide* Māmai, Māyōn etc.) *Perumbāṇ* : 487.

Mālpu (மால்பு) : Bamboo ladder. *Kali* : 39 : 8 to 10 ; *Kuṇun* : 273 : 6 ; *Malaipaḍu* : 316 ; *Puṇam* : 105 : 6.

Māl Marugan (மால் மருகன்) : Tirumāl's nephew ; Murugan. *Pari* : 19 : 57.

Mālati (மாலதி) : A Brahmin lady ; while she was feeding her co-wife's child with milk, the child was choked and it died. *Śilap* : IX : 6, XXX : 74.

Mālavaṇkiḷaṅkiḷai (மாலவற்கிளங்கிளை) : Durgha, the younger sister of Tirumāl. *Śilap* : XII : 68.

Māliṟuṅkunṇam (மாலிருங்குன்றம்) : Tirumāliṟum Śōlaimalai or Aḷagarmalai. *Pari* : 15 : 17, 23.

Mālai (மாலை): (1) A defect in emerald. *Śilap* : XIV : 184.

(2) Garlands, special to particular dynasties of rulers and also feudatory chieftains. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 638 : 2.

Mūlaiikkārar (மலைக்காரர்): Garlandmakers. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 40.

Mālai nilai (மலை நிலை): vide 'Pālai nilai'.

Mālai Māraṇār (மலை மாறனார்): Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 245; perhaps he was a scion of the Pāṇḍya dynasty.

Mūvaṇkiḷḷi (மாவண் கிள்ளி): A Chōḷa king. *Maṇi* : XIX : 127.

Māvali (மாவலி): Probably, Mahābali of the Purāṇas. But possibly there was a Māvali who founded a petty dynasty which later developed into Māvalivāṇarāyas. But the reference here is surely to the Purāṇic Asura, Mahābali. *Maṇi* : XIX : 54.

Māvali Marumān (மாவலி மருமான்): The descendant of Māvali; name not known. *Maṇi* : XIX : 54.

Māvaḷattanār (மாவளத்தனார்): A name usually adopted by some members of the Chōḷa royal family; a variant of Māvaḷavan; vide Tirumāvaḷavan. Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 348.

Māvaḷattān (மாவளத்தான்): Younger brother of Chōḷan Nalaṅkiḷḷi; once as he was playing dice with Tāmappalkaṇṇanār, a Brahmin poet, the latter played false; losing temper, he struck the poet with a die. But he later was sorry for hitting a poor brahmin poet. *Puṟam* : 43.

Māvan (மாவன்): Chief of Maiyal (a town); he was a friend of Ollaiyūr tanta Bhūtappāṇḍyan. *Puṟam* : 71 : 12.

Māvilāṅgai (மாவிளங்கை): Town belonging to Ōymān Nalliaya-kōḍan; tentatively identified with Māmallapuram by some scholars. *Puṟam* : 176 : 6; *Śirupāṇ* : 12.

Māvin Kani (மாவின்கனி): The ripe fruit of the mango. *Śilap* : XVI : 26.

Māḷihai (மாளிகை): Palace. *Śilap* : V : 8, 149.

Māḷuva Vēndar (மாளுவ வேந்தர்): Kings of Malwa, who attended the ceremony of installation of the Kaṇṇahi temple and worship by Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Śilap* : XXX : 159.

Mārpittiyār (மாற்பித்தியார்): Poet and author of *Puṇam* : 251, 252.

Mārṇūr (மாற்றூர்): Town to which Mārṇūr Kiḷār father of Koṇṇan Koṇṇanār belonged. *Aham* : 54.

Mārṇūr Kiḷār (மாற்றூர் கிழார்): Father of Koṇṇan Koṇṇanār. *Aham* : 54.

Mārṇūr Kiḷār Mahanār Koṇṇan Koṇṇanār (மாற்றூர் கிழார் மகனார் கொற்றங் கொற்றனார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 54.

Māraṇ (மாறன்): A family title of the Pāṇḍyas occurring in names like Muḍattirumāraṇ Pāṇḍyan Māraṇ Vaḷudi. *Naṇ* : 105, 228, 301; *Pari* : *Tiraṭṭu* : 2 : 90; *Puṇam* : 51, 52, 55, 55 : 6, 56, 56 : 21, 57, 57 : 3, 59, 196, 198; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 4 : 1.

Māraṇ Poṇaiyan (மாறன் பொறையன்): This is a Pāṇḍyan title which includes a Pāṇḍyan and a Chēra title. *Aintinai* (50) : *Pāyiram* : 2.

Māraṇ Vaḷudi (மாறன் வழுதி): (1) Perhaps he was a member of the Pāṇḍyan family. Poet and author of *Naṇ* : 97.

(2) Basic name of Pāṇḍyan Kūḍahārattuttuṇṇiya Māraṇ Vaḷudi. *Puṇam* : 51, 52.

Mārūkoḷakkūṇal (மாறுகொளக்கூறல்): Contradiction, a defect in composition. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 663 : 2.

Mārōkkattukkāmakkāṇi Nappālattanār (மாடுக்கத்துக் காமக்கணி நப்பலத்தனார்): Kaṇi is an astrologer and Marōkkam was the region around Koṇkai. Kāmakkāṇi cannot be Kāmakkāṇi (or Kāmākshi), because Nappālattanār is a masculine name. Poet and author of *Aham* : 377.

Mārōkkattu Nappaśalaiyār (மாடுக்கத்து நப்பசலையார்): Derives her name, perhaps, from *Naṇ* : 304; Mārōkkam, according to U. V. S. was the region around Koṇkai. *Naṇ* : 304; *Puṇam* : 37, 39, 126, 174, 226, 280, 383.

Māṇḍōkkam (மாண்டுக்கம்): (1) Region around Koṛkai to which Nappaśalaiyār belonged. *Naṛ* : 304; *Puṛam* : 37, 39, 126, 174, 226, 280, 383.

(2) To which Kāmakkaṇi Nappālattanār belonged. *Aham* : 377.

Mān (மாள்): (1) Any animal; usually horse or deer but occasionally even elephant. *Aham* : 248 : 2; *Naṛ* : 6 : 8; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 570 : 2.

(2) Horse, deer, tiger, lion etc. *Aham* : invocation : 14, 49 : 12, 71 : 5, 73 : 13, 74 : 10, 91 : 18, 99 : 1, 102 : 1, 107 : 5, 115 : 14, 134 : 13, 144 : 16, 147 : 7, 199 : 11, 203 : 13, 230 : 11, 238 : 3, 14, 283 : 4, 317 : 14, 318 : 1, 384 : 10, 388 : 25. *Aiṅguṟu* : 13 : 1, 78 : 1, 203 : 4, 217 : 2, 326 : 2, 360 : 4, 398 : 2; *Aintiṇai* (50) : 3 : 2, 38 : 2; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 59 : 2; *Ēladi* : 18 : 1; *Kainilai* : *Kuṟiṇji* : 1 : 2, 11 : 2; *Kali* : 13 : 3, 13 : 16, 17, 23 : 17, 26 : 5, 27 : 3, 30 : 10, 43 : 16, 56 : 17, 58 : 2, 69 : 4, 70 : 18, 87 : 11, 93 : 8, 124 : 20, 125 : 5, 13 : 12, 143 : 10; *Kuṟiṇjip* : 217; *Kuṟun* : 141 : 4, 243 : 1, 256 : 3, 272 : 4, 319 : 1; *Maṇi* : XIII : 32, 63, XVIII : 48, XIX : 97; *Mullaip* : 99; *Murugu* : 129; *Nālaḍi* : 328 : 2; *Nānmaṇi* : 6 : 1; *Naṛ* : 61 : 9, 190 : 8, 242 : 7, 250 : 9, 267 : 12, 270 : 8, 274 : 9; *Padiṟṟu* : 89 : 2; *Paḷa* : 8 : 3, 57 : 3, 210 : 3, 223 : 3; *Paṭṭinap* : 149; 245; *Perumbāṇ* : 89, 106; *Puṛam* : 15 : 5, 31 : 14, 33, 2, 43 : 11, 44 : 10, 52 : 2, 54 : 8, 90 : 3, 138 : 2, 141 : 12, 143 : 6, 145 : 3, 150 : 5, 152 : 26, 162 : 7, 165 : 8, 167 : 10, 168 : 9, 17, 172 : 8, 198 : 27, 205 : 8, 206 : 6, 213 : 8, 247 : 3, 259 : 6, 265 : 5, 303 : 2, 310 : 7, 350 : 5, 368 : 5, 374 : 10, 377 : 24, 382 : 16; *Śilap* : III : 167, V : 8, VI : 120, VII : 24 : 1, 34 : 1, 44 : 4, XI : 78, XIII : 6, XXV : 51; *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50) 7 : 3, 19 : 1, 25 : 2; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 44 : 4, 70 : 1, 95 : 2, 102 : 1, 113 : 4.

(3) Mahattattvam; also called Buddhi. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 207.

Mān uḷai (மாள் உழை): Deer. *Naṛ* : 311 : 1.

Mān Kaṇam (மாண் கணம்): herd of deer. *Padiṟṟu* : 50 : 1.

Mān Piṇai (மாண் பிணை): The doe. *Aiṅṅuru* : 354 : 2, 373 : 3, 394 : 4, 401 : 1, 434 : 2, 493 : 2; *Puṟam* : 157 : 11, 354 : 10.

Mān mahan (மாண் மகன்): i.e., Mal mahan (= மால் மகன்) : son of Tirumāl i.e., Kāman (Cupid). *Śilap* : VII : 28 : 2.

Mānmada Śāntam (மாண்மதச்சாந்தம்): A paste made of musk i.e., kastūri. *Śilap* : XIII : 117.

Mānmada Śāntu (மாண்மதச்சாந்து): A fragrant paste made of musk i.e., kastūri. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 57.

Mānmadam (மாண்மதம்): Musk, i.e., kastūri, or Javād; literally, the fat of the (musk) deer. *Pari* : 16 : 44; *Śilap* : II : 68, VI : 81, XX : 15.

Mānmaṟi (மாண் மறி): (1) The young one of the deer. *Maṇi* : XXIII : 115.

(2) Valli, Murugan's spouse, who was according to the Purāṇa brought up by a deer, *Pari* : 9 : 8.

Mānam (மாண்மம்): Sense of honour. *Kuṟaḷ* : 97 ch. hdg., 969 : 2, 970 : 1.

Mānviṟal Vēḷ (மாண்விறல் வேல்): A feudatory chieftain *Maduraik* : 344.

Mikkōn (மிக் கோன்): The superior Dēva; His name was 'Prabha Bālan'. *Maṇi* : XII : 74.

Mihai (மிகை): Self-satisfaction due to lack of proper education and culture. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 260 : 9.

Mihaipaḍakkūral (மிகைப்படக்கூறல்): Exaggeration, a defect in composition; this is to be distinguished from 'uyarvunavir-chchi' or hyperbole which is a figure of speech. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 663 : 3.

Miśaipparam (மிசைப்பரம்): Jettisoned cargo. *Puṇam* : 30 : 11.

Miñili (மிஞிலி): *vide* Anni Miñili. He was a friend of Nannan. When Nannan wished to commit aggression on Punnāḍu, Āy Eyinan (the hunter chief) promised them protection and so became a foe of Nannan. At Pāḷippaṇantalai Miñili who came as an ally of Nannan fought against Āy Eyinan who perished in the battle, true to his word. He is often considered to be Nannan's army chief; he killed one Adihan. His capital was Pāram. *Aham* : 142 : 11, 148 : 8, 181 : 5, 208 : 7, 396 : 5; *Nar* : 265 : 4.

Miñīru (மிஞிறு): Variety of bee different from Tumbi. (*vide* Nimiru). *Aham* : 78 : 3, 159 : 16, 207 : 8; *Kali* : 26 : 3, 33 : 23; *Kuṟiñjip* : 111; *Padiṟṟu* : 60 : 4, 89 : 3; *Pari* : 8 : 23; *Puṇam* : 22 : 6, 308 : 2.

Miḍaṟu (மிடறு): Vocal singing. (lit., the throat). *Śilap* : III : 26, 51.

Miḍā (மிடர்): A big vessel, used for cooking. *Kaḷavaḷi* : 27 : 3; *Kuṟiñjip* : 201; *Padiṟṟu* : 24 : 20.

Miḍai (மிடை): An attic; a platform for observing. *Aham* : 158 : 6; *Kali* : 102 : 16, 103 : 9.

Midavai (மிதவை): Boat (made of corklike substance). *Pari* : 6 : 35.

Midi (மிதி): Sandals. *Padiṟṟu* : 21 : 23.

Midunam (மிதுனம்): Gemini; a constellation. *Pari* : 11 : 6, 12.

Milēchchar (மிலேச்சர்): Foreigners like the Greeks, Arabs etc. These were employed as guards around royal residences and camps; they did not know the native tongue and so spoke the sign language; perhaps their tongues were cut out and they were rendered dumb so that they could not communicate the secrets of the royal household to others. *Mullaip* : 66.

Milalai (மீழை): A regional division i.e., *Milalaikkūrṟam* which *Evvi* ceded to *Neḍuñjeliyan*. *Puṟam* : 24 : 19.

Milagu (மிளகு): Pepper. *Kuṟñjip* : 187; *Naṟ* : 66 : 1; *Padiṟṟu* : 41 : 21; *Paḷa* : 326 : 4.

Milai (மலை): (1) Natural forest defences around a fort. *Aham* : 44 : 17; *Kuṟun* : 390 : 5; *Maduraik* : 64; *Malai-paḍu* : 409; *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 25; *Naṟ* : 95 : 7, 150 : 2; *Padiṟṟu* : 10 : 17, 24 : 24, 33 : 7, IX Ten *Padiham* : 5; *Tol. Puṟat* : 12, 25, *Nēch* quot., *Perumbāṇ* : 126, 401; *Puṟam* : 21 : 5, 181 : 5, 325 : 13, 326 : 7; *Śilap* : XIII : 183, XIV : 62, XV : 207, XVI : 4; *Tahadūr Yāt* : 'Maḷuvīn' : 1; 'Kalaiyena' : 10.

(2) A region in the Tamil country. *Aham* : 133 : 16, 216 : 18.

(3) Town to which *Milaipperumpadumanār* belonged. (Rdg.) *Mīlpperumpadumanār*. *Naṟ* : 109,

(4) to which *Mīlaikiḷān Nalvēṭṭanār* belonged. *Naṟ* : 210, 349.

(5) to which *Kandanār* belonged. *Kuṟun* : 196.

(6) to which *Milaipperumkandanār* belonged. *Kuṟun* : 136, 204, 234.

(7) to which *Mīlaikiḷān Nalvēṭṭanār* belonged. *Kuṟun* : 341; *Naṟ* : 210, 349.

(8) to which *Mīlaivēḷ Tittanār* belonged. *Kuṟun* : 284.

Mīlaikkandanār (மலைக்கந்தனார்): *Kandan*, a poet belonging to *Milai*. *Kuṟun* : 196.

Miḷai kiḷān Nalvēṭṭanār (மிளைக்கிழன் நல்வேட்டனார்): A Vēḷaḷa poet hailing from Miḷai. *Kuṟun* : 341; *Naṟ* : 210, 349.

Miḷai nāḍu (மிளைநாடு): To this land belonged Miḷaikkandan, Miḷaikiḷān Nalvēṭṭar, Miḷai Vēḷ Tittan. (Rdg.) *Iranāḍu*. *Aham* : 133 : 16.

Miḷaipperuṅkandan (மிளைப்பெருங்கந்தன்): Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 136, 204, 234.

Miḷaipperumpadumanār (மிளைப்பெரும்பதுமனார்): (Rdg.) *Miḷip-perumpadumanār*. He hailed from Miḷai. Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 109.

Miḷaivēḷ Tittanār (மிளைவேள் தித்தனார்): Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 284.

M i n (மின்): lighting. *Aham* : 43 : 2, 162 : 4; *Achāra* : 51 : 1; *Ēlādi* : 20 : 1; *Kainnilai* : *Kuṟiñji* : 10 : 2; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 3; *Kali* : 49 : 12, 55 : 1, 138 : 5, 139 : 5, 141 : 18, 157 : 4; *Maṇi* : VI : 9, XXIX : 241, 248, 249, 251; *Naṟ* : 51 : 6, 393 : 7; *Padiṟṟu* : 81 : 26; *Pari* : 12 : 1; *Puṟam* : 192 : 6, 308 : 2; *Śilap* : VII : 14 : 4, 18 : 3, XI : 109, XVI : 194, XXVI : 96, XXIX : *Uraippāyiram*; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 115 : 2.

Minmini (மின்மின்): glowworm. *Aham* : 67 : 16, 72 : 3, 202 : 7, 291 : 8; *Naṟ* : 44 : 10.

Minnu (மின்னு): Lightning. *vide min*. *Perumbāṇ* : 484.

Mitchi (மிட்சி): Fish of the four kaṇḍams. *Maṇi* : XXX : 133.

A logical norm; a form of logical proof. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 53.

Mitchimol̥i (மிட்சிமொழி): also called vibakkattodarchchi.

Maṇi : XXIX : 66, 76.

Mitchimol̥iyaṟivu (மிட்சிமொழியறிவு): The logical system of inferring by the process of elimination; also called Pāisēdam.

Maṇi : XXVII : 11.

Mimāṁśakam (மிமஞ்சகம்): One of the six systems of philosophy; the author of this system was Jainism. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 80.

Mīli (மீளி): The God of death; Kūrṟuvan. *Aham* : 93 : 18; *Kali* : 31 : 24, 104 : 50; *Perumbāṇ* : 75; *Porunar* : 140.

Mīlpperumpadumanār (மீளிப்பெரும் பதுமஞர்): (*vide*) *Mīlapperumpadumanār*. *Nar* : 109.

Mīn (மீன்): (1) Fish; shark. *Āchāra* : 6 : 2; *Aham* : 10 : 11, 17 : 21, 26 : 2, 30 : 2, 40 : 3, 46 : 4, 50 : 2, 60 : 6, 65 : 11, 80 : 1, 100 : 7, 106 : 2, 110 : 17, 120 : 2, 142 : 20, 170 : 4, 186 : 3, 210 : 2, 216 : 1, 220 : 17, 236 : 2, 240 : 6, 286 : 3, 290 : 3, 296 : 8, 300 : 4, 303 : 19, 316 : 1, 320 : 2, 340 : 10, 14, 360 : 16; *Aiṅguṟu* : 1 : 4, 5 : 4, 10 : 4, 49 : 2, 70 : 1, 278 : 3; *Aintinai* (70) : 66 : 2, 68 : 1; *Kaimilai* : *Neydal* : 5 : 3, 8 : 2; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 7 : 3; *Kali* : 121 : 20, 131 : 6, 32; *Kuṟaḷ* : 931 : 2; *Kuṟun* : 9 : 5, 54 : 4, 123 : 5, 163 : 3, 169 : 4, 171 : 3, 296 : 3, 320 : 1, 324 : 3, 349 : 1; *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 18; *Nālaḍi* : 375 : 2; *Nar* : 16 : 6, 63 : 2, 91 : 5, 101 : 8, 111 : 2, 7, 127 : 4, 159 : 7, 175 : 2, 3, 178 : 4, 183 : 9, 195 : 2, 207 : 3, 210 : 4, 215 : 5, 219 : 6, 239 : 3, 263 : 7, 267 : 11, 291 : 2, 311 : 6, 319 : 10, 326 : 3, 331 : 4, 382 : 3, 388 : 6; *Padiṟṟu* : 42 : 2; *Paḷa* : 128 : 4. In *Pari* : 16 : 36 there is a poem on the word 'Min'; if the river is terrestrial, it is fish; if it is celestial, it is stars. *Puṟam* : 7 : 12, 13 : 12, 29 : 14, 52 : 9, 138 : 3, 277 : 1, 343 : 1, 348 : 4, 396 : 1, 5, 399 : 15; *Tiṇaimol̥i* (50) : 44 : 1; *Tiṇalmālai* (150) : 51 : 1; *Tol. Eḷuttu* : 339 : 1.

- (2) The carp emblem of Kāman, the God of love. *Kali* : 26 : 3; *Śilap* : V : 25, VII : 10 : 2, 13 : 1.
- (3) The Pāṇḍyan rule under the 'carp' emblem. *Śilap* : IV : 26, XIII : 17.
- (4) Stars ; or planets or comets. *Aham* : 10 : 2, 114 : 11, 144 : 17, 235 : 10, 264 : 1, 297 : 15; *Kuṛaḷ* : 1116 : 2; *Kuṟun* : 357 : 7; *Maduraik* : 108; *Maṇi* : VI : 182, XXII : 142; *Murugu* : 88; here Nach. says 'it is either Robini or any of the 27 stars' or 'any of the planets'. *Nālaḍi* : 113 : 2; *Naṟ* : 48 : 4, 199 : 9, 231 : 2; *Padiṟru* : 64 : 12, 89 : 19, 90 : 1, 17, 35; *Paḷa* : 47 : 3; *Paṭṭinap* : 68, 176; (either Nāl mīn or Kōl mīn). *Perumbāṇ* : 373, 318; *Puṟam* : 13 : 6, 21 : 4, 24 : 24, 25, 25 : 1, 60 : 2, 109 : 10, 129 : 7, 160 : 8, 229 : 6, 7, 8, 12, 270 : 1, 302 : 10, 367 : 16, 371 : 25, 396 : 26, 399 : 31; *Śilap* : VII : 5 : 3, X : 2, XX : 11; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : 'Kuniya' : 3.

Mīn uṇaṅgal (மீன் உணங்கல்): pickled and preserved fish. *Aham* : 20 : 2; *Aintiṇai* (50) 47 : 3.

Mīn Koḍiyān (மீன் கொடியான்): He of the fish (shark) flag; Kāman. *Maṇi* : XX : 91.

Mīn Śūṭṭu (மீன் சூட்டு): Fried fish. *Perumbāṇ* : 282.

Mīn Vinaiṇar (மீன் விளைஞர்): Fish sellers. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 31.

Mīnakkoḍi (மீனக்கொடி): The carp flag of the Pāṇḍyan. *Śilap* : XXIX : *Vallāippāṭṭu* : 9.

Mīnam (மீனம்): (1) Star; asterism; here Viśākam. This star was considered to be the middle star, because in pre-Varāhamihira days astronomers counted the 27 stars from Kārthigai

onwards, so that Viśagam which then becomes the 14th star is also the middle one. The practice of counting from Aśvini is said to have been introduced during Varāhamihira's days. *Maṇi* : XI : 42.

(2) fish associated with Kāman's flag. *Maṇi* : V : 5.

(3) An asterism; the Pisces of the Zodiac. *Maṇi* : XV : 25.

Mineṟitūṇḍilār (மினேறிதுண்டிலார்) : His name is derived from an expression in his poem. Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 54.

Minēṟṟukkōḍiyōn (மினேற்றுக் கொடியேர்ன்) : Kāman, whose emblem on the flag is the fish. *Śilap* : V : 210.

Mukkaṭ Śelvar (முக்கட்டுசல்வர்): Śiva, the three-eyed One.
Aham : 181 : 16; *Puṇam* : 6 : 18.

Mukkaṇṇān (முக்கண்ணன்): The three-eyed One - Śiva. *Kali* :
2 : 4, 104 : 12.

Mukkal (முக்கல்): Town to which Mukkal Āśān Nalvellaiyār
belonged. *Naṭ* : 272.

Mukkal Āśān Nalvellaiyār (முக்கல் ஆசான் நல்வெள்ளையார்):
Poet and author of *Naṭ* : 272.

Mukkāvanūṭṭu Āmūr Mallan (முக்காவனுட்டு ஆமூர் மல்லை): He
was killed in wrestling with Pōravaikkōpperunarkilli. Son of
Tittan, the Uṇaiyūr Chōḷa. *Puṇam* : 80.

Mukkāvanāḍu (முக்காவனுடு): Region in Toṇḍaimaṇḍalam, to
which Āmūr Mallan belonged. *Puṇam* : 80.

Mukkōl (முக்கோல்): (1) The three pronged stick carried by a
certain order of ascetics who are thence
called 'Tridaṇḍins'. Nach. says that
the three prongs stand for Hari, Haran
and Ayan; and the common stem
indicates that finally they are but one.
Kali : 9 : 2, 126 : 4; *Mullaip* : 38.

(2) One of the paraphernalia of the Brahmins. *Tol*.
Poruḷ : 625 : 1,

(*Mā*) *Muhaḍi* [(மா) முகடி]: (The dark complexioned) elder one,
of evil omen. The evil spirit of Śēṭṭai (Jyēshta), also Mūdēvi.
Kuṇal : 617 : 1, 936 : 2.

Muhavaippāṭṭu (முகவைப்பாட்டு): Song sung when paddy was
doled out as charity for the needy. *Śilap* : 137.

Muhai (முகை): Cave. *Aham* : 238 : 4.

Muhaiyalūr (முகையூர்): Town to which Śiṟukarum Tumbiyār belonged. *Puṟam* : 181, 265.

Muśiri (முசிறி): A westcoast port in Chēra dominion. *vide* Muśiri. *Aham* : 57 : 15, 149 : 11. A Chēliyan i.e., Pāṇḍya once besieged this port. *Puṟam* : 343 : 10.

Muśu (முசு): The male of the monkey esp. the one with a black face; Kaḍuvan; its feminine is Mandi. *Aham* : 121 : 15, 267 : 9; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 9 : 1; *Kainnilai* : *Kuṟiñji* : 4 : 2; *Kuṟun* : 38 : 2, 121 : 2; *Murugu* : 303; *Nar* : 119 : 5; *Paḷa* : 268 : 3; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 577 : 1, 601 : 1, 622 : 1.

Muśunḍai (முசுண்டை): (1) A plant blossoming white flowers; also called Muśuṭṭai; the leather-berried bindwood. *Aham* : 93 : 2, 284 : 2; *Maduraik* : 281; *Neḍunal* : 13; *Puṟam* : 320 : 1; *Śilap* : XIII : 155; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 166.

(2) A chieftain. *Aham* : 235 : 9, 249 : 9.

Muśuri (முசுறி): A westcoast port in Chēra dominion. *vide* Muśiri. *Puṟam* : 343 : 10.

Muñjam (முஞ்சம்): An ornament for the head. *Pari* : 16 : 8.

Muññai (முஞ்ஞை): A plant also called Munnai; a kind of teak. *Puṟam* : 197 : 11, 320 : 1, 328 : 14.

Muṭṭigai (முட்டிகை): A weapon called 'Sammaṭṭi'; the crow-bar. *Nālaḍi* : 208 : 1.

Muṭṭuvayirkaḷaṟal (முட்டவயிற்கழற்): The situation of the lady-love frankly making a clean breast of her relation with the lover, when handicaps to their union occurred. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 271 : 1.

Muṭṭai (முட்டை): egg. (1) The Brahmvādin holds that the Prapañcha is egg-shaped or oval. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 97.

(2) The dialectical question of whether the egg preceded the hen or *vice versa*. *Maṇi* : XXX : 244.

(3) A golden egg enclosed Āpputtiran in a shell as it were. *Maṇi* : XXV : 73.

Muṭpurīśai (முட்டிச்சை) : Fort of thorns. On the ramparts thorns were planted to prevent scaling over. *Mullaip* : 27.

Muḍaṅgal (முடங்கல்) : A sealed roll (letter). it was literally rolled ; hence 'Muḍaṅgal'. *Śilap* : XIII : 76, 96, XXVI : 171.

Muḍaṅgikkīḍanda Neḍuñjēralādan (முடங்கிக்கிடத்த நெடுஞ் சேரலாதன்) : A Chēra king who was perhaps paralysed by a stroke ; poet and author of *Aham* : 30.

Muḍattāmakkaṇṇiyār (முடத்தாமக்கண்ணியார்) : Śēnā. and Nach. in their commentary on *Tol. Śol.* ('Iyarpeyar Munnar'), treat *Muḍattāmakkaṇṇi* as a basic name ; but perhaps she was so called because she was lame ('Muḍam'). A poet (probably a lady) and author of *Porunar* on *Karikālan*.

Muḍattirumāraṇ (முடத்திருமாரன்) : Passibly he was a scion of the Pāṇḍyan royal family and was lame. The *Iṟaiyanār* *Ahapporuḷ* considers him a poet of the second Śaṅgam. Poet and author of *Nar* : 105, 228.

Muḍantai (முடந்தை) : A kind of paddy. *Padiṟṟu* : 29 : 3, 32 : 13.

Muḍappanai (முடப்பனை) : The shape of the constellation of six stars including *Anusham*. *Puṟam* : 229 : 3.

Muḍam (முடம்) : Defects in Paṇ, Pāṇi, Tūkku etc., musical modes. *Śilap* : III : 46.

Muḍavan (முடவன்) : A cripple. *Paḷa* : 192 : 3.

Muḍavanār (முடவனார்) : Basic name of Aiyūr Muḍavanār, based on a deformity. He was lame. *Aham* : 216.

Muḍi (முடி) : (1) One of the five designs in hairdo practised by ancient Tamil girls. *Mullaip* : 76 ; *Murugu* : 83, 84.

(2) Crown worn by kings. *Śilap* : XVI : 114, XXII : 64, XXIII : 51, XXVII : 39; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 626 : 3.

Muḍindadu Kāṭṭal (முடிந்தது காட்டல்) : A literary device ; i.e., of explaining what is already confirmed. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 665 : 15.

Muḍināgarāyar (முடிநாகராயர்) : Basic name of Murañḍiyūr Muḍināgarāyar. *Puṇam* : 2 col.

Muḍukkar (முடுக்கர்) : A narrow by-lane. *Maṇi* VI : 68; *Śilap* : V : 187.

Muḍuhiyal (முடுகியல்) : One of the parts (features) of a typical Paripāṭṭu (Paripāḍal). *Pari Tiraṭṭu* : 1 : 64.

Muṇḍaham (முண்டகம்) : A thorny plant also called, 'Kadal Mulli' or 'Nīr Mulli', 'Kaḷai Mulli'; growing mostly in coastal tracts; also 'Tāḷai'. *Aham* : 80 : 7, 130 : 4; *Aiṅguṟu* : 108 : 2, 121 : 2, 177 : 3; *Aintiṇai* (70) 61 : 3; *Kali* : 133 : 1; *Kuṟun* : 49 : 1, 51 : 1; *Maduraik* : 96; *Naṟ* : 191 : 9, 207 : 2, 245 : 2, 311 : 3; *Puṇam* : 24 : 11; *Śilap* : XXVII : 235; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 148.

Muttappāṇḍal (முத்தப்பூணல்) : The sacred thread of pearls worn by the dvijas. *Śilap* : XXIII : 96.

Muttam (முத்தம்) : pearl. This is properly cleansed before use; it is supposed to be found in elephant tusks and in bamboos. The Koṟkai port of the Pāṇḍyas was famous for pearls. Pearls were presented to the bards. *Aham* : 13 : 1, 27 : 9, 30 : 13, 73 : 4, 108 : 2, 126 : 12, 130 : 9, 137 : 13, 173 : 14, 201 : 5, 247 : 1, 280 : 12, 282 : 7; *Aiṅguṟu* : 105 : 2, 193 : 2, 195 : 1, 380 : 2; *Aintiṇai* (50) : 46 : 1; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 61 : 1; *Kali* : 9 : 15, 82 : 14, 85 : 12, 92 : 35, 105 : 4; *Kār* : 23 : 1; *Kuṟaḷ* : 1113 : 1; *Maduraik* : 505; *Maṇi* : IX : 4, XIX : 85, *Murugu* : 305; *Nālaḍi* : 224 : 1; *Nānmaṇi* : 6 : 2; *Naṟ* : 202 : 2; *Padiṟṟu* : 20 : 8, 32 : 3, 39 : 16, 67 : 4, 74 : 6; *Paṭṭiṇap* : 189; *Perumbāṇ* : 162; *Puṇam* : 53 : 1, 58 : 11, 170 : 11, 377 : 17; *Śilap* : II : 70, VII : 20 : 2, 3, VIII : 95, XXVII : 244, XXIX : *Valḷaippāṭṭu* : 1 : 1; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 57; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 42 : 3, 4, 48 : 3; *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50) : 18 : 1, 42 : 1, 45 : 1.

Muttarai (முத்தரை): A waistband of pearls. *Śilap* : VI : 87.

(*Peru*) *Muttaraiyar* [(பெரு) முத்தரையர்]: A ruler or a private patron belonging to a minor dynasty ruling some part of Tamiḷaham from the Śaṅgam days onwards; the family of Muttaraiyar are found mentioned as the predecessors in power of the Chōḷas in the neighbourhood of Tanjore, in Pallava inscriptions. The authors of *Nālaḍi* : 200 and 296 (or possibly the same poet wrote both these poems) had some (*peru*) Muttaraiyan, evidently, for their contemporary. This word can also merely mean the chief (ruler) of the the three kingdoms - Chēra, Chōḷa and Pāṇḍya (Mu+Tarai= three lands), as interpreted by Dr. G. U. Pope and V. M. Satagoparamanujachari in their editions of *Nālaḍiyār*. S. Vaiyapuri's efforts to use the mention of this name in *Nālaḍi* : 200 and 296 to assign an 8th cent date for *Nālaḍiyār* seem to be tortuous. *Nālaḍi* : 200 : 1, 296 : 3.

Muttan (முத்தன்): Affectionate male child. *Kali* : 59 : 20.

Muttiṛa Maṇi (முத்திற் மணி): The 'threefold gems' of the Buddhists : viz., the Buddha, the Dharma and the Saṅgha. The Tri-ratna. *Maṇi* : XXX : 4.

Mutti (முத்தி): The three fold sacrificial fires of the Vēdic priests : Āgavanīya, Gāruhapatya, Dākshiṇāgni. The Brahmins are said to have preserved these fires in their sacrificial halls. (Nach. says, commenting on Muruhu that Āgavanīya is raised on a square platform, Gāruhapatya on an arc like base and the Dākshiṇātya on a triangular pedestal. The variation between this ritual and later ones is perhaps explained by treating Nach.'s explanation as relating to another Vēdic Sākha). *Maṇi* : XXII : 48; *Murugu* : 181; *Pari* : 5 : 42; *Puṇam* : 2 : 23, 367 : 13; *Śilap* : XXII : 34, XXIII : 68, XXV : 127.

Muttu (முத்து): (1) Pearl. *Aham* : 289 : 11, 335 : 20; *Iniya* : 2 : 3; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 37 : 2; *Kali* : 40 : 4, 59 : 2, 64 : 29, 79 : 12, 80 : 4, 93 : 11, 97 : 6, 15, 131 : 22, 136 : 5; *Kuṟun* : 51 : 2, 104 : 2; *Maṇi* : I : 49, VI : 124, VIII : 4, XVIII : 71, XX : 49; *Naṟ* : 23 : 6, 94 : 5, 110 : 5; *Paḷa* : 151 : 3; *Pari* : 6 : 16, 8 : 76, 10 : 13, 16 : 5, 21 : 8;

Puṟam : 161 : 16, 218 : 1, 380 : 1, 6 ; *Śilap* :
Padiham : 34, II : 73, IV : 62, V : 19, 150,
 VII : 5 : 4, VIII : 19, 81, XI : 185, XIV : 80,
 136, XX : 69, XXVI : 168, XXVII : 202 ;
Tiṇaimālai (150) : *Pāyiram* : 1, 33 : 3 ; *Tiṇai-*
moḷi (50) : 50 : 1.

(2) Kissing. *Kali* : 82 : 17.

Muttūr (முத்துர்) : *vide* *Muttūru*. *Puṟam* : 24 : 22.

Muttūru (முத்துறு) : *vide* *Muttūr* also. A *Kūṟram*, situated in Marudam land and one ruled by the *Vēḷirs* ; called *Muttūrkūṟram* or *Muttūṟrukkūṟram*. The *Vēḷir* ceded this *Kūṟram* to *Neḍuñjeliyan* of *Talaiyālaṅgānam* after his victory over them in that battle. *Puṟam* : 24 : 22.

Mudal (முதல்) : (1) Capital invested. *Kuṟaḷ* : 463 : 1.

(2) The sky. *Pari* : 3 : 66,

(3) An original treatise. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 648 : 3, 649 : 2, 662 : 2.

(4) An inference from past to future. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 35.

Mudal Vaṇḷi (முதல் வஞ்சி) : The *Puṟam* situation of describing the lives and doings of one's ancient ancestors ; roughly it corresponds to the ' *Purāṇas* ' in Sanskrit. It is also called ' *Mudumoḷikkāñchi* '. *Puṟam* : 37 col.

Mudalyan (முதல்வர்) : (1) *Tirumāl*. *Kali* : 124 : 1 ; *Maṇi* : XIII : 58.

(2) The Buddha. *Maṇi* : XXV : 117, XXVIII : 120,

(3) *Puṇyarājan*, a king. *Maṇi* : XXV : 119.

(4) *Aṟivan*, the wise one. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 661 : 1.

(5) *Mahādevan* ; i.e., *Śiva*. *Puṟam* : 166 : 2 ; *Śilap* : XII : 165.

(6) *Brahman*. *Śilap* : V : 174.

(7) *Indra* ; also the *Pāṇḍyan* king, who broke the circular weapon of *Valai* (*chakra*) on *Indra's* head. *Śilap* : XI : 26.

Mudalai (முதலை): Crocodile. *Aham* : 3 : 1, 72 : 8, 80 : 1, 301 : 6; *Aiṅḡuru* : 5 : 4, 24 : 2, 41 : 1; *Kuṟaḷ* : 495 : 1; *Kuṟiñji* : 257; *Kuṟun* : 324 : 1; *Naṟ* : 287 : 6; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 53 : 8; *Puṟam* : 37 : 10, 283 : 4; *Śilap* : XIII : 7.

Mudiyar (முதியர்): The manes. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 70 : 21.

Mudiyavan (முதியவன்): Brahma, the creator. *Kali* : 2 : 1.

Mudiyān (முதியன்): (1) Another name for Ādanuṅgan. *Puṟam* : 389.

(2) A chieftain famous for his veracity, *Naṟ* : 390 : 9.

Mudiyāl (முதியார்): Champāpati, the tutelary Goddess of Puhār. *Maṇi* : XXI : 150, XXIV : 161.

Mudiyāl Kōṭṭam (முதியார் கோட்டம்): The temple of Champāpati in Puhār. *Maṇi* : XXI : 3.

Mudiyōḷ Kōṭṭam (முதியோர் கோட்டம்): The temple of Champāpati in Puhār. *Maṇi* : XVII : 88, XVIII : 169, XIX : 39, XXII : 3.

Mudiram (முதிரம்): A hill belonging to Kumaṇan. *Puṟam* : 158 : 25, 160 : 13, 163 : 8.

Mudirai (முதிரை): Common name for pulses, grams etc. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 55 : 7.

Mudukkuṟaiṇi (முதுக்குறையி): A precocious woman. *Śilap* : XVI : 68.

Mudukaṇṇan Śāttanār (முதுகண்ணன் சாத்தனார்): Śāttanār son of Mudukaṇṇan; vide Uṟaiyūr Mudukaṇṇan Śāttanār. Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 133.

Mudukāḍu (முதுகாடு): The cremation (or burial) ground. *Puṟam* : 356 : 4.

Mudukuḍi (முதுகுடி): (1) Mūdil; (il : Kuḍi : family or clan). The ancient clans of warlike tribes. In *Tol. Poruḷ* : 79 : 14 and in many places in *Puṇam* the word indicates warlike tribes.

(2) In *Puṇam* referring to a capital of Vēḷirs of Tuvurai (Dvārasamudram); perhaps this word is the same as 'Paḷaiya vīḍu' corrupted into 'Halebīḍu' (Halebid) in Halē Kannaḍa. *Puṇam* : 166.

Mudukuḍumipperu Vaḷudi (முதுகுடுமீப்பெருவழுதி): vide 'Pāṇḍyan Palyāgasālai Mudukuḍumipperuvaḷudi'. *Puṇam* : 64 col.

Mudukunṇam (முதுகுன்றம்): A hill. *Aham* : 197 : 8.

Mudukūttanār (முதுகூத்தனார்): A variation¹ of *Mudukūrṇanār*; basic name of *Uṇaiyūr Mudukūttanār*. Poet and author of *Aham* : 329; *Kuṇun* : 353, 371; *Puṇam* : 331.

Mudukūrṇanār (முதுகூற்றனார்): vide *Mudukūttanār*. *Nār* : 28, 58.

Mudukorṇanār (முதுகொற்றனார்): Basic name of 'Uṇaiyūr Mudukorṇanār'. Poet and author of *Kuṇun* : 221, 390.

Muduṣol (முதுசொல்): Paḷamoḷi; proverb. vide *Mudumoḷi*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 391 : 2.

Mudunūl (முதுநூல்): The ancient text; the Vedas. *Aham* : 181 : 16; *Puṇam* : 166 : 4.

Mudupati (முதுபதி): The anonymous and older commentator on the *Aham*. thinks this was the name of a town; but N. M. V., a later commentator thinks it merely means an ancient town. *Aham* : 7 : 4.

Mudupālai (முதுபாலை): The situation of grief of a woman who had seen the body of her husband being cremated; or (also) of a woman who had lost her husband while passing through a jungle; (e.g. *Damayanti* in the story of *Naḷan*). *Kāñchittiṇai* in *Puṇam*. *Puṇam* : 253, 254, 255, 256; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 79 : 25.

Mudumol̥i (முதுமொழி) : (1) Proverb ; vide *Muduśol*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 477 : 4, 489 : 4.

(2) The Vedas. *Pari* : 3 : 42, 47, 8 : 9, 13 : 40.

Mudumol̥ikkāñchi (முதுமொழிக்காஞ்சி) : The situation of the wise men impressing upon others the true nature of *Aṟam*, *Poruḷ* and *Inbam*. [So *Tirukkuraḷ* would be *Mudumol̥ikkāñchi*]. *Puṟam* : 18, 27, 28, 29, 74.

Mudumol̥i Mudalvan (முதுமொழி முதல்வர்) : *Tirumāl*. *Pari* : 3 : 42, 47.

Mundiri (முந்திரி) : a fraction: $1/16 \times 1/16 = 1/256$. *Nālaḍi* : 346 : 3:

Mundu Mol̥indadan Talai Taḍumāṟṟu (முந்து மொழிந்ததன் தலை தடுமாற்று) : A literary device ; one of the 32 utts
Reversing the order of previous mention. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 665 : 8.

Mundūḷ (முந்தூழ்) : Bamboo. *Kuṟun* : 239 : 6.

Munnīr (முந்தீர்) : (1) The sea. *Aham* : 338 : 21, 379 : 6, 400 : 25 :
Kali : 5 : 6 ; *Puṟam* : 13 : 5.

(2) It was not permissible (for Hindus) to cross the seas with their women - *Iḷam* in *Tōl. Poruḷ* : 34. But *Nach.* differs and says 'Munnīr' does not mean 'sea' here but the three situations of leaving home for the purposes of 1. learning, 2. embassy, 3. amassing wealth.

Munnīr Vaṇṇan (முந்தீர் வண்ணன்) : He of the colour of the ocean ; i.e., *Tirumāl*. The *Chōḷas* were called the 'descendants' of 'Munnīr Vaṇṇan' because *Tirumal* son was *Brahma*, whose son *Kāśyapa* begot *Sūrya* who was supposed to be the first progenitor of the *Chōḷas*. *Perumbāṇ* : 30.

Munnīr Viḷavu (முந்தீர் விழவு) : The festivals of the seagod. *Puṟam* : 9 : 10.

Munnūl (முந்நூல்): The sacred thread because it is a complex of three knotted threads worn together. *Maṇi* : XIII : 23 ; *Śilap* : XXV : 127, XXX : 119.

Muppēr (முப்பேர்): A town to which 'Muppēr Nāganār' belonged. *Nar* : 314.

Muppēr Nāganār (முப்பேர் நாகனார்): Poet and author of *Nar* : 314.

Muyal (முயல்): 1. The rabbit ; its ears are long ; it was hunted with dogs ; and an arrow usually brought it down ; its flesh was delicacy for the hunter. *Aham* : 284 : 2, 384 : 5, 394 : 14 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 421 : 2 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 772 : 1 ; *Maṇi* : XIX : 96 ; *Nālaḍi* : 176 : 2 ; *Nar* : 59 : 3, 252 : 10 ; *Paḷa* : 14 : 4, 141 : 4 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 115.

(2) The shadowy part in the moon was likened to a rabbit (or deer). *Aham* : 141 : 7 ; *Kali* : 144 : 18 ; *Śilap* : V : 204.

(3) Its young one was called 'Kuruḷai'. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 563 : 1.

Muyalvār (முயல்வார்): Vānaprastās who try to get rid of earthly attachments ; Parimēl. mentions more than one variety of them. *Kuṟaḷ* : 47 : 2.

Muyar Kōḍu (முயர்கோடு): The horns of a rabbit ; i.e., a typical example of a non-existing thing like the 'horns of a horse' etc. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 114, XXVII : 71, XXIX : 81, XXX : 54, 216.

Muyiṟu (முயிடு): The reddish variety of poisonous ant. *Nar* : 180 : 1 ; *Śiṟupañch* : 91 : 4.

Muraśam (முரசம்): (1) The drum ; usually the wardrum ; it sounded like the thunder ; it was made of the skin of a tiger which had killed two bulls. (*Puṟam* : 288 : 4) vide *Muraśu* also. *Aham* : 24 : 15, 116 : 17, 137 : 5, 246 : 11, 251 : 9, 354 : 2 ; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 11 : 2 ; *Kali* : 99 : 14, 100 : 6 ; *Maduraik* : 80 ; *Maṇi* : I : 27 ; *Murugu* : 121 ;

Paḍiṟṟu : 19 : 7, 21 : 18, 25 : 10, 66 : 4, 68 : 3, IX Ten *Paḍiham* : 17; *Tol. Puṟat* : 12, 25 Nach. quotation; *Puṟat-tiraṭṭu* : quotation - *Pahaivayirśēral* : 8; *Paṭṭinap* : 236; *Puṟam* : 3 : 3, 25 : 7, 36 : 12, 50 : 5, 58 : 12, 63 : 7, 72 : 8, 93 : 1, 179 : 4, 197 : 5, 229 : 19, 241 : 4, 288 : 4, 362 : 3, 366 : 1, 373 : 1, 397 : 5; *Śilap* : IV : 77, XXII : 150, XXVI : 194, 196.

- (2) It was held that a deity resided in it and offerings were made to it. *Puṟam* : 366 : 1.
- (3) It was of 3 kinds : the drum of valour, of justice and of charity. *Puṟam* : 58 : 12.
- (4) There was a drum in the Vājirakkōṭṭam at Puhār *Śilap* : V : 141.
- (5) The feudatory princes waiting to pay their tributes were summoned by beat of drum. *Śilap* : XXVI : 53.

Muraśu (முரசு) : (1) Drum; vide 'Muraśam'. It was made of the wood got from the enemy's tutelary tree. The Perumchōṟu was offered to the deity of the drum. It beat also on the occasions of marriage, funeral etc. *Aham* : 36 : 21, 127 : 3, 156 : 1, 175 : 13, 188 : 3, 227 : 14, 312 : 10, 335 : 10, 347 : 5; *Aiṅṅuru* : 426 : 3, 443 : 5 : 448 : 1, 450 : 1; *Kainnilai* : *Kāñchi* : 5 : 3; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 2 : 2, 3 : 3, 8 : 4, 11 : 2, 22 : 5, 32 : 3, 37 : 1, 41 : 4; *Kali* : 104 : 79, 105 : 73; *Kār* : 35 : 3; *Kuṟiṅṅip* : 49; *Kuṟun* : 270 : 3, 328 : 3, 365 : 4, 380 : 2; *Maduraik* : 129, 732, 733; *Maṇi* : I : 69; *Mullaip* : 79; *Nālaḍi* : 400 : 1; *Naṟ* : 58 : 6, 93 : 11, 197 : 10, 395 : 25; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 12 : 7, 30 : 43, 33 : 10, 40 : 3, 41 : 19, 43 : 9, 44 : 14, 16, 20, 49 : 14, 54 : 13, 56 : 4, 64 : 1, 66 : 4, 68 : 3, 69 : 3, 76 : 3, 78 : 1, 79 : 12, 90 : 56; VII : Ten *Paḍiham* : 6; *Paḷa* : 151 : 2; *Pari* : 4 : 19, 7 : 6, 8 : 30, 22 : 4, 15; *Paṭṭinap* : 157; *Porunar* : 54; *Puṟam* : 17 : 39, 25 : 7, 26 : 7, 29 : 8, 35 : 4, 60 : 10,

72 : 8, 9, 73 : 3, 75 : 12, 99 : 9, 109 : 2, 112 : 4, 126 : 19, 127 : 10, 137 : 1, 143 : 9, 158 : 1, 161 : 29, 174 : 7, 179 : 4, 5, 211 : 5, 238 : 8, 270 : 2, 301 : 5, 304 : 9, 350 : 4, 351 : 5, 369 : 5, 371 : 12, 387 : 19, 388 : 14, 394 : 8; *Śilap* : I : 46, III : 125, V : 88, 91, XVII : *Padarka-kaipparaval* : 22, XXIII : 130, XXVI : 35; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : ' *Kalaiyena* ' : 12.

(2) Royal emblem. *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50) 23 : 2; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 626 : 1.

Muraśukaṭṭil (முரசுகட்டில்): The frame on which the royal drum was officially stood. *Puṇam* : 50.

Murañjiyṇr (முரசுஞ்சிறர்): The town to which Muḍināgarāyar belonged. *Puṇam* : 2 col.

Murañjiyūr Muḍināgarāyar (முரசுஞ்சிறர் முடிநகராயர்): A poet of the same name of the 'first' Śaṅgam is mentioned in *Iṇai Ahap* I Sutram (com.). He was a contemporary of the Chēra Perumchōṟru Udiyan Chēral Ādan who is supposed to have fed both the armies in the Bhāratam battle. But this seems to be the result of a misunderstanding of the reference to 'the Hundred' and 'the Five' in *Puṇam* : 2; but undoubtedly *Puṇam* : 2 by this poet is among the oldest poems in the Śaṅgam collections. A poet and author of *Puṇam* : 2.

Muraṇ (முரண்): enemy. *Kuṇal* : 567 : 2.

Murambu (முரம்பு): highlands. *Aham* : 5 : 15, 67 : 4, 133 : 3.

Mural (முரள்): A kind of reptile resembling the snail; supposed to have only two senses, i.e., of touch and of taste. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 584 : 1.

Muraṇkai (முரண்கை): The practice of beating time in music (tālam) by the palm. *Malaipaḍu* : 390; *Puṇam* : 376 : 13.

Murukku (முருக்கு): Muḷ Muruṅgai tree; its flower is red like hot coals. *Aham* : 41 : 2, 99 : 2, 223 : 5, 229 : 16, 277 : 17,

317 : 4, 362 : 5; *Aintinai* (50) : 31 : 2; *Kali* : 33 : 4; *Padiṟṟu* : 23 : 20; *Puṟam* : 169 : 10, 11; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 64 : 3, 66 : 1, 67 : 3.

Murugovēḷ (முருகவேள்) : Murugan; *vide* Murugan. *Pari* : 14 col.

Murugan (முருகன்) : The God of Kuṟiñji; he is praised in *Marugu*; *Puripāḍal* and *Kuṇṟakkuravai* of *Śilap.* and many other poems in Śaṅgam literature he resides in the six military camps of 1. Parankunṟam, 2. Śīralaivāi, 3. Tiru Āvinankuḍi, 4. Tiruvēraham, 5. Paḷamudirśōlai and 6. Kuṇṟutōṟāḍal (or a town in the hill country, according to Nach.) He was deemed the son of Ālamar Kaḍavuḷ. He was the God who destroyed Śūran, the Asura. He married Valli as also Indra's daughter, Dēvayānai. *Aham* : 1 : 3, 59 : 11, 98 : 10, 158 : 16; *Murugu* : 269; *Pari* : 5 : 50, 8 : 81; *Puṟam* : 16 : 12, 23 : 4, 299 : 6; *Porunar* : 131.

Murugu Iyam (முருகியம்) : The Kuṟiñji drum. *Kār* : 27 : 1.

Murugu (முருகு) : Youth; Murugan; divinity; fragrance; sacrifice. *Aham* : 22 : 11, 118 : 5, 138 : 10; 181 : 6, 232 : 14, 272 : 13, 288 : 4; *Aiṅguṟu* : 245 : 3, 247 : 3, 249 : 2, 308 : 4; *Kuṟun* : 362 : 1; *Maduraik* : 38, 181, 724; *Maṇi* : V : 14; *Murugu* : 244; 2 *Nar* : 34 : 11, 47 : 10; *Paṭṭinap* : 37; *Puṟam* : 56 : 14, 259 : 5.

Muruṅgai (முருங்கை) : The Horse radish tree with edible unripe fruit. *Aham* : 1 : 16, 53 : 4, 101 : 15, 167 : 11; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 91 : 1.

Muruḍu (முருடு) : A kind of diminutive drum; Aḍiyārk. calls it Pattal. *Śilap* : I : 46.

Murundu (முருந்து) : (1) The root of the plumes of the peacock. *Aham* : 193 : 13; *Kali* : 108 : 15.

(2) A flower. *Kali* : 102 : 6.

Muraṣu (முரசு) : Muraṣu, drum. *Kali* : 105 : 2, 132 : 4; *Padiṟṟu* : 34 : 10; *Puṟam* : 62 : 9; *Śilap* : XXII : 53.

Mullai (முல்லை): (1) A kind of flower. One of the four kinds of (military) flowers. This flower blossoms in the evenings; hence the afternoon is appropriate to Mullaittinai. *Aham* : 4 : 1, 14 : 7, 43 : 9, 74 : 6, 84 : 8, 94 : 5, 124 : 11, 134 : 5, 144 : 3, 164 : 6, 174 : 5, 184 : 9, 204 : 7, 216 : 10, 234 : 13, 244 : 4, 254 : 5, 274 : 13, 284 : 10, 314 : 19, 324 : 15, 364 : 7, 391 : 5; *Aiṅ-guṟu* : 408 : 2, 412 : 1, 422 : 2, 437 : 3, 446 : 1, 448 : 3, 454 : 3, 476 : 2, 478 : 5, 489 : 2, 492 : 2, 494 : 2; *Aintinai* (50) : 3 : 2, 6 : 1, 9 : 3; *Aintinai* (70) : 15 : 2, 20 : 2, 21 : 2, 24 : 2; *Kainnilai* : *Mullai* : 1 : 1; *Kali* : 22 : 9, 32 : 16, 35 : 10, 66 : 6, 91 : 2, 101 : 49, 108 : 42, 111 : 4, 113 : 25, 115 : 5, 117 : 11, 12, 118 : 19; *Kār* : 14 : 3, 21 : 2; *Kuṟiñjip* : 77; *Kuṟun* : 62 : 1, 108 : 3, 126 : 3, 162 : 3, 186 : 2, 188 : 7, 193 : 6, 220 : 3, 221 : 1, 234 : 2, 240 : 3; 323 : 4, 348 : 3, 358 : 7, 382 : 1, 387 : 1; *Maṇi* : XIX : 94; *Mullaip* : 9; *Nālaḍi* : 45 : 1, 287 : 3; *Naṟ* : 59 : 9, 69 : 5, 142 : 10, 248 : 1, 321 : 3, 343 : 1, 361 : 1, 366 : 5, 367 : 8, 369 : 3; *Neḍunal* : 43, 44, 130; *Padiṟṟu* : 21 : 20, 66 : 16; *Paḷa* : 110 : 3, 361 : 1; *Pari* : 8 : 76, 15 : 39; *Porunar* : 200, 210; *Puṟam* : 117 : 9, 144 : 14, 200 : 9, 201 : 3, 242 : 6, 335 : 2, 339 : 3, 352 : 4; *Śilap* : IV : 27, V : 191, 214, IX : 1, XIII : 120, 165, XIV : 76, XVII : *Koḷu* : 6; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 30, 89, 169; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 81 : 1, 105 : 2, 112 : 3, 116 : 1.

(2) Mullai or pasture and forest land. This is the Aham complement of Vaṇji in Puṟam. If this land is corrupted it becomes Pālai. *Śilap* : XI : 64; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 5 : 5, 6 : 1, 28 : 2, 61.

(3) A Paṇ (rāga); now equated with Mōhanam. *Aiṅ-guṟu* : 408 : 1; *Maṇi* : V : 136; *Śilap* : IV : 15.

(4) A Tinai or behaviour (based on situation) in Aham, of the lady love patiently putting up with her lover's absence. *Padiṟṟu* : 81 col.

Mullaikkali (முல்லைக்கலி): The fourth division of Kalittogai, by Chōḷan Nalluruttiran. *Kali* : col.

Mullaikkulal (முல்லைக்குழல்): A kind of flute made of the Mullai reed and tuned to the Mullai tune. *Śilap* : XVII : *Pāṭṭu* : 9.

Mullaippāṭṭu (முல்லைப்பாட்டு): One of the ten idylls comprising the Pattuppāṭṭu; composed by Kāviriṇṇipāṭṭinattuppon Vāṇiganār Mahanār Nappūdanār. *Mullaippāṭṭu* : col.

Mullaippāṇi (முல்லைப்பாணி): The Mullairāga (paṇ) *Śilap* : XVII *Kūṭṭuḷpaḷudal* : 5.

Mullaiyampuravu (முல்லையம்புரவு): The pasture lands. *Aham* : 384 : 5.

Mu(l)lai [மு(ல்)லை]: The Mullai flower and the creeper. The Arabian Jasmine. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 108 : 1.

Muḷam (முழம்): Cubit. *Paḷa* : 211 : 4, 386 : 4.

Muḷavam (முழவம்): Drum different from the taṇṇumai. *Pari* : 8 : 99; *Śilap* : XXII : 140.

Muḷayan (முழவன்): Drummer. *Aham* : 352 : 6.

Muḷavu (முழவு): The mritaṅgam of modern Carnatic music; for it is called 'Maṇ Muḷavu'. *Aham* : 35 : 14, 61 : 15, 66 : 22, 76 : 1, 82 : 4, 91 : 13, 105 : 14, 136 : 7, 145 : 16, 172 : 11, 186 : 11, 189 : 5, 206 : 11, 222 : 4, 318 : 6, 328 : 2, 336 : 16, 346 : 14, 386 : 6, 397 : 3; *Aiṅṅuru* : 171 : 2; *Innā* : 32 : 3; *Kuṟun* : 78 : 2; *Kuṟiṇṇip* : 236; *Maduraik* : 99, 114; *Malaipaḷu* : 3; *Maṇi* : IV : 12, VI : 119, VII : 62; *Murugu* : 215; *Naṟ* : 100 : 10, 139 : 5, 176 : 9, 220 : 6, 315 : 8, 320 : 1, 360 : 1, 378 : 3; *Padiṟṟu* : 41 : 13, 52 : 6, 61 : 9, 17, 81 : 19; *Pari* : 5 : 11, 7 : 16, 79, 12 : 40, 15 : 43, 20 : 75, 22 : 36; *Tiraṭṭu* : 1 : 52, 4 : 1; *Paṭṭinap* : 157, 253, 293; *Perumbāṇ* : 47; *Porunar* : 109; *Puṟam* : 15 : 23, 50 : 12, 88 : 6, 128 : 2, 164 : 12, 194 : 2, 236 : 1, 247 : 8, 343 : 10, 368 : 17, 375 : 4; *Śilap* : III : 61, 141, V : 187, XIII : 144, XXV : 6, XXVIII : 55; *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50) : 7 : 1.

Muḷā (முழா): The drum. *Kaḷavaḷi* : 20 : 1, 3; *Puṟam* : 65 : 1, 68 : 17, 85 : 7, 103 : 2, 152 : 14.

Muḷuttam (முழுத்தம்): auspicious hour; Muhūrttam. *Śilap* : XXVI : 30.

Muḷuval (முழுவுல்): A kind of waterfowl. *Maṇi* : VIII : 29.

Muḷ (முள்): (1) Thorn. *Aiṅguṟu* : 47 : 1; *Puṟam* : 171 : 13, 225 : 8.

(2) Prod. *Aham* : 160 : 9; *Pari* : 12 : 29.

Muḷmaram (முள்மரம்): Thorny tree. *Kuṟaḷ* : 879 : 1.

Muḷyēli (முள்வேலி): Thorny hedge. *Kali* : 12 : 1; *Puṟam* : 301 : 3, 306 : 1.

Muḷḷi (மு ள் ளி): (1) A kind of thorny plant; (muḷ : thorn).
Aham : 26 : 1, 236 : 1; *Aiṅguṟu* : 21 : 1, 22 : 2, 23 : 1; *Paḷa* : 274 : 4; *Puṟam* : 363 : 10.

(2) Basic name of the author of *Āchārakkōvai* : Peruvāyin Muḷḷiyār. *Āchāra. Taṟṣiṟappu* : 6.

(3) The name of the place, Peru Vāyil Muḷḷi, occurring in the name of the poet Peruvāyin Muḷḷiyār.

Muḷḷiūrppūdiyār (முள்ளியூர்ப்பூதியார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 173.

Muḷḷūr (முள்ளூர்): A place where Malaiyan conquered the Āryans. The chief of this place was Malaiyamān Tirumuḍikkāri. *Aham* : 209 : 12; *Kuṟun* : 312 : 4; *Naṟ* : 170 : 6, 291 : 7; *Puṟam* : 123 : 5, 126 : 8, 174 : 13.

Muḷḷūrkkānam (முள்ளூர்க்கானம்): The forests surrounding the Muḷḷūr hills. *Aham* : 209 : 11, 12; *Kuṟun* : 312 : 4; *Naṟ* : 170 : 6, 7; *Puṟam* : 123 : 5, 126 : 8, 174 : 13.

Muḷari (முளரி): (1) A thorny plant. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 126 : 2.

(2) Lotus. *Aham* : 163 : 8; *Puṟam* : 278 : 2.

Muḷarittī (முளரித்தி): Forest fire. *Aham* : 301 : 13.

Muḷavu (முளவு): Porcupine. *Aham* : 182 : 8.

Muḷavu mā (முளவு மா): Porcupine. *Malaipaḍu* : 176; *Puṇam* : 325 : 6.

Muḷavumān (முளவுமாள்): Porcupine (from 'Muḷ' - thorn) *vide* *Muḷavu*, *Muḷavumā*. *Puṇam* : 374 : 11.

Muṇṇam (முற்றம்): Well beneath an open space adjoining the Kuḍam in a house; courtyard. The courtyard of the palace gave its name to such places like Vañji Muṇṇam, Kachchi Muṇṇam. *Neḍunal* : 95; *Paṭṭinap* : 20; *Perumbāṇ* : 435; *Puṇam* : 178 : 3, 261 : 3.

Muṇṇār (முற்றஞர்): Basic name of Kōkkuḷa Muṇṇār, poet and author of *Kuṇun* : 98; *Nar* : 96.

Muṇi (முனி): Part of a tree; tender leaves. *Kuṇal* : 1113 : 1; *Nālaḍi* : 317 : 3; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 642 : 1.

Muṇuveṇṇaṇṇār (முறுவெங்கண்ணஞர்): Poet and author of *Nar* : 232.

Muṇai (முறை): 1. Justice; good government; govt. in accordance with the Śāstras. *Aiṅṇuṇu* : 8 : 2; *Kali* : 100 : 16; *Kuṇal* : 388 : 1, 547 : 2, 548 : 1, 558 : 1, 559 : 1; *Perumbāṇ* : 443; *Puṇam* : 35 : 15, 71 : 8; *Śilap*; XX : 26.

2. Destiny. *Puṇam* : 192 : 10.

Muṇai Piṇḷāmai (முறை பிழமை): The literary convention of adhering to tradition; one of the 32 *uttis*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 665 : 10.

Mun tērḱ kuravai (முன் தேர்க்குரவை): The *Kuravai* dance performed by the conquering king with his generals on the pedestal of the chariot. *Vāhaitṭṇai* in *Puṇam*. *Śilap* : XXVI : 240; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 76 : 5.

Munpani (முன்பனி): The early cold season. *Aham* : 163 : 8; *Nar* : 224 : 2.

Munṛil (முன்றில்): (1) lit. *Il mun*; the front part of a house. courtyard. *Aham* : 172 : 11, 297 : 12, 315 : 17, 340 : 23, 348 : 1, 360 : 17, 369 : 24; *Nar* : 44 : 8, 49 : 9. 77 : 6, 135 : 2, 159 : 6, 232 : 8, 236 : 4, 239 : 4, 276 : 10, 354 : 4, 373 : 1, 379 : 2 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 141; *Perumbāṇ* : 96, 152, 186, 225, 265, 338, 497.

(2) Public place. *Maṇi* : XIII : 107; *Puṛam* : 114 : 5, 116 : 5, 129 : 3, 159 : 5, 168 : 14, 170 : 2, 247 : 4, 316 : 2, 317 : 2, 319 : 3, 5. 320 : 1, 325 : 8, 328 : 15, 388 : 13; *Śilap* : VII : 38 : 2, XII : 79, 83, 87, 132, 136, 140.

Munṛuṛai (முன்றுறை): lit., *Tuṛai Mun* : the front part of a harbour like 'Munṛil' or 'Munnūr'; harbour; Puhār. *Aham* : 35 : 15, 57 : 15, 278 : 10; *Kali* : 114 : 15; *Maṇi* : VII : 70; *Pari* : 12 : 36; *Puṛam* : 136 : 25; *Śilap* : XXV : 123.

Munṛuṛai mannavan (முன்றுறை மன்னவன்): The author of *Paḷamoḷi* 400. A Jaina as evidenced by the invocation verse. *Paḷa* : *Taṛṣiṛappu* : 3.

Munnilaipparaval (முன்னிலைப்பரவல்): A division in *Āichchiyar Kuravai* of *Śilap*. *Śilap* : XVII.

Muni (முனி): (1) Sage; here the *Mānmuka Munivan*. *Maṇi* : XXV : 70.

(2) Rishi. *Maṇi* : V : 69; *Nānmaṇi* : 14 : 3.

Munidal (முனிதல்): Giving up all attachments; the attitude of dislike bordering on hatred; but really it is neither affection not anger; neither attachment not detachment. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 260 : 6.

(*Śuḍaroḍutiritaru*) *Munivar* (சுடரோடுதிரிதரு) முனிவர்: (1) The rishis supposed to circle the universe along with the Sun, so that the sun's heat might be mitigated. *Śilap* : XII : 141.

(2) (*Ēḷuru*) *Munivar* (ஏழுறு முனிவர்): Saptarishis or the seven great sages. *Pari* : 5 : 37.

(3) Some sages do penance by standing facing the Sun. *Puṟam* : 6 : 17, 20 ; 43 : 4.

(4) The sages ; their will was so irresistible that by their order, the deer and the tiger drank out of the same pond ; the elephant supplied the sages the needed fire-wood. *Paṭṭinap* : 54 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 498.

(5) Sages. *Aham invocation* : 12.

Munivan (முனிவன்): (1) Ascetic. *Maṇi* : VIII : 61.

(2) A name for Tirumāl. *Pari* : 3 : 36.

Munivu meymniṟuttal (முனிவு மெய்நிறுத்தல்): The situation in Aham of the lady love visibly expressing her anger. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 271 : 1.

Munai (முனை): (1) Battlefield. *Paṇṇiru* : 39 : 4.

(2) The battle waged by highwaymen. *Paṇṇiru* : 35 : 9.

(3) Forest fortress. *Aham* : 367 : 5.

Munaiṇar (முனைஞர்): The chief of an army division. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 57 : 1.

Munaivan (முனைவன்): The wise person who is freed from the shackles of Karma. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 649 : 2.

Mū eyil (மு எயில்): Tripurās; the three forts of the Asuras.
Kali : 2 : 4; *Pari* : 5 : 25; *Puṇam* : 55 : 2.

Mūham (முகம்): The male monkey; its female being 'Mandi'.
Tol. Poruḷ : 622 : 1.

Mūṅgā (முங்கா): A kind of mongoose. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 561 : 1.

Mūṅgil (முங்கில்): *Aham* : 85 : 8, 241 : 6, 268 : 11, 332 : 1; *Ain-tinai* (70) 36 : 1; *Kali* : 50 : 2; *Kuṇun* : 179 : 7, 201 : 5; *Naṇ* : 28 : 7, 366 : 10; *Padiṇṇu* : 84 : 12; *Śilap* : XI : 76; *Śirupāñch* : 55 : 3.

Mūḍu (முடு): The female of 'Yāḍu' - goat. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 558 : 2, 619 : 1.

Mūḍai (முடை): (1) P a c k e t s; Baggage. *Paṭṭinap*: 137, 186;
Puṇam : 285 : 5, 343 : 3, 393 : 13; *Śilap* : XIV : 210.

(2) Granary. *Porunar* : 245.

Mūḍā (முதா): Old cow. *Aham* : 156 : 4; *Padiṇṇu* : 13 : 6;
Puṇam : 323 : 2.

Mūḍāi (முதாய்): *Tambala* insect; also called *Indiragopam* or *Paṭṭuppūchchi*; a sort of butterfly. *Aham* : 74 : 4, 134 : 4, 139 : 13, 283 : 15, 304 : 15, 374 : 12; *Naṇ* : 362 : 5.

Mūḍānandam (முதானந்தம்): The elegy sung by onlookers on the sad demise of the widow who died with her husband. *Kāñchit-tinai. Tol. Poruḷ* : 79 : 23.

Mūḍil (முதில்): The ancient tribe of warriors; perhaps the Pre-Dravidian martial community in the Tamil country.
Puṇam : 289 : 5.

Mūdiṟ Peṇḍiṟ (முதிற் பெண்டிர்) : The womenfolk of the warrior tribe; also the women cooks in the royal household, whose duty is to sacrifice daily to the Bhūtam. *Puṟam* : 19 : 15, 279 : 2; *Śilap* : V : 75.

Mūdin Mullai (முதிந் முல்லை) : A *Puṟam* tuṟai, describing the martial situation of the womenfolk among the warrior tribes also exhibiting martial traits. *Puṟam* : 279, 288, 306, 308, 312, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335.

Mūdūr (முதூர்) : (1) An ancient town; it belonged to Ādi Aruman, a chieftain. *Aham* : 165 : 5; *Kuṟiñjip* : 236; *Kuṟun* : 293.

(2) The ancient town of Kāñchi. *Perumbāṇ* : 411.

(3) The ancient town of Madurai. *Śilap* : XXX : 109.

Mūdūr Vellilai (முதூர் வெள்ளி) : A town; where some petty chieftains resided. *Maduraik* : 119.

Mūdeyinānār (முதெயினனார்) : Basic name of Viṟṟūṟru Mūdeyananār. *Aham* : 37, 136, 288.

Mūppu (முப்பு) : (1) Old age; this comes of 'tūṟṟam' (birth); when birth is abolished, this also disappears; it is one of the four Kaṇḍams. It is a disease to which the soul is subject. *Maṇi* : XXX : 100, 115, 130, 146, 167, 173, 180.

(2) This is a cause for a feeling of inferiority in persons
Tol. Poruḷ : 254 : 1.

Mūy (முய்) : The lid of flower baskets; a corruption of it being 'Mūḍi'. *Pari* : 10 : 13.

Mūrttam (மூர்த்தம்) : The deity in the idol. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 260, 346, 376, 377, 388, 410, 462, 465, 466.

Mūri (மூரி) : Old ox. *Innā* : 20 : 4; *Paḍiṟru* : 67 : 15; *Paḷa* : 351 : 4, 389 : 4, 396 : 4.

Mūlappahudi (மூலப்பகுதி) : The root element (nucleus) of all existing things. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 206.

Mūlam (மூலம்): The 19th nakshatram. The asterism in which Āvūr Mūlam Kīranār. (*Naṟ* : 73); Āvūr Mūlam Kiḷār. (*Puṟam* : 38, 140, 166, 177, 178, 196, 261 & 301; and *Aham* : 34) Aiyūr Mūlam Kiḷār (*Puṟam* : 21) were born or with which they were somehow associated.

Mūlamkiḷār (மூலம் கிழார்): (1) Basic name of Aiyūr Mūlam Kiḷār. *Puṟam* : 21 col.

(2) of Āvūr Mūlam Kiḷār. *Aham* : 34; *Puṟam* : 38, 140, 166, 177, 178, 196, 261, 301.

Mūlam Kīranār (மூலம் கிரனார்): He was born in or was somehow associated with the Mūlam asterism. Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 73.

Mūvar (மூவர்): (1) The three orders of people in the three stages of life : Brahmachāris, Vānaprastas, and the Sanyāsins. *Kuṟaḷ* : 41 : 1.

(2) The Chēra, Chōḷa and Pāṇḍya. *Aham* : 31 : 14; *Perumbāṇ* : 33; *Porunar* : 54; *Puṟam* : 35 : 4, 109; 2, 110 : 1, 137 : 2, 205 : 1, 357 : 2; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 391 : 3.

Mūvan (மூவன்): (1) A chieftain who was defeated by Poraiyan; the latter pulled out the teeth of the former and affixed them to the gates of Toṇḍi. *Naṟ* : 18 : 2.

(2) A chieftain who was insulted by Perumtalai Śāttanār for not quickly rewarding him. *Puṟam* : 209 col.

(3) Basic name of Ammūvanār; *vide* Ammūvanār.

Mūvulagu (மூவுலகு): The three worlds - Heaven (above), earth, and hell (below). *Nālaḍi* : 100 : 3; *Śilap* : XVII : *Munnilaip-paraval* : 10; *Paḍarkkaipparaval* : 1.

Mūvēndar (மூவேந்தர்): The three crowned kings of Tamiḷaham : The Chēra, the Chōḷa and the Pāṇḍyan kings. *Puṟam* : 110, 111.

Mūvēḷ Tuṟai (முவேல் துறை) : The 21 Yagñas or Vēḷvis ; i.e., the Sōma (7), Havir (7), Bhāga (7) = 21. *Puṟam* : 152 : 20, 166 : 8.

Mūvaindu (முவைந்து) : The fifteen *titis* or the days (phases) of the moon. *Puṟam* : 400 : 2.

Mūḷttam (முழத்தம்) : Muhūrttam. *Śiṟupañch* : 44 : 1.

Mūḷai (முழை) : a ladle. *Nālaḍi* : 321 : 4 ; *Paḷa* : 348 : 2.

Mūṇṟu (முண்று) : (1) The Āyurvēdic threefold classification of diseases into Pitta, Vāda, Sleshmam - Vaḷi, Pittam, Ai. *Kuṟaḷ* : 941 : 2.

(2) The three great sins - Kāmam, Vehuḷi, Mayakkam. *Kuṟaḷ* : 360 ; *Śilap* : X : 194 ; *Śiṟupañcha* : invocation : 1.

(3) No. 3 ; the special quality of fire. *Pari* : 3 : 78.

Mei (மேய்) : (1) Body ; consonants. *Tol. Eḷuttu* : 18 : 1.

(2) One of the points on which similes are built. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 276 : 1.

‘*Mei uṇardal*’ (மேய் உணர்தல்) : ‘Realization of the ultimate truth’. *Kuṇḍaḷ* : 36 ch. hdg.

‘*Meippāṭṭiyal*’ (மேய்ப்பாட்டியல்) : 6th division of *Tol. Poruḷ* ; vide ‘*Meippāḍu*’.

Meippāṭṭiyaṅkai (மேய்ப்பாட்டியற்கை) : The Parama Āgama ; Indra’s work (presumably the Aindirām) is included among them. *Śilap* : XI : 155.

Meippāḍu (மேய்ப்பாடு) : Physical manifestation of feelings by laughter etc. It is of 8 kinds : Nagai (laughter), Aḷugai (sorrow), Iḷivaral (sense of shame), Maruṭkai (confusion), Achcham (fear), Perumidam (exhilaration), vehuḷi (anger) and uvahai (pleasure). *Tol. Poruḷ Meippāṭ* hdg. 251 : 3, 294 : 1, 313 : 7, 516 : 2.

Meippāluvamam (மேய்ப்பா லுவமம்) : The simile based on physical resemblances. *Tol Poruḷ* : 290 : 3.

Meippai (மேய்ப்பை) : coat. *Mullaip* : 60 ; *Śilap* : XVI : 107.

‘*Meyyāḍu Paṇantalai*’ (மேய்யாடு பறந்தலை) : “The battlefield in which the trunk of a killed soldier dances about”. Name of the 5th stanza of IV Ten of *Paṇṇiru*.

Meyyē Enṇal (மேய்யே ஂன்றல்) : A situation in the psychology of love in which, falsehood is mistaken for truth. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 270 : 6.

Melliyal (மெல்லியல்) : The delicate woman ; here Damayanti of Purāṇic fame. *Śilap* : XIV : 51.

Melikōl (மெலிகோல்) : Tyranny. *Puṇam* : 71.

Melugu (மெழுகு): wax; lac. *Aiṅguru* : 32 : 4; *Kurun* : 155 : 3;
Śirupañch : 65 : 1.

Menpāl (மென்பால்): The soft land; Marudam; the agricultural land. *Paḍiṟru* : 75 : 8.

Menpulam (மென்புலம்): Marudam; vide 'Menpāl'. *Puṟam* : 209 : 6, 395 : 1.

Menmai (மென்மை): Softness; weakness - impotence leading to a feeling of inferiority. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 254 : 1.

Mēkalai (மேகலை): (1) The inner wear worn inside the main garment. *Pari* : 7 : 47, 10 : 10.

(2) An ornament called *Taṇḍai*. *Kali* : 96 : 15; *Śilap* : IV : 30, 48, VIII : 90, XII : 30, 62, 117, XIII : 159, XV : 38, XXVIII : 72, XXIX : *Kanduhavari* : 2; *Śeṅguṭṭuvan Kūṟṟu* : 2.

Mēdai (மேதை): Knowledge. *Aham* : 7 : 6.

Mēru (மேரு): The mythological mountain often confused with the geographical reality of the *Himālayās*. *Maṇi* : VI : 193, XVIII : 92; *Pari* : 19 : 19; *Śilap* : I : 6.

Mēlulagam (மேலுலகம்): The world above; Heaven. *Ēlādi* : 65 : 4.

Mēlōr (மேலோர்): (1) *Dēvas*. *Pari* : 17 : 8; *Puṟam* : 229 : 22, 240 : 6.

(2) The first three *Varṇas*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 144 : 1.

(3) The *Vaiśyas* and the *Vēḷāḷas*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 29 : 1.

Mēḷaham (மேழகம்): The Ram; compare 'Mēsham' in Sanskrit 'Aries' of the zodiac. *Paṭṭinap* : 77; *Perumban* : 326.

Mēḷi (மேழி): The plough. *Paṭṭinap* : 205; *Puṟam* : 388 : 11; *Śilap* : XIV : 9.

Mēnmalai (மேன்மலை): The western hills; Śaiya hills. *Pari* : 12 : 2.

Mēnilai ulagam (மேனிலை உலகம்): Heaven. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 138, XXX : 124.

Mai (மை): (1) The dark pasty stuff applied to the eyelids for beauty. *Kār* : 12 : 1; *Nar* : 380 : 1.

(2) Goats. *Padiṟṟu* : 12 : 17; *Puṟam* : 33 : 21, 113 : 1, 364 : 4; *Śilap* : V : 26.

(3) Darkness. *Aham* : 87 : 12.

(4) Buffalo. *Aham* : 41 : 1, 187 : 24.

(5) Saturn. *Puṟam* : 117 : 1.

Maittiri (மைத்திரி): One of the five Bāvanais. *Maṇi* : XXX : 256.

Maittumar (மைத்துமர்): (1) Those who have a right to make fun of one; brothers-in-law. *Nālaḍi* : 340 : 3.

(2) Arjuna; Sri Krishna's brother-in-law. *Bhāratam* : 'Nānmaruppu' : 5.

Maindan (மைந்தன்): (1) heroes, warriors. *Kaḷavaḷi* : 34 : 1; *Puṟam* : 24 : 8, 62 : 2, 63 : 4, 98 : 13.

(*Aiṅgai*) *Maindan* (ஐங்கை) மைந்தன்: The strong One with five arms; Tirumāl. *Pari* : 3 : 37.

Mainniṇa Vilaiṇar (மைந்நிணவிளைஞர்): Butchers who sell mutton. *Śilap* : V : 26.

Maiyal (மையல்): A town in Pāṇḍyan land; belonging to Māvan, a chieftain. *Puṟam* : 71 : 11.

Maiyūr (மையூர்): Place to which Maiyūr Kiḷār belonged. *Padiṟṟu* : IX Ten *Padiham* : 1, 11.

Maiyūr Kiḷār (மையூர் கிழார்): A minister of Iḷam Chēral Irumporai; he was perhaps the minister also of his father Perum Chēral Irumporai, who married his minister's daughter. His daughter was Vēṇmāl Anduvan Śellai. *Padiṟṟu* : IX Ten *Padiham* : 1, 11.

Maiyōḍakkōvanār (மையோட்டக்கோவனார்): Poet and author of *Pari* : 7 on Vaiyai.

Mol̥i (மொழி) : language. *Aham* : 67 : 12.

Mol̥inda Poruḷōḍu onṛa avvayin mol̥iyādadaiyum mut̥ṭinṛu muḷittal (மொழிந்த ப்ொருளோடு ஒன்ற அவ்வயின் மொழி யாததையும் முட்டின்று முடித்தல்) : A literary device. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 665 : 4, 5.

Mol̥ipporuḷ Deivam (மொழிப்பொருள் தெய்வம்) : The God, that is the meaning of words - i.e., Pañchamantra - (அ சி ஆ உ சா).⁴ The Jains call this the *Pañchanamaskāra*. *Śilap* : X : 100.

Mol̥imarabu (மொழி மரபு) : The II chap. (Iyal) of *Tol. Eluttu*.

‘*Mol̥ivām enṛal*’ (மொழிவாம் என்றல்) : A literary practice of briefly indicating what is to be elaborated later. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 665 : 13.

Mōhūr (மோகூர்): The Paḷaiyan of Mōhūr, one of whom is mentioned in *Maduraik* : 508 and another in *Aham* : 251, who was a contemporary of a Mauryan invasion ; this *Aham* : (251) does not however refer to the chief of Mōhūr as 'Paḷaiyan' by name. Mōhūr under Paḷaiyan was conquered by Śēṅguṭṭuvan. The court of Mōhūr was visited by the Kōṣar. A chieftain of Mōhūr had once quarrelled with the Kōṣar who got the assistance of the Mauryas and defeated him. *Aham* : 251 : 10 ; *Maduraik* : 508, 509 ; *Paḍirru* : 49 : 8.

Mōṣi (மோசி): (1) Father of Kaṇṇattanār. *Naṟ* : 124.

(2) Father of Karaiyanār. *Aham* : 260.

(3) Father of Kīranār. *Aham* : 392 ; *Kuṟun* : 33, 59, 75, 84, 383 ; *Naṟ* : 342 ; *Puṟam* : 50, 154, 155, 156, 186.

(4) Father of Koṟṟanār. *Kuṟun* : 376, 377.

(5) Father of Śāttanār. *Puṟam* : 272.

(6) Father of Viṇṇattanār. *Naṟ* : 124.

(7) Basic name of Uṟaiyūr Eṇichchēri Muḍamōṣi who was patronised by Āi. *Puṟam* : 13, 50, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 158 : 13, 241, 374, 375.

Mōśikkaṇṇattanār (மோசிக்கண்ணத்தனார்): Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 124.

Mōśikkaraiyanār (மோசிக்கரையனார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 260.

Mōṣi Kīranār (மோசி கீரனார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 392
Kuṟun : 33, 59, 75, 84, 383 ; *Puṟam* : 50, 155, 156, 186.

Mōṣi Koṟṟanār (மோசி கொற்றனார்): Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 376, 377.

Mōṣi Śāttanār (மோசி சாத்தனார்): Poet and author of *Puṟam* : 272.

Mōśai (மோசை): A ring, conical in shape, worn on the fingers.
Naṟ : 188 : 4.

Mōttai (மோத்தை): The Ram. *Innā* : 10 : 3; *Tol. Porul* : 557 : 3, 602 : 1.

Mōdaham (மோதகம்): A sweet cake. *Śilap* : XIII : 123.

Mōdāśanār (மோதாசனார்): Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 229.

Mōdiram (மோதிரம்): A ring - ornament worn on the fingers or the toes. *Kali* : 84 : 21, 23; *Tirikaḍu* : 66 : 2.

Mōr (மோர்): Buttermilk. *Kali* : 109 : 7; *Paḷa* : 70 : 3; *Puṟam* : 159 : 11.

Mōṟiyar (மோரியர்): The Mauryas of Magadha; though some feel that perhaps they are a petty West Indian dynasty. They invaded the South with the help of the Vaḷugar but were foiled in their designs by Tamil princes on the northern frontier of the Tamil country. (The reading Ōriyar for Mōriyar in the earlier edition of the *Puṟaṇānūṟu* by U. V. S. was wrong. *Aham* : 69 : 10, 251 : 12, 281 : 8; *Puṟam* : 175 : 6.

Mauval (மௌவல்) : A kind of wild Jasmine; Mullai; and different from Mallihai (Jasmine). *Aham* : 21 : 1, 23 : 12, 117 : 1; *Kali* : 14 : 3, 27 : 4; *Kuṟiñjip* : 81; *Kuṟun* : 19 : 4; *Nar* : 115 : 6, 122 : 4, 316 : 2; *Pari* : 12 : 77.

Yasōdai (யசோதை): The cowherdess; Kaṭṭan's foster-mother
Yaśōdā. *Śilap. Munnilaipparaval* : 3.

Yaman (யமன்): The kāla dēvan; his younger brother was Śani
(Saturn). *Pari* : 11 : 8.

Yavanar (யவனர்): Foreigners originally associated with Ionia
and therefore meaning the Greeks; but later referring to
Greeks, Romans as well as Egyptians and the Arabs. These
people traded with Tamiḷaham; they had set up a colony in the
North west part of Tamiḷaham which was once conquered by
Imayavaramban Neḍum Chēralādan, the Chēra. They exported
quality wine to the Tamil country and their merchants settled
down in the harbour area of Puhār; they were employed as
gate-keepers. They were men of hard and rough language.
Arumpada, and Nach. call them 'Śōnakar' while Aḍiyārk.
generally designates them 'Milēchchar' *Aham* : 149 : 9; *Maṇi* :
XIX : 108; *Mullaip* : 61; *Neḍumal* : 101; *Padiṟṟu Padiham* :
II : 8; *Perumbāṇ* : 316; *Puṟam* : 56 : 18; *Śilap* : V : 10, XIV :
67, XXIX : ūśalvari : 11.

Yā (யா): A kind of tree. *Aham* : 18 : 16, 19 : 3, 31 : 5, 33 : 3, 51 : 2, 59 : 8, 193 : 7, 257 : 14, 263 : 8, 287 : 11, 333 : 1, 335 : 7, 337 : 1, 343 : 10, 375 : 9, 397 : 13; *Aiṅṅuru* : 388 : 2; *Kuṟun* : 198 : 1, 232 : 5, 255 : 1, 257 : 14 to 17, 307 : 6; *Naṟ* : 198 : 1; *Tul. Eluttu* : 229 : 1.

Yāgam (யாகம்): *Vēlvi*; Vedic sacrifice. *Puṟam* : 6, 9, 12 15 cols.

Yāṭṭuchchechchai (யாட்டுச்செச்சை): The ram; *Puṟam* : 286 : 1.

Yāṭṭumaṟi (யாட்டுமாறி): A kid; presented to Murugan by Yama. *Pari* : 5 : 62.

Yāṭṭai (யாட்டை): A year. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 141 : 4.

Yāḍu (யாடு): Goat. *Padiṟṟu* : 78 : 13; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 567 : 1, 602 : 2.

Yāṇḍu (யாண்டு): Year. *Aiṅṅuru* : 6 : 2; *Iṟai Ahaṭ* : 41 : 2; *Maṇi* : XIV : 92; *Nānmaṇi* : 74 : 1; *Naṟ* : 315 : 1; *Padiṟṟu* : 55 : 13, 90 : 52; *Puṟam* : 159 : 1, 191 : 1, 198 : 18, 220 : 1, 236 : 5; *Śilap* : II : 89, XXVII : 9; *Śiṟupañch* : 68 : 3; *Tol. Pōruḷ* : 188, 189.

Yāmam (யாமம்): *Jāmam*; midnight; part of a day. *Aham* : 24 : 15, 114 : 10, 122 : 14, 128 : 3, 168 : 1, 170 : 12, 198 : 4, 208 : 1, 305 : 1, 360 : 12; *Kuṟaḷ* : 1167 : 2; *Kali* : 45 : 18, 122 : 21, 127 : 15, 137 : 3, 139 : 14, 146 : 34, 37; *Maṇi* : VI : 143, 208, VII : 65, 106, XX : 89, XXII : 197, XXIX : 8; *Nānmaṇi* : 74 : 1; *Naṟ* : 129 : 9, 132 : 8, 159 : 9, 178 : 8, 199 : 3, 229 : 6, 241 : 10, 261 : 5, 262 : 3, 303 : 1, 333 : 12, 335 : 10, 353 : 8, 378 : 1; *Śilap* : V : 49, X : 1, XV : 105, XXVII : 78; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 113 : 3; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 6 : 2.

Yāmam Koḷbavar (யாமம் கோல்பவர்): The timekeepers in the palace and those who went about announcing the hour of the day. *Maṇi* : VII : 65; *Śilap* : V : 49.

Yāmai (யாமை): Tortoise; it has sharp nails, its belly is whitish. While growing it is hid on its back and tended by the mother;

it is notoriously slow. The young one was eaten by ravens.
Aham : 117 : 16, 160 : 5, 256 : 2, 306 : 7, 356 : 2, 361 : 11;
Aiṅguṟu : 43 : 1, 44 : 1, 81 : 1; *Kali* : 94 : 31; *Kuṟun* : 152 : 1;
Naṟ : 280 : 6; *Paḷa* : 263 : 3; *Porunar* : 186; *Puṟam* : 42 : 14,
 70 : 2, 176 : 3, 212 : 3, 249 : 4, 379 : 5.

Yāy (யாய்) : Mother; lit. 'my mother'. Here refers to Śālī.
Maṇi : XXV : 78.

Yāl (யால்) : The stringed musical instrument, like the harp or the lyre, served as the standard instrument for the Tamil music, indifferently equated with the *Vīṇa*; consists of four broad varieties like *Pēriyāl* (21 strings) *Makara Yāl* (19 strings) *Śakōḍa Yāl* (14 strings) and the *Śeṅgōṭṭu Yāl* (17 strings). It was tuned to the tune of the flute and was played in orchestra too. The *Taṇṇumai* was tuned to the *Yāl*. The *Pāṇar* or the wandering minstrels used this *Yāl* and were called *Yālppāṇar*. It was played by the *Ārya Araśan Brahmadaḍattan*. This was a courtesan's art. *Aham Invocation* : 15, 14 : 15, 56 : 11, 82 : 6, 109 : 1, 186 : 10, 212 : 6, 266 : 10, 314 : 12, 346 : 13, 374 : 8, 396 : 3; *Aiṅguṟu* : 410 : 5; *Innā* : 32 : 1; *Kali* : 2 : 27, 8 : 11, 9 : 19, 29 : 17, 32 : 9, 34 : 16, 70 : 22, 71 : 13, 95 : 10, 118 : 15, 123 : 4, 131 : 9, 143 : 10, 38; *Kuṟiñjip* : 10; *Kuṟaḷ* : 66 : 1, 279 : 1; *Kuṟun* : 184; *Maṇi* : II : 20, IV : 4, V : 135, XVIII : 18, 166, XIX : 58, 81; *Mullaip* : 8; *Murugu* : 141; *Nānmaṇi* : 15 : 1, 101 : 3; *Naṟ* : 30 : 2, 139 : 4, 176 : 8, 186 : 4, 189 : 3; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 41 : 2, 66 : 2; *Paḷa* : 221 : 3, 371 : 2; *Paṭṭinap* : 156; *Perumbāṇ* : 182, 462; *Porunar* : 109, 167; *Pari* : 7 : 78, 8 : 22, 10 : 56, 11 : 125, 17 : 9, 18 : 36, 19 : 42, 20 : 57, 22 : 38; *Tiraḷṭu* : 2 : 73; *Puṟam* : 64 : 1, 65 : 1, 69 : 1, 70 : 1, 92 : 1, 109 : 15, 127 : 1, 135 : 7, 136 : 1, 138 : 4, 144 : 2, 145 : 5, 146 : 3, 147 : 2, 152 : 14, 155 : 1, 164 : 1, 170 : 3, 176 : 6, 242 : 2, 281 : 2, 285 : 3, 302 : 5, 308 : 2, 316 : 7, 332 : 6, 398 : 5; *Śilap* : II : 58, 79, III : 139, V : 35, 222, VI : 172, VII : 1 : 4, VIII : 23, X : *Kaṭṭurai* : 13, XII : 86, XXII : 81, 141, XXVI : 112, XXVIII : 55; *Śiṟupañch* : 87 : 1; *Tirikaḍu* : 53 : 3; *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50) 7 : 1; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 111 : 2, 124 : 1, 125 : 1, 126 : 1, 131 : 1, 133 : 1, 2, 136 : 1, 150 : 1; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 18 : 2.

Yāl, ttuṇaimaiyōr (யால் துணைமையோர்) : An order of celestials, the Gandharvar, who play the *Yāl*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 92 : 5.

Yālppāṇar (யாழ்ப்பாணர்): The wandering minstrels who play the Yāl. *Pari* : 3 : 86; *Tirattu* : 2 : 73; *Śilap* : XII : 132.

(*Nal*) *Yālppāṇan* [(நல்) யாழ்ப்பாணன்]: A description of Tirumāl. *Pari* : 3 : 86.

Yāl Brahmadattan (யாழ்ப்பெருமத்தநன்): *vide* Āriya Araśan Yāl Brahmadattan. *Kurun* : 184.

Yālppulavar (யாழ்ப்புலவர்): The musician who played on the Yāl. *Śilap* : V : 185.

Yālōr (யாழோர்): Gandharvar, an order of celestials. *Maṇi* : XXII : 86; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 106 : 1.

Yālōr maṇam (யாழோர் மணம்): The system of Gandharva marriage i.e., the lover and the lady love coming together in clandestine love and consummating their love by physical union without parental knowledge. *Maṇi* : XXII : 86.

Yālī (யாலி): A kind of animal famed as the killer of elephants; at times equated with the lions. It may also be mythological. The elephant killer was 'Attiyālī' says U. V. S. 'Āli' is a corrupt form. *Kuṟiñjip* : 252; *Perumbāṇ* : 258.

Yāṟṟunāḍu (யாற்றாநாடு): Island; Tirumāl stays in Srīraṅgam (Tiru Araṅgam) an island on the Kāviri. *Pari* : 4 : 67.

Yāṟruppaḍai (யாற்றாப்படை): Form of literary composition; *vide* Āṟruppaḍai which is a corruption. *Tol. Śol* : 462 : 3.

Yāru (யாறு): River; ; 'Āru' is a corrupt form. *Nānmaṇi* : 54 : 1; *Naṟ* : 97 : 4, 200 : 3; *Pari* : 4 : 67.

Yānai (யானை): Elephant. 'Ānai' is a corrupt form. An important, useful animal of Tamiḷaham famous for its tusks (ivory) for which it is highly valued. It is a herbivorous creature living on bamboos, cane sugar etc. The bark of the Ōmai tree and the Adimaduram plant are its favourite fodder. It is a deadly foe of the tiger; killing it and being killed by it. It was an important adjunct of the Tamil armies. It was considered to be an inevitable item of royal paraphernalia. Wild

elephants were tamed with the assistance of tamed ones. The leisured nobility wiled away their time in witnessing elephant fights. It was usually killed by a spear. The elephant was Indra's and Muruga's mount and was seen on Tirumāl's flag. It carried the flag on its back to the battle field. *Aham* : 1 : 3, 6 : 9, 13 : 7, 15 : 10, 18 : 4, 24 : 13, 26 : 6, 27 : 7, 29 : 16, 36 : 16, 57 : 8, 61 : 9, 63 : 4, 65 : 14, 68 : 19, 78 : 21, 82 : 12, 85 : 7, 88 : 9, 91 : 5, 93 : 20, 100 : 9, 108 : 3, 111 : 4, 115 : 13, 116 : 13, 118 : 8, 119 : 18, 123 : 4, 125 : 8, 128 : 10, 132 : 12, 142 : 9, 144 : 13, 145 : 7, 148 : 3, 149 : 13, 152 : 21, 157 : 8, 159 : 16, 164 : 13, 167 : 11, 172 : 8, 177 : 15, 179 : 4, 187 : 18, 199 : 4, 201 : 3, 202 : 3, 205 : 17, 208 : 4, 7, 209 : 8, 213 : 1, 220 : 4, 223 : 7, 232 : 3, 233 : 5, 245 : 11, 247 : 9, 265 : 21, 268 : 2, 282 : 3, 290 : 12, 292 : 8, 295 : 6, 296 : 11, 301 : 3, 304 : 17, 307 : 7, 318 : 1, 321 : 1, 323 : 9, 325 : 19, 326 : 9, 329 : 11, 332 : 2, 333 : 12, 335 : 4, 346 : 19, 347 : 12, 354 : 1, 356 : 12, 357 : 4, 358 : 13, 359 : 10, 365 : 5, 373 : 3, 16, 375 : 15, 376 : 2, 385 : 3, 387 : 18, 391 : 11, 392 : 2, 398 : 23; Yānakkaṭṣēy Mīntaran Chēral Irumporai had an elephant look. *Aiṅguṟu* : 78 : 2, 304 : 2, 314 : 3, 327 : 2, 352 : 3, 355 : 4, 356 : 2, 362 : 2, 377 : 1, 386 : 1, 429 : 4, 444 : 3, 466 : 2, 467 : 5; *Aintiṇai* (70) 37 : 2; *Bhāratam* : 'Vanavar' : 2; 'Nanmaruppu' : 1, 11; *Ēlādi* : 12 : 2, 42 : 3, 49 : 1, 52 : 3; *Iniya* : 5 : 1, 9 : 3, 16 : 3; *Innā* : 23 : 1, 29 : 1; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 2 : 1, 4 : 2, 6 : 1, 7 : 1, 8 : 1, 11 : 3, 13 : 1, 13 : 2, 14 : 1, 15 : 1, 21 : 2, 22 : 1, 2, 23 : 2, 27 : 1, 38 : 1; *Kali* : 5 : 2, 12 : 4, 13 : 6, 24 : 10, 26 : 23, 38 : 7, 41 : 7, 42 : 7, 17, 43 : 22, 46 : 6, 49 : 2, 52 : 4, 54 : 14, 56 : 32, 57 : 10, 18, 66 : 3, 86 : 10, 97 : 7, 9, 10, 30; 99 : 7, 134 : 13; *Kuṟaḷ* : 599 : 1, 678 : 2, 758 : 1, 772 : 1; *Kuṟun* : 1 : 2, 13 : 1, 54 : 3, 75 : 3, 77 : 4, 79 : 1, 91 : 6, 119 : 2, 129 : 6, 142 : 4, 161 : 7, 169 : 1, 170 : 3, 179 : 6, 215 : 1, 232 : 4, 247 : 5, 258 : 4, 260 : 5, 279 : 6, 284 : 1, 319 : 3, 331 : 4, 332 : 4, 333 : 2, 343 : 2, 348 : 2, 357 : 6, 359 : 4, 388 : 6; *Maduraik* : 37; *Maṇi* : I : 28, IV : 46, VII : 67, 101, XII : 45, XVIII : 168, XIX : 20, 121, XXIII : 120, XXVII : 31, 32, 47; *Mullaip* : 31, 33; *Murugu* : 158; *Nālaḍi* : 3 : 1, 21 : 1, 198 : 2, 213 : 1; *Nānmaṇi* : 56 : 1; *Nar* : 7 : 7, 10 : 7, 18 : 8, 41 : 1, 43 : 9, 62 : 2, 65 : 5, 89 : 8, 105 : 4, 108 : 2, 141 : 2, 9, 151 : 3, 171 : 1, 176 : 5, 186 : 3, 194 : 5, 225 : 2, 227 : 5, 232 : 1, 240 : 9, 247 : 2, 251 : 8, 253 : 2, 273 : 6, 279 : 6, 287 : 2, 294 : 6, 296 : 2,

299 : 1, 318 : 5, 324 : 4, 333 : 4, 340 : 1, 353 : 9, 376 : 1, 381 : 7, 395 : 4; *Neḍunal* : 169; *Padiṟṟu* : 10 : 12, 11 : 18, 15 : 23, 25 : 2, 28 : 2, 32 : 8, 35 : 23, 38 : 6, 40 : 31, 51 : 29, 54 : 16, 68 : 9, 69 : 1, 75 : 3, 78 : 14, 82 : 4, 84 : 4, 90 : 57; *Puṟattiraṭṭu* : *Pāśarai* and *Pahai vayiṟ Śēral* : 8; *Paḷa* : 157 : 3, 192 : 4, 223 : 4, 287 : 2, 298 : 4, 301 : 3, 342 : 4, 376 : 4; *Pari* : 4 : 40, 8 : 17, 19 : 28, 85, 20 : 4; *Paṭṭinap* : 224, 231, 251; *Perumbāṇ* : 134, 352, 394, 436; *Puṟam* : 3 : 11, 4 col., 5 : 2, 6 : 13, 12 : 2, 17 col., 17 : 35, 19 : 9, 20, 22 col., 24 : 21, 37 : 12, 39 : 2, 44 : 2, 5, 46 col., 53 : 5, 57 : 11, 63 : 1, 66 : 3, 68 : 16, 72 : 4, 73 : 9, 80 : 7, 93 : 13, 101 : 4, 6, 115 : 5, 126 : 1, 20, 129 : 6, 130 : 5, 135 : 12, 137 : 1, 141 : 12, 142 : 4, 145 : 3, 153 : 2, 9, 162 : 6, 165 : 7, 170 : 10, 177 : 3, 178 : 1, 184 : 10, 200 : 7, 201 : 13, 214 : 4, 216 : 2, 228 : 10, 229 : 18, 233 : 2, 238 : 9, 247 : 1, 251 : 5, 270 : 2, 275 : 7, 287 : 5, 293 : 1, 301 : 15, 303 : 9, 305 : 6, 307 : 11, 308 : 5, 316 : 12, 323 : 6, 326 : 14, 333 : 17, 334 : 8, 337 : 15, 339 : 13, 340 : 7, 347 : 11, 348 : 9, 351 : 1, 368 : 14, 369 : 2, 371 : 15, 377 : 23, 387 : 29, 388 : 15, 390 : 28, 395 : 18; *Śilap* : I : 43, V : 142, XIV : 64, XV : 47, XXIII : 37, 130, XXV : 31, 37, 175, 193, XXVI : 39, 60, 76, 86, 133, 199, 201, 131, XXVII : 220, 222, 254, XXVIII : 11, 101, 114; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 142; *Śiṟupañch* : 7 : 1; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : ' *Kalai Yena* ' : 2; ' *Meimali* ' : 7; ' *Karttarum* ' : 3; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 2 : 3, 11 : 4, 14 : 3, 22 : 1, 2, 42 : 1, 43 : 2, 78 : 1, 86 : 3, 125 : 1; *Tiṇaimoli* (50) : 1 : 4, 6 : 1; *Tirikaḍu* : 19 : 1; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 72 : 1, 212 : 1, 570 : 1, 591 : 1, 606 : 1.

Yānaikkaṭ Śēy Māntaran Chēral Irumpoṟai (யானைக்கட்டுசேய் மாந்தரன் சேரல் இரும்பொறை) : A Chēra king. He asked Kūḍalūr Kiḷār to compile the *Aiṅḡurunūru*. His look was like that of an elephant. He was chief of the Kolli hills. He saved Viḷaṅgil from its enemies. He ruled the coastal town Toṇḍi. Once he was defeated and captured by the Pāṇḍyan Talaiyā-laṅkānattu Neḍuñjeliyan; but he soon freed himself from the prison and became king. He fought with the Chōḷa Rājasūyam Vēṭṭa Perunaṟkiḷli. His full name was Kōchchēramān Yānaikkaṭ Śēy Māntaran Chēral Irumpoṟai. He was perhaps a mere prince while he ordered the compilation of the *Aiṅḡurunūru*. Gūḍalūr Kiḷār was a close friend and associate of his and he survived and bemoaned him in *Puṟam* : 229. *Aham* : 142 (probably); *Puṟam* : 17, 20, 22, 53, 125, 229, col. *Aiṅḡuru* col.

Yānaittī (யானைத்தி): A disease involving unquenchable hunger.
Maṇi : XVII canto hdg. XVII : 7, XIX : 31, 153.

Yānai Nilai (யானை நிலை): The situation of killing elephants in battle. *Tumbaittiṇai*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 72 : 1.

Yānaiyaṅkuruḥu (யானையங்குருகு): A kind of crane; *Vaṇḍālṇ-guruḥu*; a bird appropriate to the Tiru Ōṇam star. (cf. this with 'Ānai Śāttan' in Tiruppāvai). It was so called perhaps because its cry resembled that of the elephant (*vide* Kuṇḷjaram Kurala Kuruḥu'. *Aham* : 145 : 15); *Kuṇun* : 34 : 4; *Maduraik* : 674.

Yūham (யூஹம்): Black monkey. *Murugu* : 302.

Yūhi (யூஹி): A brahmin; son of a yōgi called Brahmasundara
Yōgi; one of the four ministers of Udayaṇan. *Maṇi* : XV : 64.

Yūpam (யூபம்): (1) The pillar in the sacrificial hall. *Puṇam* : 15
21, 224 : 8.

(2) Headless trunk of human body. *Maduraik* : 27.

Yōgam (யோகம்): (1) Auspicious or inauspicious hours in a day ;
one of the five aṅgas. *Śīrupañch* : 44 : 2.

(2) The ascetic way. *Maṇi* : III : 100.

Yōśanai (யோசனை): Yojana ; a distance equal to four Kādams ;
varying from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 miles. (*vide* Jīvaka Chintāmaṇi 1901 Nach.)
Maṇi : VI : 211, IX : 21 ; *Nālaḍi* : 100 : 2.

Vakkāṇam (வக்காணம்): Ālatti or Ālāpana; the rendering of the tune or rāga. *Śilap* : III : 148.

Vakkirittal (வக்கிரித்தல்): Ālāpanai or rāga rendering in music; called Ālatti also. *Śilap* : III : 41.

Vahuttu Mei Niṟuttal (வகுத்து மெய் நிறுத்தல்): A literary device or practice. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 665 : 3.

Vahundu (வகுந்து): Pathway. *Malaipaḍu* : 242; *Śilap* : XV : 17.

Vahuḷam (வகுளம்): (1) A kind of flowering plant; its sweet smelling flower; called also Mahiḷam; the ape flower. *Kuṟiñjip* : 70; *Maṇi* : III : 161; *Pari* : 12 : 79; *Śilap* : XIII : 151; *Tiṇai-mālai* (150) 24 : 1.

(2) A kind of bird, also called Vakkā or Vaṅgā. *Kuṟun* : 151 : 1.

Vaṅgappāṇḍi (வங்கப்பாண்டி): Boat. *Pari* : 20 : 17.

Vaṅgam (வங்கம்): (1) Boat; ship. *Aham* : 255 : 1; *Kali* : 92 : 47; *Maṇi* : IV : 34, XIV : 73, 79, 84, 85, XVI : 11, 42, 125, XXI : 85, XXV : 126, 238, XXIX : 7, 16; *Naṟ* : 189 : 5, 258 : 9; *Paḍiṟru* : 52 : 4; *Puṟam* : 368 : 9, 400 : 20; *Śilap* : XIV : 107, XXVI : 165, 177.

(2) Silver. *Naṟ* : 341 : 1.

Vaṅganār (வங்கனார்): Basic name of Ālaṅguḍi Vaṅganār; (perhaps he was a boatman) poet and author of *Aham* : 106; *Kuṟun* : 8, 45; *Naṟ* : 230; *Puṟam* : 319.

Vaṅgūḷ (வங்கூழ்): Wind; i.e., that which propels a 'vaṅgam' or boat. *Aham* : 255 : 4, 378 : 3.

Vachchirakkōṭṭam (வச்சிரக்கோட்டம்): A temple for Indra's Vajrāyudha in Puhār. The drum in this temple was mounted on an elephant and by beat of that drum the 'festival of Indra' (Indira Viḷavu) was announced to the people of Puhār. *Maṇi* : I : 27; *Śilap* : V : 141, IX : 12.

Vachchirattān (வச்சிரத்தான்): Indra. *Pari* : 18 : 39.

Vachchirattōn (வச்சிரத்தோன்): Indra; he has 1000 eyes. *Kaii* : 105 : 15.

Vachchira Nāḍu (வச்சிர நாடு): A north Indian state said to be 'surrounded' by sea; Aḍiyārka: says it was on the banks of the Śōn. But it was not Magadha for it is separately mentioned in this context. *Śilap* : V : 90.

Vachchira Neḍiyōn (வச்சிர நெடியோன்): The Great One with Vajrāyudha in his hand : Indra; he had a temple in Puhār. *Puṇam* : 241 : 3.

Vachchiram (வச்சிரம்): (1) Vajra 'Vairam' - diamond. *Puṇam* : 241 : 3; *Śilap* : XXIII : 50.

(2) Indra's weapon; it had a temple in Puhār, *Kali* : 105 : 15; *Maṇi* : V : 114; *Pari* : 5 : 52; *Śilap* : IX : 12.

(3) A State on the banks of the Śōn *Śilap* : XXVIII : 86.

Vachchira Vēndan (வச்சிர வேந்தன்): Indra; he cut off the wings of mountains. *Śilap* : XIV : 94.

Vachchirāyudham (வச்சிராயுதம்): Indra's weapon. *Pari* : 5 : 52.

Vaśantamālai (வசந்தமாலை): A maid in waiting of Mādavi, the courtesan; she was also called Kūni. *Śilap* : VI : 171, VIII : 69, 113, XIII : 67.

Vaśu (வசு): A king, related to Kumaran, of Śiṅgapuram in Kaliṅgam. *Maṇi* : XXVI : 16; *Śilap* : XXIII : 139.

Vaśai (வசை): A kind of Aṅgata Śeyyul. *Tol. Porul* : 437 : 1:

Vaṅjan (வஞ்சன்): A scion of the Chēra family and basic name of Chēramān Vaṅjan. *Puṇam* : 398 : 8 and col.

Vaṅjanai (வஞ்சனை): Curious and tricky ways of playing on the flute, for the sake of producing pleasant melody. *Śilap* : III : 56.

Vaṇṇi (வண்ணி) : (1) The Chēra capital ; the Uḷḷiviḷa was celebrated there ; identified with Karuvūr ; the Ān Porunai flows along this town. Vaṇṇan a chieftain ruled here. *Aham* : 263 : 12, 396 : 19 ; *Maṇi* : XIX : 120, XXI : 91, XXIV : 155, XXV : 206, 212, 238 ; sub hdg. to canto XXVI canto hdg., XXVII : 78 sub hdg. to canto XXVIII : 2 ; *Naṭ* : 234 : 9. Capital of Iḷam Chēral Irumporai. *Padiṟṟu* : IX Ten *Padiham* : 9 ; *Puṟam* : 11 : 6, 32 : 2, 39 : 17, 387 : 33, 394 : 9 ; *Śilap* : VIII : 4, XVII : *Uḷvarivāḷttu* : 10, 11, XXV : 135, 148, 174, 180, XXVI : 46, 50, 56, 79, 99, XXVII : 113, 149, 256, XXIX : *Uraip* : *Vaṇṇi mahaḷir* *Śol* : 1 ; *Vaḷḷaippāṭtu* : 12, XXIX : *Vāḷttu* : 8, XXX : 127, 373 ; *Śirupāṇ* : 50.

(2) A *Puṟam* *Tuṟai* indicating the military advance of an aggressor. It is the *Puṟam* corresponding to Mullai in *Aham*. *Aham* : 4, 7, 16, 36, 41, 45, 46, 47, 57, 98, 99, 100, 213, 15 : 24, 33 : 10, 378 : 9 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 61 : 1.

(3) A tree or creeper after which the Chēra capital was named. *Aham* : 216 : 4, 226 : 9 ; *Aiṅṅuru* : 50 : 2 ; *Aintiṇai* (70) 43 : 2 ; *Kuṟiṇṇip* : 89 ; *Maṇi* : I : 46, XIX : 120 ; *Puṟam* : 384 : 2 ; *Śilap* : XXV : 149, 179.

(4) A tune ; Paṇ (Rāga). Boat songs were usually sung in this tune ; now it is comparable to Punnāgavarāḷi. *Śilap* : XXVII : 249.

(5) A form of versification. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 334 : 1, 338 : 1, 343 : 1, 354 : 1, 357 : 1, 369 : 2, 396 : 1, 417 : 1, 420 : 1, 422 : 4, 542 : 1.

Vaṇjikkāṇḍam (வஞ்சிக்காண்டம்) : Heading of III major division of *Śilap*. *Śilap* : *Vaṇjikkāṇḍam Kaṭṭurai* : 15.

Vaṇjikkō (வஞ்சிக்கோ) : The Chēra king, chief of the Vaṇṇi people ; here Kanaikkāl Irumporai. *Kaḷavaḷi* : 39 : 4.

Vaṇjikkōn (வஞ்சிக்கோன்) : Āṭṭan Atti; the lover of Ādi Mandi. *Śilap* : XXI : 11.

Vaṇjittinai (வஞ்சித்தினை) : The situation of the king wearing the Vaṇji flower and proceeding to conquer the enemy's lands. A *Puṇam Tiṇai*. *Puṇam* : 4, 7, 16, 36, 41, 45, 46, 47, 57, 98, 213, 292.

Vaṇjittuṇṇaippāḍṇāpāṭṭu (வஞ்சித் துறைப் பாடாண்பாட்டு) : A *Puṇam Tuṇai*. *Paḍiṇṇu* : 22 col., 23, 25, 26, 29, 34, 50, 51, 69, 80.

Vaṇjittūkkū (வஞ்சித்துக்கு) : A kind of martial poem. *Paḍiṇṇu* : 13, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 33, 51, 69, 70, 80, 90.

Vaṇji Mahalir (வஞ்சி மகலிர்) : The womenfolk in the city of Vaṇji; capital of the Chēras. *Vaṇji Mahalir Śol* : in *Śilap* : XXIX hdg. line 12 of *Vaḷḷaippāṭṭu*, *Śilap* : XXIX.

Vaṇjimānagar pukka kādai (வஞ்சிமாநகர் புக்ககாதை) : Relating to Maṇimēkalai's entry into the city of Vaṇji. ch. hdg. & sub hdg. to canto *Maṇi* : XXVI.

Vaṇji Muṇṇam (வஞ்சி முற்றம்) : Vaṇji, the Chēra capital. (cf. *Kachchi Muṇṇam*). *Puṇam* : 373 : 24; *Śilap* : XXV : 9, 34.

Vaṇjiyar (வஞ்சியர்) : The women folk among the camp followers of Śeṅguttuvān. *Śilap* : XXIX : *Vaṇji Mahalir Śol* : 1.

Vaṇjiyar Kōmān (வஞ்சியர் கோமான்) : Chēran. *Śilap* : XXIX : *Vāḷṭtu* : 8.

Vaṇjinakkāñchi (வஞ்சினக்காஞ்சி) : The wager taken by a king detailing the ways he would harm his enemies or accept voluntary humiliation if he failed. *Kāñchittinai* in *Puṇam*. *Puṇam* : 71, 72, 73.

Vaṇjinam (வஞ்சினம்) : vide *Vaṇjinakkāñchi*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 79 : 9.

Vaṇjinam ālai (வஞ்சினமாலை) : *Śilap* : *Paḍiham* : 80 canto XXI hdg.

Vaṭṭaṇai (வட்டணை) : A dancing pose. *Maṇi* : VII : 43.

Vaṭṭam (வட்டம்) : (1) A circular piece of stone (*Śilā Vaṭṭam*) on which sandalwood is rubbed to produce sandal paste. *Aham* : 340 : 16; *Neḍunal* : 51; *Śilap* : IV : 37.

(2) The rounded pearl. *Śilap* : XIV : 196.

(3) The circular shield. *Murugu* : 111.

(4) A circular fan. *Neḍunal* : 58.

(5) A ring. *Pari* : 15 : 61, 21 : 42.

Vaṭṭi (வட்டி) : Wicker basket; flower basket. *Aham* : 391 : 3; *Aiṅḡuru* : 47 : 2, 48 : 2.

Vaṭṭihai (வட்டிகை) : (1) Circular plate. *Śilap* : XI : 121.

(2) Painters' brush. *Maṇi* : II : 27, IV : 57.

Vaṭṭil (வட்டில்) : *vide* *vaṭṭu*. *Aham* : 108 : 17.

Vaṭṭu (வட்டு) : (1) The circular mouthed jar in which toddy was preserved. *Naṟ* : 341 : 2.

(2) A die; a small spheroidal pawn. *Kuraḷ* : 401 : 1; *Maṇi* : XVI : 7; *Paḷa* : 86 : 3; *Pari* : 18 : 42; *Puṟam* : 43 col., *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 98 : 3; *Tirikaḍu* : 8 : 3.

(3) marbles. *Aham* : 5 : 10; *Maṇi* : XIV : 63.

(4) A Syphon, *Pari* : 11 : 55, 12 : 68.

(5) A kind of plant. *Nālaḍi* : 264 : 3.

vaṭṭuḍai (வட்டுடை) : The loin cloth worn down to the knee. *Maṇi* : III : 122.

Vaḍakkiruttal (வடக்கிருத்தல்) : The penance of starving facing the north and self-immolation by slow starvation. *Puṟam* : 65 : 11, 66 : 8, 191, 214, 218, 219, 220, 223, 236.

Vaḷakkiruntār (வடக்கிருந்தார்): Those who do the penance of self-immolation by slow starvation facing the north. *Śīrupaṇch* : 73 : 1.

Vaḷakku (வடக்கு): The north. During nights it is wrong to answer calls of nature facing this direction; and it is wrong to lie down with head in this direction and the legs away from it. *Āchāra* : 30 : 2, 33 : 1.

Vaḷa diṣai (வடதிசை): The Northern direction i.e., the territory lying to the north of Tamiḷaham. *Nālaḍi* : 243 : 3.

Vaḷandai (வடந்தை): The cold north wind. *Aham* : 378 : 13 ; *Aiṅḡuru* : 223 : 4 ; *Nar* : 152 : 6 ; *Neḍunal* : 173.

Vaḷaneḍum Taitanār (வடநெடும் தத்தனார்): Poet and author of *Puṇam* : 179 col.

Vaḷapulam (வடபுலம்): (1) North India. The kings of this place were 'Vaḷapulattaraśar' or 'Vaḷapulamannar'. *Puṇam* : 31 : 17, 52 : 5.

(2) A place in the north called Uttaraguru famous for eternal and unchanging bliss. *Padiṇṇu* : 68 : 13.

Vaḷaperuṅgal (வடபெருங்கல்): The northern mountain. Nach. thinks it is 'Mēru' but perhaps it was Himālayās; probably Vēṅkaṭam. *Maduraik* : 70 ; *Puṇam* : 6 : 1 to 4, 17 : 1 to 4.

Vaḷamalai (வடமலை): Vēṅkaṭam; but the commentator of *Puṇam* says it is 'Imayam'. *Puṇam* : 67 : 7 ; *Śilap* : IV : 37. Nach. seems to be wrong in considering it Mēru; it refers to just some mountain to the north of Tamiḷaham. *Paṭṭinap* : 187.

Vaḷama Vanṇakkan Dāmōdaranār (வடம வண்ணக்கன் தாமோதரனார்): The poet Dāmōdaran who was a lapidary from N. India; author of *Kuṇṇu* : 85 ; *Puṇam* : 172.

Vaḷama Vanṇakkan Perum Śāttan (வடம வண்ணக்கன் பெரும் சாத்தன்): The lapidary from the north; poet and author of *Puṇam* : 125.

Vaḍama Vanṇakkan Bēri Śāttan(ār) (வடம வண்ணக்கன் பேரி சாத்தஞர்): The Lapidary from the north; poet and author of *Aham* : 38, 214, 268, 305; *Kuṟun* : 81, 159; *Naṟ* : 299, 323, 378; *Puṟam* : 198.

Vaḍaman (வடமன்): A northerner; poets Bēri Śāttanār, Perum Śāttanār and Dāmōdaranār were such. *Aham* : 305; *Kuṟun* : 81, 85, 159, 278, 314, 366; *Naṟ* : 299; *Puṟam* : 125, 172, 198.

Vaḍa mīn (வடமீன்): The northern star; Arundadi; famous for her chastity. Nach. uses the form Arundadi in *Kali* : 2 : 21; *Puṟam* : 122 : 8; *Śilap* : I : 27, V : 229.

Vaḍamoḷi (வடமொழி): (1) Some elephant drivers from the north learned in the art of controlling elephants made some sounds to make them obey them. (Nach. in Chintāmaṇi (1834) says these words are like 'Appudu, Appudu, Adu, Adu, Ai, Ai'). *Mullaip* : 35.

(2) Sanskrit. *Kali* : 25 : 1; *Śilap* : XV : 58.

Vaḍamoḷiāṭṭi (வடமொழியாட்டி): Brahmin woman; (Brahmins were exclusively associated with Sanskrit). *Maṇi* : XIII : 73.

Vaḍamoḷiāḷan (வடமொழியாளன்): Brahmins; (evidently Brahmins were deemed to be specially associated with Sanskrit. *Maṇi* : V : 40.

Vaḍamōdam (வடமோதம்): Place to which Vaḍamōdamkiḷār belonged. *Aham* : 312; *Puṟam* : 260.

Vaḍamōdam Kiḷār (வடமோதம் கிழார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 317; *Puṟam* : 260.

Vaḍavar (வடவர்): People of the north (i.e., North India). *Aham* : 340 : 16; *Neḷunal* : 51; *Paḍiṟṟu* : V Ten *Padiham* : 1; *Paṭṭinap* : 276.

Vaḍavarai (வடவரை): (1) Lit., the northern mt. Iyamam. *Aham* : 396 : 17; *Śilap* : XXIX : *Ammānai* : 12; *Vari* : 13.

(2) Mēru. *Śilap* : XVII : *Munnilaipparaval* : 1.

Vaḍavanam (வடவனம்) : A kind of flower. *Kuṟiñjip* : 67.

Vaḍi (வடி) : The tender unripe fruit of the mango. (*vide*) *Vaḍu. Aham* : 29 : 7.

Vaḍittal (வடித்தல்) : A method of producing melody in the Yāl by appropriate fingering; i.e., by using the thumb and the forefinger. *Maṇi* : XIX : 25; *Śilap* : VII : 1 : 12.

Vaḍu (வடு) : The tender unripe fruit of the mango ; *vide* *Vaḍi. Kali* : 64 : 21; *Pari* : 7 : 58.

(*Vamba*) *Vaḍuhar* (வம்ப வடுகர்) : Lit., the northerners; the tribes living immediately to the north of Vēṅkaṭam and the central north Tamiḷaham. 'Vamba' here is like 'Vamba' in 'Vamba Mōriyar' - Iḷam Śēt Senni conquered them. Some of them were a cowherd community and Erumai was their chieftain. They assisted the Mōriyar in invading Tamiḷaham. *Aham* : 107 : 11, 213 : 8, 253 : 8, 281 : 8, 295 : 15, 375 : 14, 381 : 7; *Kuṟun* : 11 : 5; *Naṟ* : 212 : 5; *Puṟam* : 378 : 2.

"*Vaḍuvaḍu Nunṇayir*" (வடுவடு நுண்ணயிர்) : 'The sand that fill the holes' made by the crabs. Name of the 1st stanza of VI Ten *Paḍiṟṟu*.

Vaṇḍar (வண்டர்) : *vide* *Vaṇḍu*; bee. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 63 : 2.

Vaṇḍal (வண்டல்) : The artificial toy house built by girls in play; also called 'Vaṇḍarpāvai'. *Aham* : 60 : 10, 80 : 3, 269 : 19, 275 : 19, 320 : 2, 330 : 2, 370 : 1; *Aiṅḡuru* : 69 : 3; *Aintiṇai* (50) 44 : 4, 46 : 2; *Kali* : 29 : 5; *Naṟ* : 9 : 8, 127 : 6, 191 : 3, 254 : 1; *Perumbāṇ* : 31; *Porunar* : 187; *Śilap* : VII 7 : 2, XXI : 26; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 70 : 4.

Vaṇḍar Pāvai (வண்டற் பாவை) : *vide* 'Vaṇḍal'.

Vaṇḍan (வண்டன்) : A very rich patron famous for his great generosity. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 31 : 24.

Vañḍu (வண்டு): (1) Bee; it is of four kinds: Tēn, Śurumbu, Tumbi, Miñṇiru. Its drone corresponds to Iḷi and Śevvaḷi. *Aham*: 1: 1, 38: 1, 40: 5, 41: 13, 46: 6, 59: 1, 71: 3, 74: 8, 82: 6, 94: 6, 104: 2, 124: 12, 128: 9, 130: 12, 131: 3, 148: 3, 149: 17, 164: 5, 166: 6, 170: 6, 191: 3, 198: 8, 231: 14, 234: 12, 240: 12, 244: 6, 250: 3, 257: 9, 260: 2, 262: 16, 269: 12, 298: 12, 301: 6, 317: 10, 332: 14, 335: 19, 340: 18, 348: 5, 355: 1, 360: 5, 368: 15, 370: 10, 379: 10; *Aiṅḡuru*: 40: 5, 67: 4, 89: 3, 90: 1, 2, 172: 2, 226: 3, 240: 2, 254: 3, 256: 2, 267: 4, 369: 1, 370: 2, 447: 3, 489: 1, 494: 1; *Aintiṇai* (50) 22: 1; *Aintiṇai* (70) 3: 2, 15: 2, 27: 2; *Ēlādi*: 32: 3; *Kainnilai*: *Marudam*: 8: 2; *Kali*: *Invocation*: 10, 6: 3, 17: 15, 26: 9, 28: 12, 30: 3, 32: 9, 33: 5, 34: 6, 35: 9, 40: 25, 43: 2, 48: 3, 66: 2, 71: 3, 74: 1, 77: 17, 79: 16, 80: 25, 92: 29, 30, 40, 54, 93: 1, 98: 2, 118: 11, 123: 5, 131: 9, 134: 7; *Kār*: 4: 3, 15: 3, 29: 2, 32: 3; *Kuṟiñṇip*: 148; *Kurun*: 21: 1, 29: 7, 260: 2, 265: 2, 306: 5, 370: 2; *Maṇi*: *Padiham*: *Veṇba*: 1, III: 49, IV: 4, 20, VIII: 8, XVIII: 20, 21, 27, 43, 109, XIX: 21, 58; *Mullaip*: 8; *Murugu*: 76, 199; *Nālaḍi*: 73: 3, 223: 3, 283: 2, 284: 2, 290: 1; *Nar*: 25: 10, 27: 2, 30: 3, 56: 2, 97: 8, 105: 9, 173: 8, 176: 8, 187: 8, 190: 5, 197: 7, 211: 8, 235: 8, 238: 3, 244: 3, 245: 3, 249: 6, 259: 6, 270: 2, 290: 9, 342: 8, 343: 9, 344: 7, 348: 6, 366: 6, 399: 3; *Neḍunal*: 37; *Padiṟṟu*: 14: 14, 31: 7, 23, 46: 4, 51: 6, 62: 18, 70: 6, 81: 27, 82: 6; *Pari*: 8: 23, 36; 9: 43, 44, 63, 10: 89, 119, 120, 11: 18, 125, 14: 4, 16: 41, 17: 10; *Tiraṭṭu*: 1: 50; *Perumbāṇ*: 48; *Porunar*: 39, 97; *Puṟam*: 24: 10, 69: 20, 105: 3, 227: 9, 244: 1, 261: 2, 263: 4, 338: 3; *Śilap*: II: 24, 32; IV: 75, V: 202, VII: 1: 11, 6: 4, 9: 2, 25: 1, 29: 4, VIII: 105, X: 87, XI: 88,

XII : 86, XIII : 187, XIV : 134, 162, XIX : 35, XXV : 20, XXVI : 112, XXVII : 194, 234, XXVIII : 28; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 72 : 3, 95 : 3, 101 : 1, 2, 3, 111 : 2, 120 : 3; *Tiṇaimoli* (50) : 9 : 3, 16 : 2; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 95 : 1, 420.

(2) A kind of Maṇavar (warrior) community. *Puṇam* : 263 : 4.

Vaṇṇakkan (வண்ணக்கன்) : Lapidary, occurring in the names

(1) Vaḍamavaṇṇakkan Bēri Śāttanār. *Aham* : 395; *Kuṇun* : 81, 159, 278, 314, 366; *Naṇ* : 299; *Puṇam* : 198.

(2) Puḍukkayattu Vaṇṇakkan Kampūr Kiḷān. *Naṇ* : 294.

(3) Viṇṇūr Vaṇṇakkan Tattanār. *Naṇ* : 298.

(4) Vaṇṇakkan Sorumarunkumaranār. *Naṇ* : 257.

(5) Vaḍama Vaṇṇakkan Perum Śāttanār. *Puṇam* : 125.

(6) Vaḍama Vaṇṇakkan Dāmōdaranār, *Kuṇun* : 85; *Puṇam* : 172.

Vaṇṇakkan Śorumarunkumaranār (வண்ணக்கன் சொருமருங் குமரனார்) : Poet and author of *Naṇ* : 257.

Vaṇṇappurakkandarattanār (வண்ணப்புரக்கந்தரத்தனார்) : Poet & author of *Aham* : 49. He got his prefix from an expression in line 8 of the *Naṇ* : 71. Some consider it to be the name of the place he belonged to.

Vaṇṇappuram (வண்ணப்புரம்) : Place to which Kandarattanār belonged; but probably he got his title from an expression he used in *Naṇ* : 71; *Aham* : 49; *Naṇ* : 71.

Vaṇṇam (வண்ணம்) : Colour. *Kuṇaḷ* : 714 : 2; *Śilap* : V : 13, VI : 134, XX : 15, XXVII : 23, XXVIII : 59.

Vaṇigar (வணிகர்) : Merchants. *Pari* : *tiraṭṭu* : 1 : 25.

Vaṇigan (வணிகன்): trader, merchant. *Puṇam* : 134 : 2.

Vattam (வத்தம்): A kind of Paddy. *Perumbāṇ* : 305.

Vattavan (வத்தவன்): A king of Kauśāmbi. *Maṇi* : XV : 62.

Vaduvai (வதுவை): (1) Marriage. *Aham* : 136 : 8; *Aiṅguṟu* : 294 : 4; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 89 : 17; *Pari* : 19 : 7.

(2) bride. *Maloipaḍu* : 30.

Vaduvai viḷavu (வதுவை விழவு): marriage festival. *Puṇam* : 372 : 10.

Vandadu koṇḍu vār āda duṇar t tal (வந்ததுகொண்டு வாராததுணர்த்தல்): A literary device; explaining the unknown by the known. *Tōl. Poruḷ* : 665 : 7.

Vambamar (வம்பமர்): 'The new contest' perhaps meaning 'the virgin combat'. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 36 : 3.

Vamba mākkal (வம்பமாக்கள்): Visitors, newcomers, strangers, aliens, foreigners. *Śilap* : V : 41.

Vambalar (வம்பலர்): Strangers. *Aham* : 343 : 8.

Vambu (வம்பு): (1) unseasonal rains. *Kuṟun* : 382 : 4.

(2) Leather gloves. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 19 : 9.

(3) Cloth screens on the sides of a chariot. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 22 : 19.

(4) Sash or belt. *Kuṟiñjip* : 198 : *Neḍunal* : 150.

Vayantaham (வயந்தகம்): An ornament worn on the forehead by dancers. *Kali* : 79 : 5.

Vayantamālai (வயந்தமலை): Mādavi's attendant, also known as 'Kūni'. The forest goddess appeared before Kōvalan in her form and tried to confuse him: *Śilap* : XI : 173; *Maṇi* : *Paḍiham* : 36, II : 8, 10, 37, 74, III : 1, IV : 81.

Vayamā (வயமர்): (1) The strong brute; horse. *Aiṅguṟu* : 449 : 2.

(2) Tiger. *Aiṅguṟu* : 304 : 5, 307 : 1.

Vayamān (வயமாண்): The strong brute. (1) Horse. *Aiṅguṟu* : 500 : 5.

(2) Lion. *Aham* : *Invocation* : 14; *Neḍunal* : 128; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 75 : 2; *Perumbāṇ* : 448; *Puṟam* : 318 : 5.

(3) Elephant. *Kali* : 37 : 2.

Vayal (வயல்): Field (cultivating). *Maduraik* : 173; *Naṟ* : 290 : 1; *Śilap* : X : 94.

Vayalūr (வயலூர்): A town granted to vārttikan. *Śilap* : XXIII 119.

Vayalai (வயலை): 'Paśalai'; a creeper; Paśalene. *Aham* : 189 : 8, 259 : 13, 275 : 3, 383 : 6; *Aiṅguṟu* : 25 : 2, 52 : 1, 211 : 2; *Naṟ* : 179 : 1, 305 : 1.

Vayavar (வயவர்): Warriors. *Aham* : 31 : 7, 69 : 17, 89 : 13; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 13 : 1, 23 : 1, 26 : 1, 41 : 1; *Maṇi* : XIX : 122; *Naṟ* : 260 : 6, 276 : 3; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 12 : 1, 15 : 21, 24 : 12, 26 : 14, 58 : 8, 70 : 11, 81 : 9, 90 : 30; *Paṭṭinap* : 232; *Perumbāṇ* : 101; *Puṟam* : 20 : 12, 282 : 5; *Śirupāṇ* : 212, 249; *Tahaḍār Yāt* : 'Kalaiyena' : 3; 'Meyvāl' : 5; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 60 : 6.

Vaycnaṅgōḍu (வயனங்கோடு): A town; Iḷampūdi, the Brahmin belonged to this place. *Maṇi* : XIII : 15.

Vayir (வயிர்): horn blown on the dancing stage; the musical horn. *Aham* : 40 : 15, 177 : 11; 269 : 18, 378 : 8; *Kuṟiñjip* : 219; *Maduraik* : 185; *Mullaip* : 92; *Murugu* : 120; *Naṟ* : 304 : 3; *Neḍunal* : 99; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 67 : 6; *Śilap* : XII : 149, XXVI : 193; *Tol. Puṟat* : 12, 25 (Nach. com).

Vayiram (வயிரம்): Diamond; Vajra vide Vachchiram. *Kuṟun* : 3; *Nālaḍi* : 358 : 3; *Paḍiṟṟu* : II : *Paḍiham* : 10, 16 : 16; *Puṟam* : 365 : 4; *Śilap* : V : 147, VI : 91, 97, XVI : 194, XXVIII : 205, XXIX : *Śeṅguṭṭuvan Kūṟṟu* : 3.

Vairiyar (வெய்யியர்): The Pāṇar and the dancers. *Aham* : 45 : 11, 155 : 13, 328 : 1; *Maduraik* : 628, 750; *Naṟ* : 100 : 10; *Padiṟṟu* : 10 : 6, 23 : 6, 29 : 8, 43 : 34, 64 : 8; *Pari* : 10 : 130; *Puṟam* : 9 : 9, 164 : 12.

Varttanai (வர்த்தனை): The Ārōhaṇa - (ascent) and the Avarōhaṇa - (descent) in flute. *Śilap* : III : 58.

Varahu (வரகு): A kind of grain; common millet. *Aham* : 194 : 9, 284 : 3, 359 : 13, 367 : 6, 384 : 6, 393 : 5, 394 : 3; *Aiṅguṟu* : 496 : 1; *Kār* : 25 : 1; *Kuṟun* : 220 : 1, 282 : 1; *Mullaip* : 97-99; *Naṟ* : 121 : 2; *Padiṟṟu* : 20 : 22; *Perumbāṇ* : 193; *Puṟam* : 34 : 9, 120 : 9, 197 : 12, 215 : 1, 321 : 6, 322 : 3, 327 : 2, 7, 328 : 13, 333 : 9, 335 : 4, 384 : 4, 392 : 10; *Śilap* : XI : 81.

Varandarukadai (வரந்தருகாதை): The *Śilap* canto in which Kaṇṇahi conferred benediction on all the devotees. *Śilap* : *Padiham* : 85 canto XXX hdg.

Varam (வரம்): Also Varal, Varal. (1) Famine. *Aham* : 301 : 1; *Kali* : 53 : 1; *Porunar* : 237; *Puṟam* : 384 : 19.

(2) Summer. *Naṟ* : 238 : 1.

(3) Poverty. *Maṇi* : X : 9, XXV : 144; *Puṟam* : 376 : 15; *Tol. Pōruḷ* : 253 : 1.

(4) Boon. *Śilap* : IX : 17, XXX : 164.

'*Varambil vellam*' (வரம்பில் வெள்ளம்): 'The limitless ocean of the Chēra army'. Name of the 3rd stanza of IV Ten *Padiṟṟu*.

Varalāṟu (வரலாறு): Manner of occurrence; i.e., traditions. *Pari* : 6 : 42.

Varan (வரன்): The superior thing; viz., Vīḍu, Moksha or Release. *Kuṟaḷ* : 24 : 2.

Varāl (வரால்): Kind of large fish. *Aham* : 36 : 1, 196 : 2, 216 : 2, 316 : 5; *Aiṅguṟu* : 48 : 2; *Kainnilai* ; *Marudam* : 3 : 2; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 7 : 3; *Naṟ* : 60 : 4; *Paḷa* : 302 : 4; *Puṟam* : 18 : 9, 249 : 5, 399 : 5.

Vari (வரி): Varieties of dance and music. *Śilap* : VIII : *Vēṇiṟ-kādai* : 77 : 106, 93 : 108 : 104, X : *Kaṭṭurai* : 10, XIII : 38, XIV : 150. XXIII : *Kaṭṭurai* : 11; *Vaṇjikkāṇḍam* : *Kaṭṭurai* : 9; *Nūṟkaṭṭurai* : 13.

Vartkkurulai (வரிக்குலை): The tiger cub. *Aham* : 329 : 10.

Varikkōlam (வரிக்கோலம்): A dance conveying an amatory message from lover. *Śilap* : VIII : 101.

Variśaiāḷar (வரிசையாளர்): Those who paid tributes, Variśai etc. (vide *Kāṇiāḷar*). *Padiṟṟu* : 13 : 24.

Varinavilpāṇi (வரிநவில்பாணி): The Tāḷa appropriate to Varip-pāṭṭu. *Śilap* : XXVII : 58.

Varippandu (வரிப்பந்து): a ball. *Kali* : 51 : 3.

Varippōttu (வரிப்போத்து): Tiger (male). *Aham* : 398 : 22.

Varimā (வரிமர): Tiger; this won't eat grass even if it is hungry. *Nālaḍi* : 141 : 3.

Varukkai (வருக்கை): Kind of Jackfruit. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 14 : 1.

Varuḍai (வருடை): (1) A kind of deerlike animal found on hill tops; Nach. says it has legs (or long humps) on its back; it is also called 'eṇkāl Varuḍai'. Perhaps it is fabulous; it was also a kind of goat. *Aham* : 378 : 6; *Aiṅṅuru* : 287 : 2; *Kali* : 43 : 15, 50 : 4, 21; *Kuṟun* : 187 : 1; *Malaipaḍu* : 502 : 3; *Naṟ* : 119 : 7, 359 : 8; *Padiṟṟu* : VI Ten *Padiham* : 3; *Paṭṭinap* : 139; *Śilap* : XXV : 51.

(2) The Mēsham (Ram : Aries) constellation. *Pari* : 11 : 5.

Varuṇam (வருணம்): Class (colour). *Maṇi* : V : 87, VI : 56; *Nālaḍi* : 136 : 1; *Śilap* : VI : 164.

Varuṇan (வருணன்): The sea God; the God of the littoral regions. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 5 : 4.

Varuttam (வருத்தம்): A sub division of 'inferiority complex' born of sadness. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 254 : 1.

Varutār tāṅgal (வருதார் தரங்கல்): The courageous act of a warrior braving single handed an oncoming enemy force. *Vetchittinai. Tol. Poruḷ* : 60 : 15.

Varupahai pēṇār Ār eyil (வருபகை பேணர் ஆர் எயில்): The act of the besieged refusing to go forth from his castle to offer battle to the besieger. *Uḷḷinaittinai. Tol. Poruḷ* : 67 : 7.

Varumulai Āritti (வருமுலை ஆரித்தி): (Compare this feminine name Āritti with the masculine name Aridan occurring in Aiyān Āridanār, author of *Purapporuḷveṇḇā Mālai*). A lady poet and author of *Kuṟuṇ* : 176.

Varai (வரை): (1) Bamboo; it yielded a kind of pearls. *Aham* : 108 : 3, 189 : 7, 249 : 15.

(2) The Aḷagar hills. *Pari* : 13 : 12.

Varai Ā (வரை ஆ): The cattle of the hilly regions. *Kuṟuṇ* : 363 : 3.

Varaidal (வரைதல்): The delimitation of caste Dharma, like prescribing 'sacrifices' for Brahmins. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 260 : 3.

Varaiṇṇu (வரைப்பு): Fort; lit. 'the borders'. *Perumbāṇ* : 122, 405.

Varaipāidal (வரைபாய்தல்): The act of self immolation committed by throwing oneself down from a hill top. *Nālaḍi* : 369 : 4.

Varaipōliṇji (வரைபேரலிஞ்சி): 'The fortress walls which resemble a mountain'. Name of the 2nd stanza of VII Ten of *Paḍiṇṇu*.

Varaiyara Maḥaḷir (வரையர மகலிர்): Divine damsels residing on hills. *Aham* : 342 : 12; *Kuṟiṇjip* : 195.

Varaivin maḥaḷir (வரைவின் மகலிர்): Courtesans; i.e., women 'without marriage' or 'women for whom marriage is not prescribed'. *Kuṟaḷ* : 92 ch. hdg.

Varōttamai (வரோத்தமை): An Iyakki who resides at the foot of the Aḷagar hills. *Śilap* : XI : 115.

Val (வல்): (1) The die used in gaming. *Puṇam* : 52 : 15.

(2) The gambling house. *Aham* : 377 : 8.

(3) Gambling. *Pari* : 18 : 41.

Valśi (வல்சி): Day meal. *Kuṇun* : 295 : 4; *Nālaḍi* : 328 : 1.

Vallam (வல்லம்): A town; the chief of this place called 'Vallam Kiḷavōn' was of the Chōḷa family. It was a fortified place; the Āryans invaded the town, but the Chōḷas defeated them. There was an outerfortification for this town. *Aham* : 336 : 21, 356 : 13.

Vallam Kiḷavōn (வல்லம் கிழவோன்): The chief of Vallam, he was a member of the Chōḷa family. *Aham* : 356 : 13.

Vallāṇpakkam (வல்லாண்பக்கம்): The courageous act of indulging in warfare having sacrificed all attachment to earthly things. *Vāhaittiṇai*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 76 : 9.

Vallāṇmullai (வல்லாண்முல்லை): The situation in Puṇam of praising a hero's family, town and character and praying for his prosperity. *Puṇam* : 170, 178, 179, 180, 181, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322.

Vallār (வல்லார்): Place to which Vallār Kiḷān Paṇṇan belonged. *Puṇam* : 181.

Valli (வல்லி): A creeper; different from Valli, the tuber. Murugan's spouse is associated with the latter, though in Sanskrit Her name is spelt Valli for want of ḷ in that language. *Maṇi* : I : 47; *Śilap* : II : 29.

Valliyam (வல்லியம்): Tiger. *Aham* : 362 : 4; *Nar* : 2 : 5.

Valluppalahai (வல்லுப்பலகை): The board on which the die in a gambling game is cast. *Kali* : 94 : 13.

Valluppōr (வல்லுப்போர்): Gambling; playing at dice. *Pari* : 18 : 41.

Valvil (வல்வில்): The hunter's bow (*vide* *valvil Ōri*). *Aintiṇai* (50) : 19; *Kali* : 104 : 58; *Murugu* : 194.

valvil Ōri (வல்வில் ஓரி): One of the last seven patrons; he was chief of Kollimalai; he was also called 'Ādan Ōri' (*vide*); his horse also was called Ōri; *vide* 'Ōri'. *Puṇam* : 152, 153, 158, 204.

'*Valampaḍu Viyanpaṇai*' (வலம்படுவியன்பனை): 'The military drum that beats Victory for the king'. Name of the 7th stanza II Ten *Padiṇṇu*.

'*Valampaḍu Venṇi*' (வலம்படு வென்றி): 'The victory that leads to many more victories'. Name of 7th stanza of IV Ten of *Padiṇṇu*.

Valamburi (வலம்புரி): The superior variety of conch (oyster shell) with a clockwise twist; the Pāñchaśanyam of Tirumāl; the tuft of the Brahmin resembled such a conch; the ornament for the forehead made in the shape of Valamburi. *Aham* : 201 : 5, 350 : 11; *Aiṅguṇu* : 193 : 1; *Kali* : 135 : 1; *Mullaip* : 2; *Murugu* : 23, 127; *Padiṇṇu* : *Tol.* *Puṇat* : 12, 25. Nach. quotation 67 : 6; *Pari* : 3 : 88, 13 : 44, 15 : 59; *Perumbāṇ* : 35; *Puṇam* : 225 : 12; *Śilap* : VI : 106, VII : 8 : 1, XXVII : 244, 252.

Valavan (வலவன்): The charioteer (*valam* : the right side); so called because he always sat on the right side of the chariot to drive it. *Aham* : 20 : 15, 66 : 13, 74 : 11, 104 : 3, 114 : 8, 134 : 9, 154 : 13, 190 : 12, 244 : 13, 340 : 4, 344 : 11, 354 : 8, 384 : 11, 400 : 12; *Kuṇun* : 400 : 5; *Nar* : 11 : 8, 78 : 10; *Puṇam* : 27 : 8; *Śiṇṇupāṇ* : 260.

Valavai (வலவை): Shameless person. *Nālaḍi* : 268 : 1.

Valār (வலார்): A town to which 'Vallai Kilān raṇṇan' belonged. *Puṇam* : 181 : 6.

Vali (வலி): (1) Ahankāra; a sense of importance of one's self. *Pari* : 3 : 49.

(2) Strength; a basis for simile. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 279 : 1.

Vali Arīdal (வலி அரிதல்): 'Assuming the strength of one's means of conquering the enemies'. *Kuraḷ* : 48 chap. hdg.

'*Valikeḷu taḍakkai*' (வலிகெழுதடக்கை): 'The strong arm (which will not strike the retreating foe.)' Name of the 10th stanza of IX Ten *Padiṟṟu*.

Valai (வலை): (1) The fishing net; the hunter's net. *Aham* : 10 : 10, 30 : 1, 60 : 2, 70 : 3, 220 : 16, 250 : 11, 290 : 4, 293 : 2, 300 : 1, 340 : 21; *Aiṅṅuru* : 48 : 1 : *Innā* : 13 : 2; *Kali* : 97 : 6; *Maṇi* : XIII : 32; *Nālaḍi* : 331 : 4; *Naṟ* : 4 : 4, 38 : 1, 49 : 3, 63 : 1, 74 : 1, 111 : 3, 189 : 7, 190 : 8, 207 : 10, 215 : 10, 303 : 10; *Paṭṭinap* : 83; *Śilap* : VI : 142, VII : 18 : 1, 2 : 38 : 2; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 32 : 2, 51 : 3.

(2) The weblike covering for the forehead worn by the wives of performers of sacrifices; called 'ś(J)ālakam'. *Puṟam* : 166 : 14.

Valaiṇar (வலைஞர்): *Valai* : net; Fishermen. *Maduralk* : 256; *Paṭṭinap* : 197; *Perumbāṇ* : 274; *Puṟam* : 249 : 3.

Valaiyar (வலையர்): Hunters who trap their prey in spread out nets. *Kali* : 55 : 17.

Valaivar (வலைவர்): Hunters with their nets. *Kali* : 23 : 17.

Valai Vāḷnar (வலை வாழநர்): Those who live by the fishing net i.e., fishermen. *Śilap* : VII : 10 : 1.

Valakku (வழக்கு): (1) Argument in logic; this is of 6 kinds. *Maṇi* : XXX : 34, 191.

(2) Complaint. *Śilap* : *Padiham* : 80.

'*Valakkuraikāḍai*' (வழக்குரைகாதை): The canto in which Kaṇṇahi accused the king of injustice and murder. *Śilap* : *Padiham* : 80, canto XX hdg.

Vaḷalai (வழலை): A kind of chameleon. *Naṟ* : 92 : 2.

Vali (வலி): A subsidiary, secondary work whose main theme is derived from a primary work. This is done by abridgement, elaboration, or both and translations. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 648 : 3, 650 : 1, 651 : 1.

Valudi (வலுதி): A Pāṇḍyan title. *Aham* : 93 : 3, 130 : 11, 150, 204 : 2, 312 : 12, 315 : 7; *Kuṟun* : 345; *Naṟ* : 150 : 4, 301, 358 : 10; *Pari* : 10 : 127, 19 : 20; *Puṟam* : 3 col, 6 col, 9 col, 12 col, 15 col, 21 col, 51 col, 51 : 4 53, 59 : 2, 64, 388 : 15 182 col, 361 col; *Ṣilap* : XXI : *vēṇba* : 1.

Valutuṇai (வலுதுணை): Unripe fruit of a kind of brinjal. *Aham* : 227 : 13; *Nālaḍi* : 264 : 3.

Valai (வலை): A flowering plant also called Śurapunnai; a kind of gamboge. *Aham* : 82 : 8, 328 : 1; *Kali* : 53 : 1; *Kuṟiñjip* : 83; *Kuṟun* : 260 : 6; *Padiṟṟu* : 29 : 1, 41 : 13; *Pari* : 12 : 5; *Malaipaḍu* : 181; *Naṟ* : 222 : 7.

Val (வல்): reins *vide* *valpu*. *Aham* : 4 : 9.

Valpu (வல்பு): (1) reins, *vide* *val*. *Aham* : 344 : 10, 354 : 8; *Naṟ* : 82 : 9.

(2) The net for hunting down pigs (boars). *Naṟ* : 11 : 14.

(3) The leather strap which holds the small drum together. *Aham* : 372 : 12.

Valḷam (வல்ளம்): Vessel with a circular opening. *Aham* : 219 : 5; *Perumbāṇ* : 339.

Valḷal (வல்ளல்): generous patron. *Ṣiṟupañch* : 34 : 1.

Valḷi (வல்ளி): (1) A creeper with sweet root; a kind of tuber. *Aham* : 52 : 1, 262 : 2; *Aintiṇai* (50) : 8 : 1; *Kuṟaḷ* : 1304 : 2; *Kuṟun* : 216 : 2; *Mullaip* : 101; *Naṟ* : 269 : 7, 295 : 1; *Paḷa* : 140 : 3.

(2) The root of that creeper. *Kali* : 39 : 12; *Puṟam* : 109 : 6, 316 : 9.

(3) The flower of the creeper. *Kuṟiñjip* : 79.

- (4) Murugan's spouse. *Murugu* : 102; *Naṛ* : 82 : 4; *Pari* : 9 : 67, 14 : 22, 21 : 10; *Śilap* : XXIV : 3.
- (5) A kind of dance called Vaḷḷikkūttu, common to men and women. Vetchittiṇai in Puṛam. *Perumbāṇ* : 370; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 60 : 6, 88 : 1.
- (6) Bracelets of conchshell. *Neḍunal* : 36.
- (7) The painting on the shoulders and breasts of women of floral and other designs made by their lovers; called Toyyil. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 95 : 1.
- (8) Found in abundance in Vaḷḷiyaṅgānam. *Aiṅguṛu* : 250 : 3.
- (9) The cool and pleasant moon; (Pāḍāṇ Tiṇai) or the Vaḷḷi dance. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 88 : 1.

Vaḷḷuvan (வள்ளுவன்) : Basic name of Nāṇjil Vaḷḷuvan. *Puṛam* : 380 col.

Vaḷḷai (வள்ளை) : (1) A kind of creeper that grows in water or in marsh land; a sort of bind wood. *Aham* : 6 : 17, 36 : 5, 46 : 5, 256 : 1, 376 : 14; *Aiṅguṛu* : 26 : 2; *Maṇi* : XX : 53.

(2) Bangles. *Puṛam* : 16 : 13, 352 : 5.

(3) The song of 'the mortar and pestle' called 'Ural Pāṭṭu' or 'Ulakkaippāṭṭu' sung when the labourers pound grains. *Kali* : 41 : 40, 42 : 9, 10; *Kuṛun* : 89 : 1; *Śilap* : XXIX : last sub hdg.

Vaḷahu (வளகு) : Shrubs. *Kali* : 43 : 20.

Vaḷavan (வளவன்) : (1) Chōḷan; the ruler of 'Vaḷanāḍu'. *Puṛam* : 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 46, 58, 60, 69, 70, 173, 226, 227, 373, 386, 393, 397, 60 : 10, 174 : 14, 226 : 6, 393 : 24, 397 : 22; *Śilap* : VII : 4 : 4; XVII : *Uḷvarivāḷttu* : 6, 7.

(2) (Karikāl) Vaḷavan. *Puṛam* : 66 : 3.

(3) Killivalavan. *Maṇi* : XXV : 14; *Puṇam* : 69 : 16, 70 : 10.

(4) Kuḷamurrattuttuñjiya Killivalavan. *Puṇam* : 227 : 9, 228 : 10.

(*Maittuna*) *Valavan Kilḷi* [(மைத்துன) வளவன் தீள்ளி] : The Chōḷa that was Seṅguṭṭuvan's brother-in-law. *Silap* : XXVII : 118.

‘*Valanaṟu Paidiram*’ (வளனறு பைதிரம்) : ‘Infertile lands of the enemies’. Name of the 9th stanza of the II Ten *Padiṟṟu*.

Valāham (வளாகம்) : The world. *Puṇam* : 189 : 1.

Vali (வளி) : (1) Wind; one of the five elements. *Aham* : 299 : 5; *Kuṇal* : 941 : 2, 1108 : 1, 1239 : 1; *Maduraik* : 5; *Padiṟṟu* : 14 : 1; *Tol. Eluttu* : 242 : 1, 287; *Tol. Porul* : 644 : 1.

(2) Rheumatism. *Ēlādi* : 57 : 1; *Kuṇal* : 95 : 2; *Paḷa* : 124 : 3, 4.

(3) The God of Wind, Vāyu; his son was Bhīma. *Kali* : 25 : 7.

Valimahan (வளிமகன்) : The son of the wind God, Vāyu; Bhīma. *Kali* : 25 : 7.

Valimaṟai (வளிமறை) : A house protected by walls from the winds. *Puṇam* : 196 : 12.

Valai (வலை) : Bangles; this loosens in the forearm of girls afflicted by love. Bangles and conch are known by the same name (*Valai*); (is it because bangles were primarily made of conchshell or because it was curved? Or, the conch itself was perhaps so called because it had many curves about it). The conch of Tirumāl was famous; the conch was sounded in the battlefield; *Valai* was also a circular weapon of deadly effect. *Aham* : 6 : 2, 19 : 15, 24 : 2, 68 : 12, 98 : 7, 122 : 15, 125 : 1, 127 : 1, 140 : 6, 150 : 7, 163 : 4, 175 : 8, 185 : 1, 186 : 17, 190 : 1, 197 : 9, 200 : 7, 224 : 16, 242 : 13, 250 : 13, 251 : 20, 255 : 18, 257 : 10, 261 : 5, 292 : 7, 328 : 9, 336 : 23, 349 : 1, 355 : 10, 361 :

4, 385 : 11; *Aiṅḡuru* : 20 : 5, 27 : 3, 54 : 3, 106 : 3, 133 : 3, 136 : 2, 140 : 3, 163 : 4, 165 : 4, 191 : 1, 192 : 4, 193 : 4, 194 : 1, 195 : 1, 196 : 1, 197 : 1, 198 : 1, 199 : 4, 200 : 1, 256 : 3, 257 : 2, 310 : 2, 471 : 1; *Aintiṇai* (50) : 26 : 1, 45 : 2; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 11 : 4, 23 : 4, 62 : 4; *Kainnilai-Kuṟiñji* : 7 : 2, 4, 10 : 4; *Kali* : 3 : 3, 7 : 16, 10 : 24, 13 : 10, 29 : 5, 29 : 23, 33 : 19, 34 : 19, 41 : 27, 46 : 27, 48 : 11, 50 : 8, 53 : 9, 68 : 9, 80 : 13, 105 : 9, 121 : 14, 123 : 13, 125 : 12, 22, 127 : 13, 19, 132 : 15, 145 : 36, 57, 147 : 63; *Kūr* : 9 : 2; *Kuṟal* : 1157 : 2, 1277 : 2; *Kuṟiñjip* : 167; *Kuṟun* : 11 : 1, 15 : 6, 50 : 4, 56 : 3, 61 : 6, 117 : 6, 118 : 4, 125 : 1, 189 : 6, 190 : 2, 252 : 1, 260 : 3, 282 : 4, 289 : 2, 307 : 1, 316 : 1, 335 : 1, 351 : 1, 364 : 5, 371 : 1, 377 : 2, 390 : 4; *Maduraik* : 92, 136, 159, 185; *Maṇi* : *Padiham* : 63, 82, IV : 110, VII : 48, VIII : 24, XVIII : 39, 131, XXIII : 134, XXIV : 91, 94, XXVI : 22, XXVIII : 44, 72; *Murugu* : 120; *Neḍunal* : 142; *Naṟ* : *Invocation* : 2, 25 : 1, 26 : 1, 56 : 4, 60 : 11, 71 : 2, 77 : 9, 90 : 9, 100 : 5, 136 : 1, 161 : 6, 167 : 10, 188 : 3, 193 : 6, 198 : 8, 199 : 5, 214 : 10, 215 : 4, 236 : 7, 239 : 10, 258 : 11, 263 : 2, 282 : 1, 300 : 5; *Padiṟṟu* : 27 : 7, 29 : 2, 30 : 21; *Paḷa* : 88 : 3, 253 : 3, 376 : 3, 384 : 4; *Pari* : 1 : 3, 2 : 40, 14, 7 : 46, 9 : 55, 11 : 101, 12 : 23, 13 : 9; *Perumbāṇ* : 34, 304, 488; *Puṟam* : 24 : 9, 53 : 3, 56 : 3, 60 : 5, 64 : 2, 90 : 1, 103 : 4, 158 : 1, 253 : 5, 254 : 4, 255 : 5, 266 : 5, 344 : 2; *Śilap* : IV : 19, VI : 90, VII : 5 : 4, 12 : 1, X : 63, 128, XI : 26, 111, XII : 104, XIII : 33, XV : 207, XVI : 7, 28, XVII : *Āḍumarppuhalḷal* : *eḷuttukkāṭṭu* : 20, 22; *Pāṭṭu* : 18, XXIII : 51, XXIV : 59, 63, 67, XXVI : 114, 193, XXVII : 252, XXVIII : 128, XXIX : *Seṅguṭṭuvan Kūṟṟu* : 2; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 64 : 2, 90 : 3, 137 : 3; *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50) : 3 : 4, 17 : 3, 18 : 3, 19 : 4, 30 : 3, 37 : 3,

Valai Pōḷunnr (வளை போழுந்) : Conch cutters. *Śilap* : V : 47.

Valai Vaṇan (வலை வணன்): The father of Pīli Valai, the king of Nāganāḍu. That this name is only another form of the word 'Śaṅga Varṇan' alias Nāgariyar a Śaṅgam poet, and that Valai Vaṇan also was a Nāga is worthnoting. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 55.

Varṇal (வற்றல்): A kind of tree; that which is dried up. *Aham* : 145 : 3.

Varai (வறை): Dried and fried stuff. *Puṇam* : 386 : 3.

Vāṇ Śol (வண் சொல்): Harsh words; a defect in speech. This impedes love. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 274 : 2.

Vaṇ Paraṇar (வண் பரணர்): Poet and author of *Nar* : 374; *Puṇam* : 144, 145, 148, 149, 150, 152, 153, 255.

Van Pāl (வண் பால்): (1) The pasture land. *Puṇam* : 384 : 4.
(2) Desert land. *Kuṇal* : 78 : 1.

Van Pulam (வண் புலம்): (1) The jungle tracts. *Paṇṇu* : 75 : 8.
(2) The pasture land. *Perumbāṇ* : 206.

Vanni (வன்னி): (1) A kind of tree; the Indian mesquit. *Maṇi* : VI : 87; *Puṇam* : 372 : 7.

(2) This like the well and the kitchen stood witness to a woman in distress. *Śilap* : XXI : 5.

Vanni Maṇṇam (வன்னி மன்றம்): This was a public place for funeral processions to rest, around a Vanni tree on the outskirts of the cremation ground. *Maṇi* : VI : 86, 87; *Paṇṇu* : 44 : 23.

Vana Śārini (வன சாரினி): A Yakshiṇi wandering in the forests. *Śilap* : XI : 198.

Vāhu Valayam (வாகு வலயம்): The shoulder band worn by soldiers. This word is a compound of the Sanskrit 'Bihu' and the Tamil 'Valaiyam'. *Pari* : VII : 47.

Vāhaittuṟaiippāḍḍānpāṭṭu (வாகைத்துறைப்பாடாண்பாட்டு): A Tuṟai in Vāhai Tiṟai. *Padiṟṟu* : 35 col.

Vāhaippaṇḍalai (வாகைப்பறந்தலை): (1) The battlefield of the town of Vāhai where Adihan, the officer of Paśumpūt Pāḍyan fell with his elephants fighting the Koṅgar. *Kuṟun* : 393 : 3.

(2) Karikālan defeated nine enemy kings. *Aham* : 125 : 19, 129 : 19.

Vāhaipperunduṟai (வாகைப்பெருந்துறை): In the battle fought in this place Nannan was defeated by Kaḷaṅgāikkaṇṇi Nāṟmuḍichchēral. *Aham* : 199 : 9.

Vāhaippolandōḷu (வாகைப்பொலந்தோடு): (1) The Vāhai foliage or flower which represents the military situation of victory; if worn by kings it was made of gold; compared to the comb of the peacock. *Aham* : 136 : 10; *Kuṟiñjip* : 67; *Kuṟun* : 7 : 5, 347 : 2, 369 : 1; *Padiṟṟu* : 66 : 15; *Pari* : 14 : 7; *Maṇi* : VI : 83, XXIV : 55, XXVI : 90; *Śilap* : XXV : 70, XXVII : 36, 43, 198, 221, 253.

(2) The tutelary tree of Kaḍambin Vāyil Nannan; it was cut down by Kaḷaṅgāikkaṇṇi Nāṟmuḍichchēral. *Padiṟṟu* : 30 : 15, IV Ten *Padiham* : 9, 88 : 10.

(3) A Tiṇai in Puṟam. Corresponding to Pālai in Aham. *Padiṟṟu* : 39 col, 84; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 73 : 1.

(4) Ahatti flower; it is curved in shape and is compared to the boar's tusk. *Perumbāṇ* : 109.

(5) A town belonging to Eyinan. *Puṟam* 351:6 (6) A Tiṇai in Puṟam. *Puṟam* : 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 31, 33, 37, 42, 43, 44, 51, 52, 53, 54, 61, 69, 76, 77, 78, 79, 81, 82, 86, 93, 94, 98, 99, 100, 104, 125, 166, 167, 170, 174, 178, 179, 180, 181, 251, 252, 279, 285, 296, 305, 306,

308, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373.

Vāśantavai (வாசந்தவை): A lady in waiting who consoled the grief stricken Rāja Mādēvi (the Chōḷa queen) by narrating many moral tales. *Maṇi* : XXIII : 1.

Vāśam (வாசம்): The five-fold sweet smelling things included among the list of spices and cosmetics; called Pañchavāśam also. That is, Takkōlam, (Ēlam : Cardamum), Timpū (Saffron flower), Ilavaṅgam (cloves), Karpūram (purified camphor), Śāti(kkāi) (nutmeg). *Pari* : 12 : 22; *Śilap* : XIV : 108.

Vāśa Mayilai (வாசமயிலை): The mother of Pīlivaḷai whom the Chōḷa king espoused; wife of Vāḷaivaṇan. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 56.

Vāśavar (வாசவர்): Cosmetic sellers. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 33; *Śilap* : V : 26.

Vāśavan (வாசவன்): Indra. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 69.

Vāśuhi (வாசுகி): The mythological snake used for churning the divine ocean of milk. *Śilap* : XVII : 1; *Munnilaipparaval* : 1.

Vāṭkuḍi (வாட்குடி): The clan of swords; the martial community of Maṇavars. *Perumbāṇ* : 157.

Vāṭśurā (வாட்குறு): The swordfish. *Aham* : 150 ; 7.

Vāṭṭārreḷini Ādan (வாட்டர்ற்றேழினி ஆதன்): Ādan, the munificent patron belonging to Vāṭṭāru. *Puṇam* : 396 : 13, 396 col.

Vāḍāppirabandar (வாடாப்பிரபந்தர்): Poet and author of *Kuṇun* : 331.

Vāḍāppū (வாடாப்பூ): The Karpaka (celestial) flower. *Puṇam* : 62 : 16.

Vāḍai (வாடை): Northwind. *Aham* : 24 : 6, 78 : 10, 96 : 6, 125 : 22, 163 : 9, 235 : 7, 15, 243 : 8, 255 : 15, 273 : 10, 294 : 15, 305 : 3, 337 : 21; *Aiṅguṇu* : 233 : 1, 236 : 3, 252 : 5; *Kali* : 128 :

2; *Naṟ* : 5 : 8, 89 : 7, 109 : 6, 193 : 4, 229 : 11, 241 : 4, 262 : 2, 312 : 9, 341 : 9, 364 : 4, 366 : 11; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 61 : 2; *Śilap* : XIV : 96.

Vāṇmaṅgalam (வாண்மங்கலம்): The military situation of moving the royal sword in the direction of the battle field in an auspicious day. *Pāḍāṇ* in *Puṟam*, *Puṟam* : 95; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 91 : 11.

‘*Vāṇmayāṅgukaḍuntār*’ (வாண்மயங்குகுடந்தார்): ‘The thick of the battle in which the swords of the two contending armies are confused. Name of the 6th stanza of IV Ten *Paḍiṟṟu*.

Vāṇan (வாணன்): (1) A great Asura of the south lands. He imprisoned Tirumāl's son Kāman because the latter aspired to marry Ushā (Uḷai) daughter of Vāṇan. His fort was Śō which was sacked by Kaṇṇan (Tirumāl). Kaṇṇan danced the Kuḍakkūttu on the streets of Śō.

(2) A warrior to whom the village of Śiruguḍi belonged. There was a forest rivulet to the north of Śiruguḍi. *Aham* : 117 : 18, 204 : 12, 269 : 22; *Naṟ* : 340 : 9.

Vāṇi (வாணி): A river flowing in the Chēra land. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 86 : 12.

Vāṇiham (வாணிகம்): Trade. *Kuṟaḷ* : 120 : 1; *Paḷa* : 275 : 4.

(2) Profit. *Puṟam* : 208 : 7.

Vāṇihar (வாணிகர்): Traders. *Śilap* : V : 41, XV : 60, XXII : 77.

Vāṇihan (வாணிகன்): (1) General name for trader found in the names ‘Madurai Aṟuvai Vāṇihan Iḷavēṭṭanār’, ‘Madurāikkūlavāṇihan Śittallai Śāttanār’, ‘Maduraippaṇḍa Vāṇihan Iḷam Dēvanār’ *Aham* : 58, 229, 272, 302, 306, 320, 328; *Kuṟun* : 185; *Maṇi* : XVI : 11, 41, 124; *Naṟ* : 344; *Śirupañch* : 34 : 1; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 632 : 1.

(2) The Bhūtan of the Vāṇiha variety. *Śilap* : *Padiham* : 14, II : 76, XXII : 65, XXIII : 151.

Vāḍuvan (வாதுவன்): Cavalrymen. *Kali* : 96 : 21 ; *Śilap* : XXII : 12.

Vāḍuḷi (வாதுளி): Corruption of 'Vādula' a gotra name from Vādular, a rishi. *Aham* : 179, 232.

Vāman (வாமன்): The Buddha; means 'the handsome one'. *Maṇi* : V : 77, XXX : 13.

Vāmān (வாமான்): Horse. *Aham* : 400 : 13.

Vāikkāl (வாய்க்கால்): Channel. *Nālaḍi* : 218 : 4.

Vāimai (வாய்மை): (1) Truth. *Kuṟaḷ* : 30 chap. hdg.

(2) Truth. This is of 4 kinds in Buddhist philosophy called 'Satya chatushtayam', Tunbam Tōṟṟam (Birth is misery), Paṟṟu Kāraṇam (the cause is attachment), Inbam Viḍu (Release or renunciation is bliss), Paṟṟili Kāraṇam (the cause is non-attachment).

(3) Also Dukkam (misery) Dukka Nivāraṇam (the effacement of misery), Dukkōṟpatti (the appearance of misery) and Dukka Nivāraṇa Mārgham (the way for the effacement of misery). *Maṇi* : XXVI : 48, 94.

Vāi Moḷi (வாய் மொழி): (1) The Vēdās. *Pari* : 1 : 65, 3 : 11, 93, 13 : 44, 15 : 63.

(2) Suggestion in literature. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 391 : 1.

Vāimoḷimahan (வாய்மொழிமகன்): Brahma. *Pari* : 3 : 93.

Vāyil (வாயில்): A town, to which (1) Vāyilān Dēvanār belonged. *Kuṟun* : 103, 108.

(2) Vāyililāṅkaṇṇanār belonged. *Kuṟun* : 346,

(3) The main gateway. *Paṭṭinap* : 287.

(4) This comes of relationship with Aruvuru; and this causes Uru. *Maṇi* : XXX : 107, 108.

(5) If Aruvuru goes this disappears; if this disappears, Uru goes. *Maṇi* : XXX : 122, 123.

- (6) One of the results or Payan. *Maṇi* : XXX : 172.
- (7) One of the Nōys - (diseases of the spirit). *Maṇi* : XXX : 179.
- (8) Part of the II Kaṇḍam. *Maṇi* : XXX : 138.
- (9) The sensory media; i.e., *ñānēndriyās* 5 + *Manas* 1 = 6. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 106. (The *ñānēndriyās* are Mey (body : touch *Vāi*) (mouth : Palate) Kaṇ (eyes : sight) Mūḱku (nose : smell) and Śevi (ears : hearing). *Maṇi* : XXX : 46, 86, 88.

Vāyilān Dēvan (வாயிலான் தேவன்) : He belonged to Vāyil. Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 103, 108.

Vāyililāṅgaṇṇanār (வாயிலிளங்கண்ணனார்) : He belonged to Vāyil. Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 346.

Vāyurai (*Vāḷttu*) [வாயுரை வாழ்த்து] : Blessings bestowed with advice on true knowledge. A Puṟam situation. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 423 : 1, 424 : 1, 472 : 2, 473 : 1.

Vāyurai Vāḷttu (வாயுரை வாழ்த்து) : Advising the prince (the hero) even against his wishes. *Pāḍān Tiṇai* in Puṟam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 90 : 8.

Vār Kōl (வார் கோல்) : The long stick used to beat persons or animals with; contrast this with *Kuṟunkōl* (the short stick). *Kuṟun* : 335 : 5.

Vārttihan (வார்த்திகன்) : The father of *Dakshināmūrty*, a brahmin boy. *Silap* : XXIII : 90, 100, 104, 114, 120.

Vārdal (வார்தல்) : One of the methods of producing melodies in the *Yāl* by appropriate fingering. *Silap* : VII : 1 : 12. Stroking the strings of the *Yāl* with the short finger of the right hand; this is one of the eight ways of producing melody (*Īśaikkaraṇ-aṅgaḷ*). *Puṟam* : 302 : 6.

Vāraṇam (வாரணம்): (1) Elephant. *Aham* : 172 : 1; *Kali* : 42 : 2, 43 : 1; *Maṇi* : VII : 115; *Nānmaṇi* : 25 : 1; *Naṟ* : 389 : 8; *Pari* : 8 : 20; *Śilap* : X : 247.

(2) *Vāraṇam* (śeṅgal) - the male fowl; cock; this was presented to Murugan by Agni. *Pari* : 5 : 58, 5 : 64, 19 : 91. The symbol of the male domestic fowl to be found on Muruga's flag. *Murugu* : 219.

(3) A name for Uṟaiyūr; because a *vāraṇam* (kōḷi) defeated another *vāraṇam* (yānai) there. *Śilap* : X : 248, XI : 11.

Vāraṇayāśi (வாரணவாசி): The resident of Benaras; Kāśi i.e., a blessed person. *Śilap* : XV : 178. The residents of this place become kindly and compassionate. *Kali* : 60 : 13.

Vāraṇāśi (வாரணாசி): Benaras; Kāśi. *Maṇi* : XIII : 3, 78.

Vāra Nilam (வார நிலம்): The place in the musical scale where the musical composition called 'vāram' is produced; this is the second in the order: Naḍai, Vāram, Kūḍai and Tīraḷ. These varieties are differentiated on the basis of the tempo of rendering; Vāram is medium tempo. Devaram is 'Dē(v) (God) + Vāram' and not as is usually supposed 'Dē + Āram'. 'Nilam' is place. *Śilap* : III : 67.

Vāram (வாரம்): (1) The secondary singer who accompanies the main performer in vocal singing. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 662 : 2.

(2) Also called Paṟṟu; this is of two kinds Ōroṟṟu vāram and Īroṟṟu vāram. These get 1 metre and 2 metres respectively in musical time beat. *Śilap* : III : 136, 137, VI : 19, XIV : 155.

(3) A kind of dance. *Śilap* : III : 49, 50, 153.

(4) The double hand gesturing that occurs in Ahakkūttu. *Śilap* : III : 20.

Vārādadānāl Vandadu Muḍittal (வாராததனுல் வந்தது முடித்தல்): A literary practice by which a general theory is applied to a particular instance. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 665 : 6.

Vāl Vaḷai (வால் வளை): The bangles made of conch shell. *Śilap* : VI : 93.

Vāla Śaridai (வால சரிதை): Bāla charitai or the story of the boyhood adventures of Sri Krishna recounted in the Bhāgavatam. *Śilap* : XVII : *Karuppam*.

Vālaṟivan (வாலறிவர்): The truly omniscient. God. *Kuṟaḷ* : 2 : 1.

Vālāmai (வாலாமை): Pollution; especially after child birth. *Āchāra* : 10 : 1, 47 : 3; *Śilap* : XV : 24.

Vāliyān (வாலியான்): The pure one. *Mudumoli* : *Poy* : 10.

Vāliyōn (வாலியோன்): Balarāman. In Puhār there was a temple for Him; He was known as Nambi Mūtta Pirān, as he is Sri Krishna's elder brother. He wears a single ear ring. *Kali* : 26 : 1; *Nṟ* : 32 : 2; *Pari* : 2 : 20; *Puṟam* : 56 : 12; *Śilap* : V : 176.

Vāluham (வாலுகம்): White sand on the seashore. *Śilap* : VI : 131, XIII : 161, XXVII : 242.

Vāluvan (வாலுவன்): Cook. *Puṟam* : 372 : 9.

Vāval (வாவல்): The bat. Now called 'vavvāl'; it has powerful wings but can't fly high; it thieves ripe fruits in the dusk; its teeth are sharp like the thorns. *Aiṅṟu* : 378 : 2; *Kuṟun* : 172 : 1; *Nālaḍi* : 261 : 2; *Naṟ* : 87 : 1, 218 : 3, 279 : 3.

Vāvi (வாவி): Tank; a reservoir. *Paṭṭinap* : 244.

Vāḷkkai (வாழ்க்கை): Life. *Kuṟaḷ* : 51 : 1, 52 : 1.

Vāḷkkaittuṇai (வாழ்க்கைத்துணை): Partner in life, wife (and not husband). *Kuṟaḷ* : 51 : 2.

Vāḷkkaittuṇainalam (வாழ்க்கைத்துணைநலம்): The desired characteristics of a model life. *Kuṟaḷ* : ch. 6 hdg.

Vāḷttal (வாழ்த்தல்): (1) Worshipping the stone that is set up as God. Veteḥi Tiṇai in Puṇam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 60 : 20.

(2) Blessing or being blessed by others. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 260 : 4.

Vāḷttiyaḷ (வாழ்த்தியல்): The Puṇam Tiṇai of blessing a patron. *Puṇam* : 2, 3, 6, 13, 91, 158, 367, 375, 377, 385, 386, 387.

Vāḷttu (வாழ்த்து): The Puṇam Tiṇai of praising the hero's victories and charity. *Puṇam* : 128 col., *Vāḷttukkāḍai Śilap. Padiham* : 85.

Vāḷttukkāḍai (வாழ்த்துக்காடை): The canto in which Kaṇṇaḥi blesses her devotees. Hdg. of canto XXIX : *Śilap.*

Vāḷi Āḍan (வாழி ஆதன்): Śelvakkaḍuṅḡ Vāḷi Āḍan. *Padiṇṇu* : 63 : 21.

Vāḷai (வாழை): The banana (plantain). *Aham* : 2 : 1, 8 : 9, 134 : 10, 141 : 20, 168 : 13, 237 : 11, 328 : 14, 332 : 9; *Kali* : 43 : 24, 50 : 3; *Pari* : 10 : 6; *Śilap* : XI : 83, XIII : 193, XV : 47. (Kumari) Vāḷai. The banana which has not yet yielded fruit. *Aiṅḡuṇu* : 460 : 3; *Kuṇu* : 308 : 1, 327 : 7; *Puṇam* : 168 : 13; *Śilap* : XVI : 42. It yields fruit only once. *Kuṇṇiṇṇip* : 79, 179; *Murugu* : 307; *Nāḷāḍi* : 244 : 1; *Nānmaṇi* : 85 : 2; *Paḷa* : 221 : 4; *Paṭṭinap* : 16; *Perumbāṇ* : 359; *Porunar* : 208; *Śiṇṇupāṇ* : 21; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 140 : 1. Its leaves are used as plate for eating. *Maṇi* : I : 46, XX : 61; *Naṇ* : 120 : 5, 176 : 7, 188 : 1, 222 : 7, 225 : 3, 232 : 3, 309 : 4, 355 : 3, 400 : 1; *Paḷa* : 338 : 4; *Śilap* : XVI : 26.

Vāḷ (வாள்): (1) Sword; sickle; razor; an emblem of royalty. The sword that brought defeat was destroyed. He that lost in the field is not to be fought. Śiva as Ardhanāri holds it in his right hand : it was taken in the direction of the field of battle and bathed and worshipped. *Aham* : 24 : 16, 46 : 13, 72 : 16, 78 : 20, 89 : 13, 96 : 16, 115 : 7, 136 : 24, 144 : 15, 188 : 6, 208 : 9, 227 : 13, 267 : 16, 309 : 1, 322 : 7, 331 : 14, 335 : 16, 338 : 17; *Ain-tiṇai* (50) 28 : 2, 34 : 4; *Ēlāḍi* : 22 : 1, 48 : 4;

Innilai : 11 : 3; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 1 : 2, 18 : 3, 22 : 1, 28 : 2, 33 : 3; *Kali* : 31 : 14, 36 : 22, 46 : 7, 85 : 8, 86 : 3, 98 : 30; *Bhāratam* 'Maraiṅkeḷu' : 17; 'Nān Maruppu' : 12; *Kainnilai* : *Mullai* : 1 : 3; *Kār* : 13 : 3; *Kuraḷ* : 334 : 1, 614 : 2, 726 : 1, 727 : 1, 882 : 1, 1261 : 1; *Maduraik* : 53; *Maṇi. Padiham* : 76, 1 : 68, VIII : 42, XVIII : 63, 143, XIX : 122, XX chap. hdg. and sub hdg. XXI : 23, 42, 60, XXII : 75, 79, 158, 191, 199, 202, XXIII : 13, 119; *Mullaip* : 46; *Nālaḷi* : 129 : 1, 191 : 3, 336 : 3, 358 : 3, 362 : 1; *Nūnmaṇi* : 22 : 1; *Naṟ* : 170 : 7, 235 : 2, 275 : 1, 279 : 5, 387 : 9; *Neḷuṇal* : 172, 182; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 12 : 1, 33 : 7, 36 : 5, 55 : 20, 56 : 4, 63 : 12, 64 : 1, 66 : 13, 69 : 5, 76 : 2, 80 : 8, 90 : 6, 11; *Paḷa* : 4 : 3, 106 : 1, 175 : 2, 284 : 3; *Pari* : 5 : 65, 9 : 57, 10 : 109, 11 : 50, 15 : 61; *Paṭṭinap* : 226; *Perumbāṇ* : 453; *Puraṁ* : 3 col., 3 : 13, 4 : 1, 5 col., 19 : 12, 24 : 29, 49 : 3, 50 : 9, 60 : 10, 74 : 2, 91 : 1, 93 : 11, 97 : 1, 109 : 13, 131 : 2, 161 : 31, 165 : 12, 167 : 3, 177 : 1, 179 : 6, 180 : 6, 200 : 14, 224 : 15, 227 : 4, 230 : 5, 259 : 7, 269 : 12, 270 : 13, 278 : 6, 292 : 3, 312 : 5, 316 : 6, 321 : 9, 323 : 5, 330 : 2, 337 : 3, 345 : 15, 368 : 13, 369 : 4, 370 : 16, 17, 371 : 15, 16, 372 : 3, 373 : 5, 377 : 28, 378 : 2, 393 : 24, 394 : 3, 397 : 22; *Ṣilap* : V : 91, XII : 64, 69, 104, 122, 123, XIV : 5, 67, 129, XVI : 196, 208, 213, XIX : 19, 58, XXIII : 8, 57, XXV : 3, 124, XXVI : 33, 44, 51, 77, 123, 229, 232, 247, XXVII : 30, 35, 71, XXVIII : 2, 10, 14, 91; *Vaṇjikkāṇḍam Kaṭṭurai* : 11; *Tahaḍar Yūt* 'Maḷuvin' : 2; *Tiṇaimāiai* (150) 88 : 3, 111 : 3, 112 : 2; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 60 : 15, 17, 68 : 1, 11, 72 : 11, 17, 638 : 2.

(2) Scissors. *Kali* : 36 : 23.

Vāḷ Aram (வாள் அரம்) : The goldsmith's saw. *Naṟ* : 77 : 9.

Vāḷ Nāṭkōḷ (வாள் நாட்கோள்) : Choosing the auspicious day on which the sword is to be marched to the field of battle. *Uḷiṇai* *Tiṇai* in *Puraṁ*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 68 : 1.

Vāḷ Maṇavar (வாள் மறவர்): Infantry. *Śilap* : XXVI : 77.

Vāḷ Vaḍakkiruttal (வாள் வடக்கிருத்தல்): The royal sword which is taken by the defeated king who proposes to fast unto death to atone for his defeat in battle. *Aham* : 55 : 12; *Puṇam* : 65 : 11.

Vāḷ Vari (வாள் வரி): The tiger. *Aham* : 99 : 1; *Śilap* : XXV : 49.

Vāḷ Vīram (வாள் வீரம்): Kūvilam tree; the bael; vilvam. *Pari* : 11 : 19.

Vāḷi (வாளி): (1) A kind of flower. *Kuṟiñjip* : 69.

(2) Arrow; lit. 'that which is shining'. *Aham* : 175 : 3; *Kuṟun* : 297 : 2; *Naṟ* : 164 : 6; *Pari* : 9 : 54, 55, 20 : 37; *Śilap* : XV : 10, XXX : 26; *Tahaḍḍur Yāt* : 'Eṟkaṇḍu' : 4.

(3) Kāman's floral arrow. *Śilap* : II : 26, IV : 82.

Vāḷuḷatti (வாளுழுத்தி): Korṇavai; the goddess of battle and victory. *Śilap* : XII : 122, 123.

Vāḷēruḷavan (வாளேருமவன்): Lit. he who ploughs (the battle field) with the sword; warrior; cf. 'Villēruḷavar'. *Śilap* : XXVI : 234.

Vāḷai (வாளி): The scabbard (sword) fish. *Aham* : 6 : 18, 126 : 8, 276 : 2, 336 : 5, 386 : 2; *Aiṅguṟu* : 63 : 2; *Aintiṇai* (50) 24 : 1; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 33 : 2; *Kuṟun* : 364 : 2; *Naṟ* : 310 : 4, 340 : 4, 390 : 1, 400 : 4; *Pari* : 7 : 34, 38, 10 : 85; *Perumbāṇ* : 287; *Puṇam* : 18 : 8, 42 : 13, 61 : 4, 249 : 2, 283 : 2, 287 : 8, 322 : 8, 339 : 5, 354 : 5, 395 : 4; *Śilap* : X : 79; *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50) 39 : 2; *Tirikaḍu* : 7 : 1.

Vāḷaippahuvāy Modiram (வாளிப்பகுவாய் மோதிரம்): A curved (oval shaped) ring. *Śilap* : VI : 95.

Vāḷōr (வாளோர்): Swordsmen. *Kaḷavaḷi* : 28 : 2; *Puṇam* : 13 : 7; *Śilap* : XIII : 144; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 72 : 11.

Vālōr Āḍum Amalai (வாளோர் ஆடும் அமலை): The dance which soldiers of the conquering king perform around him; tumbait-tiṇai in Puṇam. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 72 : 1.

Vān (வான்): (1) The heavens. *Aham* : 162 : 6; *Kuṇaḷ* : 50 : 1, 272 : 1; *Nālaḍi* : 38 : 4, 69 : 4, 80 : 2, 125 : 3, 142 : 2; *Paḍiṇṇu* : 14 : 13.

(2) The rains. *Kali* : 7 : 2; *Kuṇaḷ* : 11 : 1, 20 : 2, 542 : 1; *Kuṇaḷ* : 2nd chap. hdg.

Vān Ara Maḥaḷir (வான் அர மகலிர்): The angels (goddesses) in the heavens. *Murugu* : 117.

Vān Kaṇ (வான் கண்): Lit., the eye of the heavens; the Sun. *Śilap* : X : 1.

Vān Kuruvi (வான் குருவி): Tūkkaṇam Kuruvi; the weaver bird. *Śiṇṇapañch* : 27 : 1.

Vān Śiṇṇappu (வான் சிற்றப்பு): In praise of the rains. *Kuṇaḷ* : 2nd chap. hdg.

Vāntērppūhan (வான் தேர்ப்பாகன்): Kāman (cupid). *Maṇi* : XX : 91.

Vānm̃kiyār (வான்மகியார்): A poet of the same name is mentioned in connection with the first Śaṅgam in *Iṇaiyanār Ahapporuḷ* commentary. Poet and author of *Puṇam* : 358 col,

Vān Yāṇu (வான் யாறு): Ākāśa Gaṇḡa; the celestial Ganges. *Pari. Tiraṇṇu* : 2 : 95.

Vānahattār (வானகத்தார்): The Dēvas. *Ēlādi* : 71 : 3.

Vānaham (வானகம்): The heavens where the Dēvas reside. *Kuṇaḷ* : 101 : 2; *Nālaḍi* : 300 : 3; *Paḷa* : 393 : 4; *Śilap* : V : 167, XXIV : 120, 123, XXV : 60, 112.

Vānaha Vāḷkkai (வானக வாழ்க்கை): Life in the Heavens. *Tahaḍūr Yāt : Tārkkōl* : 4.

Vānattavar (வானத்தவர்): *Dēvas*. *Kuṟaḷ* : 86 : 2.

Vānam (வானம்): (1) The sky. *Kali* : 25 : 27; *Kuṟaḷ* : 18 : 1, 1192 : 1; *Naṟ* : 254 : 11, 261 : 3, 289 : 3.

(2) The heavens. *Kuṟaḷ* : 353 : 2; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 21 : 14; *Pari* : 3 : 27; *Śilap* : XXI : 40.

(3) Rains ; cloud. *Kuṟaḷ* : 19 : 2, 559 : 2; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 76 : 10, 89 : 1, 90 : 1,

(4) Blissful state of release, *Vīḍu*. *Kuṟaḷ* : 353 : 2.

(5) The sky above atmospheric regions. *Puṟam* : 4 : 2, 35 : 2.

Vānambāḍi (வானம்பாடி): The skylark. *Aiṅguṟu* : 418 : 1.

Vānam Vāḷtti (வானம் வாழ்த்தி): The bird called *Vānambāḍi* i.e., the skylark. *Aham* : 67 : 2.

Vān Aramaḥaḷir (வான் அரமகளிர்): *Vān* + *Aramaḥaḷir* Divine damsels. *Aiṅguṟu* : 418 : 3; *Naṟ* : 356 : 4.

Vānavadi (வானவதி): *Kumari* who rules the *svargha*. *Śilap* : XI : 215.

Vānava Maḥaḷir (வானவ மகளிர்): The divine damsels. *Śilap* : XXVII : 26.

Vānavar (வானவர்): (1) *Dēvas*. *Bhāratam* : 'Vānavar' : 1; *Maṇi* : III : 48, 128, XXI : 134, XXIX : 13; *Śilap* : X : 158, XIII : 181, XXII : 137, XXIV : 8, XXV : 3, 10, 11, 60, XXVII : 113, XXVIII : 175, XXIX : *Valḷaippāṭṭu* : 8.

(2) *Chēras*; V. Kanakāsabhai equated the *Chēras* with the Mongols interpreting 'Vānavar' to mean 'celestials'. *Śilap* : XXX : 1.

Vānavar Kōn (வானவர் கோன்): *Indra*. *Śilap* : XXIX : *Valḷaippāṭṭu* : 8.

Vānavaramban (வானவரம்பன்) : (1) A Chēra title; meaning 'he whose greatness has the very heavens as its limit'; or is it Vānavar+anban : 'the beloved of the Gods'? vide Devānāmpriya. *Padiṟṟu* : 38 : 12.

(2) A title for Āḍukōṭṭpāṭṭu Chēral Ādan. *Padiṟṟu* : VI Ten *Padiham* : 6.

(3) Title of Chēramān Perum Chōṟṟu Udiyan Chēral Ādan. *Puṟam* : 2 : 12.

(4) Chief of Veliyan. *Aham* : 45 : 17, 359 : 6, 389 : 16.

Vānavalli (வானவல்லி) : Lightning. *Śilap* : V : 211.

Vānavan (வானவன்) : (1) A Chēra title; the Chēra ruled over the Kolli hills; he owned a cavalry force. *Aham* : 33 : 14, 159 : 15, 213 : 15, 309 : 10, 381 : 15; *Śilap* : XXVI : 99, XXIX : Āyattār *Śol* : 1, 2.

(2) In the title Vānavan Maṟavan. *Aham* : 77 : 15, 143 : 10.

(3) The Sun God. *Maṇi* : XXV : 180.

(4) Indra. *Maṇi* : XXV : 61, 197, 202; *Pari* : 9 : 58; *Śilap* : XXVI : 79, XXII : Paḍarkkaipparaval : 21.

(5) The Chēra; here Śeṅguttuvan. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 2; *Śilap* : XXVI : 150, XXVII : 247.

(6) The Dēvās. *Maṇi* : XXI : 134.

(7) Śiva. *Śilap* : XXVI : 98.

Vānavan Talai van (வானவன் தலைவன்) : Indra. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 13.

Vānavan Mahal (வானவன் மகள்) : Dēvayānai; the daughter of Indra. *Pari* : 9 : 58.

Vānavan Mahalir (வானவன் மகளிர்) : The Dēvadāsis (women servants) attached to temples. *Śilap* : III : 4.

Vānavan Maṟavan (வானவன் மறவன்): Piṭṭan, the Commander in chief of the Chēra armies. *Aham* : 77 : 15, 143 : 10.

Vānavan Viḷavu (வானவன் விழவு): The festival of Indra. *Śilap* : VI : 73.

Vānavil (வானவில்): The rainbow. *Nālaḍi* : *Invocation* : 1 ; *Pari* : 2 : 28, 18 : 39.

Vānavūrdi (வானவூர்தி): Aerial vehicle. *Puṟam* : 27 : 8; *Śilap* : XXIII : 199.

Vānuṟai (வானுறை): Heavenly residence. *Śilap* : XXIII : 63.

Vānōr (வானேர்): The Dēvas; the celestial ones. *Kuṟaḷ* : 18 : 2, 346 : 1; *Puṟam* : 213 : 22; *Śilap Padiham* : 52, XII : 102, 120, XXIII : 175, XXIV : 118; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 146 : 13.

Vānōr Talaivi (வானேர் தலைவி): A title for Sarasvati Dēvi, the Goddess of learning. *Maṇi* : XIV : 19.

Vichchātaran (விச்சாதரன்): Vidyādharan. In *Maṇi* : XX canto sub hdg.

Vichchātari (விச்சாதரி): Vidyādhari in *Maṇi* : XX canto sub hdg.

Vichchi (விச்சி): (1) A hill belonging to Vichchikkō. *Puṇam* : 151 col., 200 : 8, 200 col.

(2) The chief of Vichchi hill; he was defeated by Iḷam Chēral Irumpoṇai; he fought the kings at Kurumbūr; Kapilar requested him to marry Pari's daughters, but in vain. *Kuṟun* : 328 : 5; *Paḍiṟru* : IX Ten : *Paḍiham* : 4; *Puṇam* : 200 : 8.

Viśayam (விசயம்): Jaggery piece. *Perumbūṇ* : 251.

Viśayar Kōn (விசயர் கோன்): Indra. *Śilap* : XXIV : 54.

Viśaya Veṇ Koḍi (விசய வெண் கொடி): White flag which signified victory. *Puṇam* : 362 : 5.

Viśayan (விசயன்): (1) A north Indian prince; son of Bāla-kumaran; he was punished by Śeṅguṭṭuvan for his impertinent insinuation against Tamil might. *Maṇi* : XXVI : 86; *Śilap* : XXVI : 159, 186, 222.

(2) Arjunan. *Maṇi* : III : 146.

Viśāhai (விசாஹை): The 16th star; the 2nd lunar month. *Maṇi* : XXII : 83, 89, 108, 124.

Vichittiran (விசித்திரன்): Ally of Kanaka and Vijaya, who opposed Śeṅguṭṭuvan. *Śilap* : XXVI : 152.

Viśumbu (விசம்பு): The sky; the heavens. *Aham* : 43 : 5, 162 : 3, 188 : 2, 189 : 2, 192 : 3, 214 : 1, 299 : 7, 304 : 1, 314 : 2, 317 : 1, 345 : 1, 363 : 2, 378 : 9; *Aiṅguṟu* : 17 : 2; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 4 : 2, 6 : 3; *Kali* : 41 : 37, 102 : 1, 103 : 13, 105 : 28, 147 : 30, 150 : 6; *Kuṟaḷ* : 16 : 1, 25 : 1, 957 : 1; *Maduraik* : 182; *Maṇi* : III : 38, VI : 181, X : 3, XXIV : 46, XXV : 29, XXVIII : 64;

Murugu : 8, 116, 123 ; *Nālaḍi* : 151 : 1, 176 : 2, 373 : 1 ; *Naṟ* : *Invocation* : 3, 76 : 1, 115 : 11, 152 : 3, 199 : 9, 222 : 4, 231 : 1, 241 : 7, 287 : 1, 294 : 1, 316 : 5, 329 : 10, 333 : 1, 348 : 1, 361 : 3, 371 : 4 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 14 : 1, 30 : 32, 44 : 1, 52 : 28, 64 : 12, 68 : 4, 69 : 15, 74 : 15, 81 : 3, 4, 88 : 34 ; *Pari* : 2 : 4, 11 : 1, 12 : 99, 13 : 7, 18, 25 ; *Paṭṭinap* : 34, 67 ; *Puṟam* : 2 : 2, 3, 8 : 9, 21 : 3, 25 : 1, 27 : 7, 35 : 18, 60 : 2, 64 : 4, 90 : 4, 204 : 12, 209 : 7, 228 : 3, 8, 229 : 12, 231 : 4, 241 : 5, 270 : 1, 301 : 10, 365 : 1, 376 : 1, 399 : 30 ; *Śilap* : X : 2, XXIII : 165, XXIV : 54, XXVI : 93, XXIX : *Ammānai Vari* : 3 ; *Seṅguṭṭuvan Kīṟṟu* : 4 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 644 : 1.

Viśumbulār Kōmān (விசம்புலார் கோமான்) : King of the celestial ones, i.e., Indra. *Kuṟaḷ* : 25 : 2.

Viśai (விசை) : A kind of tree; the 'sacred' grass. Known as Kuśa. *Tiṇaimālai* (150) 28 : 1 ; *Tol. Eluttu* : 282 : 1.

Viśaiippoṟi (விசைப்பொறி) : A kind of fast working contrivance fixed to the fortwalls to prevent besiegers from scaling the walls. *Tahaḷḷir Yāt 'Maṟanuḍai'* : 4.

Viñjattu Aḷavu (விஞ்சத்து அடவு) : The Vindhya forests. *Śilap* : VI : 29.

(*Vaḷ . diśai*) *Viñjai* [(வடதிசை) விஞ்சை] : Kāñchanapuram, the Vidyātara city. (*Viñjaiyar* - *Vidyātarar*). *Maṇi* : XV : 81.

Vlñjai Maḥaḷ (விஞ்சை மகல்) : Here Kāyacha ḍḍihai the daughter of the Vidyātara. *Maṇi* : XIX : 147, XX : 70.

Viñjaiyar (விஞ்சையர்) : *Vidyātarar*. *Maṇi* : XVI : 1.

Viñjaiyan (விஞ்சையன்) : Here Kāñchanan, the Vidyātara. *Maṇi Padiham* : 70, 75, III : 33, V : 24, VI : 27, XVII : 23, 52, XX : 81, 102, 129, XXI : 5, 23, 42, XXII : 191, 199, 201, 207 ; *Śilap* : VI : 71, XXIII : 85, XXIV : 3.

Viñjai V . ran (விஞ்சை வீரன்) : The Vidyātara hero. *Śilap* : VI : 4.

Viṭṭakudiraiyār (விட்டகுதிரையார்) : He derives this name from an expression in his poem. Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 74.

Viṭpulan (விட்புலன்): The heavens; the sky. *Śilap Padiham* : 8.

Viḍar (விடர்): Cave; cavern. *Kuṟiñjip* : 261.

Viḍiyal (விடியல்): The Sun; the dawn. *Pari* : 11 : 6.

Viḍuttar (விடுத்தர்): A variety of thorny tree (also viḍatter, viḍatterai); the strychnine tree. *Padiṟṟu* : 13 : 14.

Viḍai (விடை): (1) Bull. *Aham* : 114 : 14, 311 : 10; *Kali* : 103 : 41; *Kuṟiñjip* : 136; *Perumbāṇ* : 143; *Śilap* : XVII : *Eḍuttukkāṭṭu* : 2; *Koḷu* : 5, 11.

(2) Ram. *Puṟam* : 366 : 20.

Viḍaippāhan (விடைப்பாஹன்): He who mounts the Bull; Śiva *Pari Tiratṭu* : 1 : 76.

Viṇ (விண்): (1) The sky. *Kali* : 39 : 37; *Maṇi* : XX : 129; *Nēḍunal* : 161; *Puṟam* : 302 : 10; *Tol. Eḷuttu* : 305 : 1.

(2) The Rains (derivatively). *Aintiṇai* (70) 17 : 2; *Kuṟaḷ* : 13 : 1.

Viṇḍu (விண்டு): (1) The hills. *Aham* : 235 : 5; *Aiṅguṟu* : 57 : 1; *Maduraik* : 202; *Naṟ* : 26 : 3; *Padiṟṟu* : 55 : 15, 84 : 22.

(2) Tirumāl. *Puṟam* : 391 : 2.

Viṇṇaham (விண்ணகம்): Heaven. *Ēlādi* : 20 : 4; *Śilap* : XXIII : *Veṇba* : 4.

Viṇṇattanār (விண்ணத்தனார்): Basic name of Adiyān Viṇṇattanār. Poet and author of *Aham* : 301.

Viṇṇantāyan (விண்ணந்தாயன்): Basic name of Chōṇṇāṭṭup-puṇḍiṟṟurppārppān Kauṇiyan Viṇṇantāyan; a philanthropist. *Puṟam* : 166 col.

Viṇṇavar (விண்ணவர்): (1) The celestials; the Devas. *Ēlādi* : 2 : 4, 7 : 4; *Maṇi* : I : 5, V : 2,

XXVIII : 64 ; *Śilap* : V : 240, X :
Kaṭṭurai : 5, XI : 99, XXIII : *Kaṭ-
 ṭurai* : 5, XXVII : 164 ; *Vaṅjikkāṇ-
 ḍam Kaṭṭurai* : 6, XXIX : *Ammānai
 Vari* : 1.

Viṇṇavar Kōmūn (விண்ணவர் கோமான்) : Indra. *Maṇi* : III : 47.
 It was believed that a work attributed to him will be recovered
 by those who bathe in the Puṇya Śaravaṇam (the sacred tank)
 in Aḷagar hills. Arumpada. and Aḍiyār. call it 'the Aindra
 Vyākaraṇa'. *Śilap* : XI : 99.

Viṇṇavar Kōn (விண்ணவர் கோன்) : The king of the celestials
 Indra. *Śilap* : XXIX : *Ammānai Vari* : 1.

Viṇṇavar Talaivan (விண்ணவர் தலைவர்) : Indra. *Maṇi* : I : 5 ;
Śilap : V : 168.

Viṇṇavan (விண்ணவர்) : A celestial being : the Deva. *Śilap* :
 X : 189, XVII : *Paḍarkkaipparaval* : 7.

Viṇṇulahu (விண்ணுலகு) : Heaven. *Nālaḍi* : 233 : 2.

Viṇṇōr (விண்ணோர்) : The celestials ; the Devas. *Ēlādi* : 33 : 3,
 34 : 4 ; *Pari* : 5 : 31 ; *Śilap* : XI : 93, XII : 159, XV : 183 ;
Śirupañch : 82 : 3.

Viṇṇōr Pāvai (விண்ணோர் பாவை) : Kumari ; the celestial maiden.
Śilap : XI : 214.

Viṇṇ Vil Kolli (விண் வீழ் கொள்ளி) : Comet. *Puṇam* : 41.

Vittahar (வித்தகர்) : Artists. *Maṇi* : XIX : 5.

Vittam (வித்தம்) : *Śirutāyam* ; a move in the game of dice by
 which the gamester gains little. *Kali* : 136 : 8. 14, 16.

Vittai (வித்தை) : The name of a poet, patronized by Iḷam
 Paḷaiyan Māraṇ ; (or was it a place name ?) *Paḍiṇṇu* : IX :
Paḍiham : 7.

Vidavai (விதவை): Gruel. *Puṇam* : 326 : 10.

Vidānam (விதானம்): Canopy. *Śilap* : I : 49.

Vidāna Vēdihai (விதான வேதிகை): A platform over which vidānam (ornamental canopy) is provided. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 45.

Vidi (விதி): (1) Fate. *Śilap* : XXIII : 178.

(2) Brahma; his children were the 12 Ādittar (Suns).
Parī : 3 : 6.

(3) Ādi Brahmar; ten Brahmar created by Vidi by merely wishing. *Parī* : 3 : 6.

Vindakkaḍḍihai (விந்தக்கடிகை): The tutelary deity of the Vindhyas. *Maṇi* : XX : 120.

Vindam (விந்தம்): (1) The Vindhyas. *Maṇi* : XX : 117, 120.

(2) A defect in ruby. *Śilap* : XIV : 186.

Vindu (விந்து): A defect in diamonds. *Śilap* : XIV : 180.

Vibakka Ēkadēśa Virutti Sabakka Viy pti (விபக்க ஏகதேச விருத்தி சபக்க வியாப்தி): A canon in Buddhist logic. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 214, 215, 243, 244.

Vibakkattoḍarchchi (விபக்கத்தொடர்ச்சி): Also called Mīṭchchi Moḷi; a Buddhist logical canon. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 73, 74.

Vibakkam (விபக்கம்): Negative statement. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 84, 124, 129, 134.

Vibarīta Anvayam (விபரித அந்வயம்): One of the perversions of Sādānmya Dhittāntam. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 334, 393.

Vibarītam (விபரிதம்): Viruttam or fallacy in logic. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 287, 302, 318, 323.

Vibarīta Vēdirēham (விபரித வேதிரேகம்): One of the perversions of Vaidanmya Dhittāntam. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 339, 469.

Viyappu (வியப்பு): Wonder; antithesis of 'love'. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 274 : 1.

Viyarttal (வியர்த்தல்): Mental anguish resulting from jealousy. A situation in the psychology of love. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 260 : 9.

Viyalūr (வியலூர்): Coastal town belonging to Nannan *Vēṇmān*; it was captured by *Śeṅguṭṭu-van*; places bearing such names are now called 'Viśalūr' or 'Tiruviśalūr' or expanded into 'Tiruviśanallūr' *Aham* : 97 : 13; *Paḍiṟru* : IV Ten *Paḍiham* : V : Ten 11; *Śilap* : XXVIII : 115.

Viyākaraṇam (வியாகரணம்): Grammar; the face of the *Vēda*. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 102.

Viyāppiyam (வியாப்பியம்): That which is pervaded as is inherent in another thing. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 394, 397, 399, 400.

Viyāpaham (வியாபகம்): The pervasive thing; that which is pervaded being *Viyāpyam*. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 393, 397, 399, 400.

Viratam (விரதம்): (1) Self-imposed spiritual discipline, *Āchāra* : 17 : 1; *Maṇi* : VI : 88, XXII : 110; *Nālaḍi* : 17 : 1; *Śilap* : X : 15; *Śiṟupañch* : 14 : 4.

(2) First division of *Kuraḷ Tuṟavaṟa Iyal*.

Viral (விரல்): A linear measurement perhaps equal to the breadth of a normal forefinger. *Śilap* : III : 100.

(*Śiṟaḍi*) *Viral Aṇi* [(சிறி) விரல் அணி]: A ring for the toe, variously called *Meṭṭi* and *Pīli*. *Śilap* : VI : 83.

Virāan (விராஅன்): The chief of *Iruppai*; he was a patron and philanthropist. *Aiṅḡuru* : 58 : 2; *Nar* : 260 : 6, 350 : 4.

Virāṭan (விராடன்): The father-in-law of *Arjuna*. *Maṇi* : III : 146.

Viri (Peḍai) [விரி (பெடை)]: The female of the Viriyan snake, a deadly reptile. *Nālaḍi* : 240 : 4.

Virichchi (விரிச்சி): (1) Auspices. *Naṟ* : 40 : 4.

(2) Good omen. *Mullaip* : 11; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : 'Nāḷum Puḷḷum' : 5.

(3) Bad omen. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 58 : 1.

Virichchiyūr (விரிச்சியூர்): Place to which Nannāganār belonged. *Puṟam* : 292 col.

Virichchiyūr Nannāhanār (விரிச்சியூர் நன்னகனார்): (Rdg. Virichchiyūr Nakkanār; Viriyūr Nakkanār). Poet and author of *Puṟam* : 292.

Viri Saḍaippemmān (விரிசடைப்பெம்மான்): He of the flowing locks; Śiva. *Innilai Invocation* : 1.

Viriñchi (விரிஞ்சி): A sage, son of a tiger. *Maṇi* : XIII : 64.

Vriyūr (விரியூர்): A place to which Viriyūr Nakkanār belonged (Rdg. Virichchiyūr). *Puṟam* : 332.

Viriyūr Nakkanār (விரியூர் நக்கனார்): (Rdg. Virichchiyūr Nannāhanār) Nakkanār might mean Śiva - he who destroyed the three flying forts of the Asuras by merely *laughing*; (Nahu - laugh or smile). Poet and author of *Puṟam* : 332.

Viruchchihan (விருச்சிகன்): A sage doing penance near the Podihai hills; he saved Kāyacharḍihai. *Maṇi* : XVII : 28, 35.

Virutta Gōpālan (விருத்த கோபாலன்): Nāna virutta Gōpālan; i.e., Kōvalan, who is mature in wisdom. *Śilap* : XV : 94.

Viruttam (விருத்தம்): Virutta Ētup pōli; false analogy which is of four kinds. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 275.

Virutti (விருத்தி): (1) A posture (padmāsana) for the player on the vīṇa. *Śilap* : VIII : 25.

(2) Ārabaṭi; Śāttuvadi. *Śilap* : XXIII : *Kaṭṭurai* : 10.

Virundu (விருந்து): Guests (of the two kinds : the known and the unexpected). *Kuṟaḷ* : IX ch. hdg. and in every stanza in that chap. 43 : 1, 153 : 1; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 313 : 12, 551 : 1.

Virundu ōmbal (விருந்து ஒம்பல்): Entertaining and looking after guests. *Kuṟaḷ* : IX ch. hdg.

Virai (விரை): (1) Sandal wood. *Kuṟiñjip* : 7; *Murugu* : 235; *Śirupāṇ* : 155.

(2) Sweet smell; odoriferous (sweet) stuff which is of five kinds. *Śilap* : VI : 76.

Virai maram (விரை மரம்): The odoriferous tree, Sandal wood. *Maṇi* : VIII : 5, XVI : 122.

Viraivu (விரைவு): Expedition; hastening to achieve a desired objective. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 260 : 7.

Vil (வில்): (1) Bow; the strong bow was the 'valvil' (*vide* 'valvil Ōri) and the bent bow was the 'Koḍuvil'. It was specially used by the feudatory chieftains. Peacock plumes were attached to the bow as sort of decoration or perhaps protection. The tips of royal bows were provided with gold fillets. *Aham* : 25 : 19, 31 : 7, 31 : 13, 35 : 6, 44 : 9, 69 : 15, 77 : 15, 82 : 11, 89 : 16, 96 : 2, 101 : 7, 107 : 17, 120 : 12, 127 : 15, 167 : 9, 175 : 17, 179 : 7, 185 : 7, 193 : 2, 226 : 7, 231 : 5, 265 : 17, 281 : 5, 282 : 2, 284 : 9, 309 : 1, 319 : 3, 4, 372 : 10, 381 : 8, 387 : 13, 388 : 15; *Aiṅguṟu* : 352 : 1, 373 : 5, 428 : 1; *Aintiṇai* (50) : 34 : 1, 35 : 1; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 22 : 4, 30 : 1; *Kainnilai Pālai* : 1 : 2, 11 : 2; *Kali* : 17 : 2, 52 : 13, 137 : 11, 12; *Kuṟaḷ* : 827 : 1, 872 : 1; *Kuṟiñjip* : 124; *Kuṟun* : 7 : 1, 12 : 3, 231 : 6, 274 : 3, 275 : 6, 333 : 1, 335 : 6, 370 : 4; *Maṇi* : XX : 45, XXVI : 91, XXVIII : 2; *Nālaḍi* : 297 : 3, 395 : 4; *Naṟ* : 3 : 5, 65 : 7, 75 : 6, 92 : 8, 100 : 8, 164 : 6, 198 : 10, 336 : 4, 387 : 4; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 58 : 10, 70 : 5, 71 : 15, 78 : 9, 79 : 11; *Paḷa* : 82 : 2, 193 : 4, 249 : 3, 382 : 3; *Puṟam* : 152, 153, 204 col., 20 : 10, 23 : 5, 90 : 11, 150 : 7, 152 : 6, 168 : 16, 170 : 4, 322 : 4, 331 : 2, 338 : 7, 369 : 8, 371 : 13, 386 : 13; *Śilap* : VII :

- 11 : 1, 14 : 3, XXI : *Veṇba* : 2; *Tiṇaimolī* (50) : 5 : 3, 17 : 2, 20 : 1, 3; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : ' *Maranuḍai* ' : 5; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 12 : 1, 30 : 1, 87 : 3, 131 : 3; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 638 : 1.
- (2) The Rainbow. *Aham* : 84 : 1, 210 : 4; *Neḍunal* : 109; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 88 : 32; *Pari* : 2 : 28; *Perumbāṇ* : 291; *Śilap* : XXVII : 233; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 104 : 1.
- (3) The cotton curing bow-like instrument. *Aham* : 133 : 6; *Naṟ* : 299 : 7.
- (4) The Chēra's emblem which Chēral Ādan inscribed on the Himālayan rockfront. *Aham* : 127 : 5, 396 : 17; *Kali* : 104 : 3; *Maṇi* : XXIII : 104; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 15 : 12; *Padiham* : 4, 20 : 9, 33 : 8, 45 : 3, 50 : 8; *Puṟam* : 39 : 15, 16; *Śilap* : XXV : 1, 118, XXVIII : 186; *Śirupāṇ* : 48, XI : 142, 210, 211, XII : 6, 31, 91, 95, 99, 125, 154, XIV : 133, 142, XV : 207, XXV : 118, 171, 183; *Śilap* : XXIX : *Vallāippāṭṭu* : 16; *ūśalvari* : 5; *Uraip*.
- (5) The archer division of the army. *Aham* : 336 : 21; *Perumbāṇ* : 74, 82; *Puṟam* : 257 : 4, 259 : 3, 261 : 11; 263 : 7.
- (6) The stem of the Yāl (vide villuppāṭṭu). *Perumbāṇ* : 182.
- (7) The Kāman's floral bow and arrow. *Śilap* : XXVII : 233.
- (8) The Dhanurlagnam, a constellation. *Pari* : 11 : 9.
- (9) The breadth of a finger : *virāṟkiḍai*. *Maṇi* : IV : 89.

Villaha viralinār (விஹை விரலினார்) : He derived his name from an expression in this poem. Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 370.

Villavar (விஹைவர்) : The Maṟavar or the soldier or warrior community. *Kali* : 4 : 2. 148 : 6.

Villavan (விஹைவர்) : Chēra; here Śeṅguṭṭuvan, i.e., 'He whose emblem is the bow'. *Śilap* : XXVII : 238,

Villavan Kōdai (வில்வன் கோதை) : Śeṅguṭṭuvan's officer. *Śilap* : XXV : 151, XXVI : 251, XXVIII : 202.

Villavan Viḷavu (வில்வன் விழவு) : Kāman festival; i.e., the festival of the one whose bow is the sugar cane. *Kali* : 35 : 14.

Villan (வில்லன்) : Archer. *Aham* : 48 : 12; *Kali* : 37 : 3; *Nar* : 376 : 7; *Paḍiṟṟu* : Invocation : 3.

Villi Ādan (வில்லி ஆதன்) : The chief of Ilaṅgai. 'Ādan who was an archer'; the same as Ōymān Villi Ādan. *Puṟam* : 379 : 7, 379 col.

Villēruḷavar (வில்லேருழவர்) : Warriors who plough (the field of battle) with arrows. cf. 'Vāḷēruḷavan'. *Kuṟaḷ* : 872 : 1; *Śilap* : XI : 210.

Villōr (வில்லோர்) : The foresters. *Aham* : 9 : 2, 261 : 14; *Nar* : 265 : 3; *Paḍiṟṟu* : 59 : 9, 65 : 5.

Vil viḷā (வில் விழா) : 'Vēḷ vil viḷā'; i.e., the Kāman festival, usually celebrated in Paṅguni. *Kuṟun* : 31; *Śilap* : XIV : 111; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 62 : 1.

Vilaṅgaram (வில்ங்கரம்) : A saw used for sawing conch shells. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 44.

Vilaṅgu (வில்ங்கு) : (1) Animals, especially quadrupeds. *Kuṟaḷ* : 410 : 1; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 256 : 1.

(2) One of the 6 varieties of creatures (ṣaṭgati) including quadrupeds, reptiles, avifauna, amphibia etc. The word literally means 'that which has grown horizontally' unlike man who grows 'vertically'. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 118, XXX : 75, 133, 158; *Nālaḍi* : 76 : 4, 121 : 3, 315 : 1, 375 : 4.

Vilai (nalap) peṇḍir [வில்லை (நலை) பெண்டிர்] : Harlots. *Puṟam* : 365 : 8.

Vilōdanam (விலோதனம்) : Flag. *Maṇi* : I : 52, V : 5.

Viḷavar (விழவர்) : Those who celebrate festivals. *Śilap* : IV : 3, VII : 4 : 2.

Viḷavu (விழவு): Festival. In Madurai, Uṟaiyūr and Puhār festivals for the Gods were a common feature esp. the Indra Viḷavu. Chittirai viḷavu, Paṅguni uttaram, Uḷḷi viḷa, Punal-viḷa, etc. were important festivals *Aham* : 122 : 2, 149 : 16, 185 : 11, 187 : 8, 232 : 11, 320 : 4, 326 : 8, 336 : 16, 352 : 5, 397 : 3; *Aiṅguṟu* : 305 : 4; *Kali* : 5 : 10; *Kuṟiñjip* : 192; *Maduraik* : 98; *Padiham* : 34; *Maṇi* : 1 : 7, 50, 72, III : 132, VII : 62, XXVIII : 215; *Naṟ* : 50 : 3, 90 : 1, 170 : 4, 220 : 6, 293 : 4, 320 : 1, 348 : 4, 360 : 2, 390 : 6; *Padiṟṟu* : 15 : 18, 38; *Paḷa* : 343 : 2; *Pari* : 6 col., 11 : 78, 12 : 99; *Paṭṭinap* : 158; *Pērumbāṇ* : 410; *Puṟam* : 29 : 22, 33 : 22, 65 : 4, 84 : 4, 88 : 5, 381 : 5, 384 : 8; *Śilap* : V : 188; *Vaṅjikkāṇḍam - Kaṭṭurai* : 6.

Viḷā (விழா): vide viḷavu. *Elādi* : 62 : 1; *Maṇi* : I : 20, 26. I canto hdg., *Paṭṭinap* : 255; *Śilap* : *Uraiperu* : *Kaṭṭurai*.

Viḷāvaṟai Kā dai (விழாவறை காதை): The canto dealing with 'the announcement of the festival'. *Maṇi* : I canto hdg.

Viḷikkaṭpēdaipperuṅ Kaṇṇanār (விழிக்கட்டுபேதைப் பெருங்கண்ணனுர்): Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 242.

Viḷuppuṇ (விழுப்புண்): The wounds on the face and the chest received in a battlefield by a brave warrior. *Kuṟaḷ* : 776 : 1; *Neḍunal* : 172.

Viḷaivu (விழைவு): desire. *Maṇi* : XXX : 149.

Viḷa (விள): Woodapple; the tree as well as the fruit. *Aham* : 394 : 1; *Puṟam* : 181 : 1.

Viḷākkam (விளக்கம்): (1) A kind of ring called 'Muḍakku'. *Maduraik* : 109; *Neḍunal* : 144.

(2) A lamp; different kinds of lamps were lit and put up in different places: like many lamps in the different shops in the market, or a lighthouse, or a fishing boat, the perpetual fires in the temples, lamps in the warehouses etc. *Śilap* : VI : 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144. Held by girls in attendance on kings. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 6, 53.

Viḷakku (விளக்கு): light, lamp. *Aham* : I 11 : 14; *Aiṅguṟu* : 56 : 1; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 17 : 3; *Kali* : 142 : 43; *Kār* : 26 : 2; *Mullaip* :

49; *Nālaḍi* : 371 : 2; *Nar* : 310 : 1; *Neḍunal* : 42; *Paḷa* : 189 : 3, 204 : 4, 334 : 1; *Porunār* : 5; *Ṣilap* : IV : 19.

Viḷakkōḷi (விளக்கோளி): The light that drives out the darkness of ignorance. *Ṣilap* : X : 189.

Viḷaṅkāi (விளங்காய்): The unripe woodapple. *Nālaḍi* : 103 : 3, 328 : 4.

Viḷaṅgil (விளங்கில்): A town. The chief of that place was Kaḍalan. *Aham* : 53 : 4, 81 : 13.

Viḷaṅgupon (விளங்குபொன்): Mirror *Puṇam* : 15 : 12.

Viḷambaḷam (விளம்பழம்): The fruit of the woodapple. *Nar* : 12 : 1.

Viḷar (விளர்): A Paṇ. *Nar* : 172 : 7.

Viḷari (விளரி): The mourning tune or Paṇ. One of the seven Pālais. Also called *Viḷarippālai*; (Paṇ is also called *narambu*). *Aham* : 279 : 11, 317 : 12; *Puṇam* : 126 : 1, 260 : 2, 291 : 4; *Ṣilap* : III : 76, 88, VII : 48 : 1, XVII : *Eḍuttukkāṭṭu* : 9, 18; *Kūttuḷpaḍudal* : 9.

Viḷarippālai (விளரிப்பாலை): *vide* *Viḷari*.

Viḷavu (விளவு): The woodapple. *Aham* : 219 : 4; *Nālaḍi* : 261 : 2; *Nar* : 24 : 2; *Perumbāṇ* : 95.

'*Viḷimarabu*' (விளிமரபு): The section in grammar specialising in the vocative case. Fourth Iyal of *Tol. Ṣol*.

Viḷai (விளை): *Kākkanam*; a plant. 'Karuviḷai' is the darker variety. *Nar* : 262 : 1, 306 : 11, 323 : 5, 340 : 10, 342 : 7, 363 : 7.

Viḷaiyāṭṭu (விளையாட்டு): (1) A sub division of the psychology of *uvahai* or pleasure; like sightseeing, excursion etc. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 259 : 1.

(2) Variety of fingering on the Yāḷ. *Ṣilap* : VII : 1 : 6.

Viḷaiyuḷ (விளையுள்): Agricultural yield. *Kuṇaḷ* : 731 : 1.

Viḷaivu (விளைவு): Consequence. *Kuṇaḷ* : 177 : 1.

Viṭkayarpuliyān (வித்கயர்புலியான்): Chēran Śeṅguttuvan, of the bow - carp - tiger flag. *Śilap* : XXIX : *ūśalvār* : 12.

Viṭkodī (வித்கோடி): The bow flag; this belonged to the Chēras. *Śilap* : XXVI : 139.

Viṭpoṭi (வித்பொறி): The emblem of the bow which the Chēras cherished. *Puṇam* : 39 : 15; *Śilap* : XXIX : *ūśalvār* : 5, 15.

Viṭṭūṟṟu (வித்டுற்று): Town to which *Viṭṭūṟṟu Mūdeyinanār* and *Viṭṭūṟṟu Vaṇṇakkan Tattan* belonged. *Kuṟuṇ* : 372; *Nar* : 298.

Viṭṭūṟṟu Mūdeyinanār (வித்டுற்று முதேயினனார்): Perhaps he was an old man of the hunter caste. A poet belonging to *Viṭṭūṟṟu* and author of *Aham* : 37, 137, 288; *Kuṟuṇ* : 372.

Viṭṭūṟṟu Vaṇṇakkan Tattanar (வித்டுற்று வண்ணக்கன் தத்தனார்): Perhaps the poet was a lapidary. A poet belonging to *Viṭṭūṟṟu* and author of *Nar* : 298.

Viṭahu-ōy mākkal (விதஹு ஒய் மாக்கள்): Wood cutters. *Puṇam* : 70 : 17.

Viṭal Veyyōn (விதல் வெய்யோன்): Murugan. *Pari* : 8 : 67.

Viṭali (விதலி): A nomad dancing girl; also usually a messenger from the husband to his wife who is estranged from him because of his attachment to a courtesan - (*vāyil* : messenger) called *viṭali* because she could dance with *viṭal* (dexterity). The woman among the *Pāṇar*. *Aham* : 352 : 5; *Nar* : 328 : 11; *Paṭiṟṟu* : 40 : 21, 43 : 22, 48 : 2, 49 : 2, 57 : 6, 58 : 1, 78 : 3; *Pari* : 6 col., *Puṇam* : 32 : 4, 60 : 5, 64 : 2, 70 : 15, 89 : 2, 103 : 4, 105 : 1, 109 : 16, 133 : 1, 135 : 4, 139 : 4, 140 : 3, 141 : 2, 152 : 13, 170 : 11, 172 : 3, 244 : 2, 280 : 8; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 91 : 3, 150 : 25, 193 : 3, 502 : 1.

Viṭaliyar (விதலியர்): vide *Viṭali*. *Malaiपाḍu* : 569; *Paṭiṟṟu* : 51 : 21, 54 : 6; *Perumbāṇ* : 486; *Pōṟunar* : 110; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 31.

Viṭaliyāṟṟuppaḍai (விதலியார்த்துப்படை): A conventional poem in *Puṇam* setting, wherein a *Viṭali* who has received great rewards at the hands of a patron show the way to his place to

others like themselves. *Paṭṭiṭṭu* : 40 col., 49, 57, 60, 78, 87; *Puṇam* : 64, 103, 105, 133

Vināviḍai (வினாவிடை) : Question and answers; there are of 4 types; assertion, analysis, question as answer, and silence. *Maṇi* : XXX : 36, 235.

Vinai (வினை) : (1) Action which leads to its moral consequences. *Kuṇal* : 63 : 1, 207 : 1, 209 : 2, 210 : 2; *Maṇi* : VIII : 40, XXX : 43, 171, 175; *Nālaḍi* : 58 : 2, 101 : 3, 108 : 4, 123 : 4; *Śilap* : IX : *Veṇba* : 3 : 78, X : 164, 171, XIV : 27, 31, XV : 91, XVI : 61; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 649 : 1.

(2) One of the points of similarity which provoke simile. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 276 : 1, 300 : 2.

Vinai Iyal (வினை இயல்) : The 6th Iyal of *Tol. Śol* dealing with 'action words'.

'*Vinai Śeyal vahai*' (வினை செயல் வகை) : 'The way a competent minister sets about his job'. *Kuṇal* : ch. 68 hdg.

Vinañnar (வினைஞர்) : (1) Artisans. *Maṇi* : XIX : 109.

(2) Jewellers. *Maṇi* : XIX : 107.

'*Vinaittṭṭam*' (வினைத்திட்டம்) : The determination needed to accomplish a task. *Kuṇal* : ch. 67 hdg.

'*Vinaittūimai*' (வினைத்தூய்மை) : Purity of action. *Kuṇal* : 66 ch. hdg.

Vinaittolir Śōkiranār (வினைத்தொழிற் சோகிரனார்) : Poet and author of *Nar* : 319.

Vinai navil yānai (வினை நவில் யானை) : 'The elephant experienced in war'. Name of 2nd stanza of IX Ten *Paṭṭiṭṭu*.

Vinaippayan (வினைப்பயன்) : Karma and its consequence, one of the 12 Iyalpus. *Maṇi* : 107, 121, XXX : 47, 62, 81.

Vinaippāl uyamam (வினைப்பால் உவமம்) : Simile based on action. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 287 : 3.

Vi (வி): Mullai flower. *Puṇam* : 205 : 6.

Vīṭṭuneri (விட்டுநெறி): The path leading to Moksha, a state of renunciation. *Ēlādi* : 24 : 4.

Vīḍu (விடு): (1) The act of renunciation. *Ēlādi* : 21 : 4, 22 : 3, 76 : 4, 77 : 4; *Kuṇal* : 791 : 2; *Nālaḍi* : 59 : 2; *Nānmaṇi* : 106 : 4; *Śiṇupaṇch* : 36 : 4, 86 : 2, 90 : 4; *Tirikaḍu* : 43 : 4.

(2) Absolute abolition of attachment leads to *Vīḍu*. *Maṇi* : I : 11, XXVII : 155, 169, 176, 261; XXX : 31, 43, 178, 187; *Śilap* : XXX : 167.

Vīṇai (விணை): A stringed musical instrument like the *Yāl* (which was the harp). One of the *Vīṇais* is *Makaravīṇai* with 17 strings. *Maṇi* : XIX : 25; *Śilap* : VI : 22.

Vīdi (விதி): Street. *Maṇi* : I : 50, IV : 14, 37, 51, 54, VI : 20, VII : 128, XVII : 84; *Śilap* : V : 15, 156, 187, VI : 129, XXII : 109, 139.

Vīmaṇkiḷaiyōn (விமங்கிலையோன்): Arjuna, the Pāṇḍava prince. *Bhāratam* : ' *Ādi Śāṇṇa* ' : 7.

Vīmaṇkiḷaiyōn Śiṇuvan (விமங்கிலையோன் சிறுவன்): Abhimanyu the son of Arjuna. *Bhāratam* : ' *Ādi Śāṇṇa* ' : 7.

Vīman (விமன்): The third among the Pāṇḍava princes; *Bhāratam* : ' *Vānavan* ' : 3; ' *Nānmaruppu* ' : 2; ' *Kollēru* ' : 2. ' *Ādi Śāṇṇa* ' : 7.

Vīrapattini (விரபத்தினி): Kaṇṇahi. *Śilap* : XXII : 155.

Vīrai (விரை): Sister of *Tārai*; wife of *Tuchchayan*; in a drunken condition, she threw herself before an elephant and was trampled over and killed. She was born as *Sutamati* in her next birth. *Maṇi* : VII : 105, X : 51, XI : 136, XII : 15, 46.

Vīrai Munṇuṇai (விரை முன்றுறை): The harbour or the riverside quay in the town called *Vīrai* which belonged to the *Vēḷir*. *Aham* : 206 : 13.

Vīrai veḷi (வீரை வெளி): (1) Place to which Vīrai Veḷiyanār belonged. *Puṇam* : 320 col.

(2) To which Tittanār belonged. *Aham* : 188.

Vīrai Veḷiyan Tittanār (வீரை வெளியன் தித்தனார்): Tittanār son of Vīrai Veḷiyan. *Aham* : 188.

Vīrai Veḷiyanār (வீரை வெளியனார்): Poet and author of *Puṇam* : 320.

Viḷ (விழ்): The aerial root branch of a banyan tree. *Aham* : 287 : 8, 319 : 2; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 643 : 2.

Viḷ mīn (விழ் மீன்): Comet. *Āchāra* : 51 : 1.

Vīḷai (விஊ): Whistle. *Kuṇun* : 272 : 2.

Vehhāmai (வெஃகாமை): Not aspiring to others' property.
Kuṟaḷ : 18 ch. hdg.

Vekkai (வெக்கை): The threshing floor. *Paḍiṟṟu* : 71 : 3.

Vehuḷāmai (வெகுளாமை): Refraining from anger. *Kuṟaḷ* :
31 ch. hdg.

Vehuḷi (வெகுளி): Rage; one of the three sins. *Kuṟaḷ* : 303 : 1,
309 : 2, 360 : 1; *Maṇi* : XXX : 253; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 251 : 2,
258 : 2.

Veṅkadir (வெங்கதிர்): The Sun. *Śilap* : XXII : 37.

Veṅkāḍu (வெங்காடு): Desert. *Vēṅkatam* is a variant of this.
Aham : 337 : 18.

Veṅkōl (வெங்கோல்): Tyranny. *Ēlādi* : 10 : 2.

Veṅkōlan (வெங்கோலன்): A tyrant; cruel despot. *Kuṟaḷ* :
563 : 1.

Veñjuḍar (வெஞ்சுடர்): The Sun. *Pari* : 3 : 67.

Vetchi (வெட்சி): (1) The scarlet ixora. A symbolic *Puṟam*
flower worn in certain military situations.
Aham : 133 : 14; *Kali* : 103 : 2; *Kuṟiñjip* :
63; *Kuṟun* : 209 : 5; *Maṇi* : III : 161;
Murugu : 21; *Pari* : 22 : 22; *Puṟam* : 100 :
5, 202 : 1, 209 : 5; *Śilap* : XII : 122, 123,
168, XXII : 68; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : 2; *Nāḷum*
Puḷḷum : 3.

(2) A *Puṟam* *Tiṇai*. The counterpart of *Kuṟiñji* in
Aham. *Puṟam* : 257, 258, 262, 269, 297; *Tol.*
Pōruḷ : 56 : 3.

Veṇ Kaṇṇanār (வெண்கண்ணனார்): Basic name of *Podumbil*
Kiḷān Veṇkaṇṇanār. *Aham* : 130, 192.

Veṇkaṇṇi (வெண்கண்ணி): Son of *Podumbil Kiḷār*. *Naṟ* : 375.

Venkaṭiṇṇarāśu (வெண்கனிற்றரசு): The white elephant, Airāvātam. Indra's favourite mount. There was a temple for this in Puhār. *Śilap* : V : 143.

Veṅkuḍai (வெண்குடை): The royal umbrella. Brahmins used an umbrella as a distinguishing signum. *Aham* : 36 : 21; *Neḍunal* : 184; *Śilap* : VII : 2 : 1, 3 : 1, XXIII : 77, XXVI : 8.

Veṅkunṇu (வெண்குன்று): Śvāmimalai. *Śilap* : XXIV : 47.

Veṅkūdāḷam (வெண்கடாளம்): *Veṇṭali*; the white catamaran tree. *Murugu* : 192.

Veṅkaimahaḷir (வெண்கைமகலிர்): 'The girls wearing white conch bracelets'. Name of 9th stanza of III Ten of *Paḍiṇṇu*.

Veṇ Korṇan (வெண்கொற்றன்): Poet and author of *Kuṇṇu* : 86.

'*Veṇḍalai Sempunai*' (வெண்டலைச் சேம்புநல்): Name of 7th stanza of IX Ten of *Paḍiṇṇu*.

Veṇṇāganār (வெண்ணகனார்): (1) Basic name of Maduraippon-śeykollan *Veṇṇāganār*. Poet and author of *Aham* : 363; *Nar* : 285.

(2) of Maduraikkallir Kaḍaiyattan *Veṇṇāganār* i.e., *Veṇṇāganār* son of Maduraikkaḍaiyattan *Ahan* : 170; *Kuṇṇu* : 223; *Puṇam* : 316.

(3) Basic name of Taṅgāl.....nāganār. This as also *Vellai Nāganār*, is another name for *Balarāman*. *Nar* : 313.

Veṇṇikkuyattiyaṛ (வெண்ணிக்குயத்தியார்): A potter woman. Poetess and author of *Puṇam* : 66 col.

Veṇṇivāyil (வெண்ணிவாயில்): The place where *Karikālan* fought his famous battle and defeated *Perum Chēral Ādan*. *Aham* : 55 : 10, 246 : 9; *Pōrundi* : 147; *Puṇam* : 66 col., 66 : 6.

Veṇney (வெண்ணெய்): Butter. *Kali* : 108 : 35, 110 : 6, 115 : 7; *Nar* : 84 : 7; *Paḷa* : 325 : 3; *Śilap* : XVII : *Munnilaip* : 7; *Śirupañch* : 65 : 1.

Veṇṇel (வெண்ணெல்): A white variety of paddy husks; called 'Aivanam'. *Aham* : 201 : 13, 204 : 10, 211 : 6, 267 : 11; *Aiṅ-guru* : 48 : 3, 190 : 2; *Perumbāṇ* : 255; *Śilap* : XI : 80.

Veṇ Tēr (வெண்தேர்): Mirage. *Aintiṇai* (50) : 36 : 1.

Veṇṭōḍu (வெண்தோடு): Cattle. *Paḍiṇṇu* : 30 : 10.

Veṇbali (வெண்பலி): (1) Ashes offered to the Gods; (if this be so was there the practice of using vibhūti in 'Peruvāyin Muḷliyar's days?') *Āchāra* : 32 : 2.

(2) Ashes (in the cremation ground. *Maṇi* : III : 108, VI : 118.

Veṇbā (வெண்பா): A verse form, rather peculiar to Tamil prosody. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 335 : 1, 379 : 1, 389 : 1, 394 : 1, 417 : 1, 419 : 2, 420 : 2, 430 : 3, 431 : 1, 466 : 3, 473 : 3.

Veṇbāṭṭu (வெண்பாட்டு): *Veṇbā*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 384 : 1.

Veṇ bhūtan (வெண் பூதன்): Poet and author of *Kuṇṇu* : 83.

Veṇbhūti (வெண் பூதி): 'Basic name of Vellūrkiḷār Mahanār *Veṇbhūti*. *Kuṇṇu* : 97, 174, 219.

Veṇpon (வெண்பொன்): Velli or silver; it is Śukran, the planet. *Puṇam* : 389 : 4.

Veṇpōḷkkaṇṇi (வெண்போழக்கண்ணி): "The garland in which the Palmyra (the tender) twig is intertwined with the Konrai". Name of the 7th stanza of VII Ten of *Paḍiṇṇu*.

Veṇmaṇi (வெண்மணி): (1) A town to which *Veṇmaṇippūdi* belonged. *Kuṇṇu* : 299.

(2) On the gates of this town, Eḷini planted the teeth of Matti; which he had earlier knocked out. *Aham* : 211 : 14.

Veṇmaṇippūdi (வெண்மணிப்பூதி): Perhaps a poetess hailing from *Veṇmaṇi*. Poet and author of *Kuṇṇu* : 299.

Veṇ m̐n (வெண் மீன்): The star i.e., Velli; it stands in the northern sky; if it moves southwards, rains will fail and there will be famine. *Paṭṭinap* : 1.

Vedir (வெதிர்): Bamboo. *Aham* : 27 : 2, 178 : 2, 185 : 2, 267 : 11, 278 : 8, 397 : 16, 399 : 12; *Aiṅṅuru* : 280 : 2; *Kali* : 43 : 16, 119 : 8; *Kuṟiṅṅip* : 35; *Nānmaṇi* : 4 : 3; *Nar* : 116 : 4, 147 : 8; *Puṇam* : 109 : 4; *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50) : 18 : 2; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 363 : 1.

vedirnel (வெதிநெல்): The variety of paddy got from bamboos. *Kali* : 42 : 7.

Vediram (வெதிரம்): (1) Bamboo. *Maṇi* : III : 164; *Nar* : 62 : 1.
(2) A flower. *Śilap* : XIII : 157.
(3) A hill. *Puṇam* : 277 : 5.

Vedirēham (வெதிரேகம்): Opposite but simultaneous occurrence. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 89, 103.

‘*Ventirarṇadakkai*’ (வெந்திறற்றடக்கை): ‘The strong arm of the warrior’. Name of the 6th stanza of IX Ten of *Paṇṇiru*.

Vendai (வெந்தை): A kind of edible green leaves; the Fenugreek. *Nālaḍi* : 289 : 3.

Veyyavan (வெய்யவன்): The Sun. *Maṇi* : XXV : 30; *Śilap* : XI : 12.

Veyyōn (வெய்யோன்): (1) The Sun God. *Śilap* : XIX : 1.

(2) The strong one, i.e., Tirumāl. *Puṇam* : 56 : 6.

Veyil (வெயில்): The Sun; sunshine. *Kuṇal* : 77 : 1; *Puṇam* : 196 : 11.

Veruhu (வெருகு): The wild cat; fond of the domestic fowls. *Aham* : 367 : 8, 391 : 1. *Pulli veruhu* - probably a kind of cheetah. *Aintiṇai* (70) 36 : 2; *Kuṇun* : 107 : 4, 139 : 2, 220 : 4, 240 : 3; *Nālaḍi* : 210 : 2; *Puṇam* : 117 : 8, 324 : 1, 326 : 1; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 561 : 1, 623 : 4.

Veruvanda Seyyāmai (வேருவந்த செய்யாமை); Refraining from doing frightful things. *Kural* : ch. 57 hdg.

Veruvarupunarār (வேருவருபுனற்றுர்): 'The frightful advance guard of the floods'. The name of the 10th stanza of V Ten of *Padiṟṟu*.

Veruvudal (வேருவுதல்): Unnecessary fright; excessive timidity. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 260 : 6.

Veḷ yānai (வேள் யானை): 'The white elephant'. Indra's mount, the Airāvatam. *Śilap* : IX : 9.

Velyānaikkōṭṭam (வேள்யானைக் கோட்டம்): The temple for Airavatam in Puhār. *Śilap* : IX : 9.

Veḷvarahu (வேள் வரகு): Species of millet; sown in the conquered territory as a token of contempt. *Padiṟṟu* : 75 : 11.

Veḷḷaṇi (வேள்ளணி): The dress and make up of the king on his birthday. *Śilap* : XXVII : 229.

Veḷḷam (வேள்ளம்): (1) Floods. *Aiṅguṟu* : 281 : 1; *Kural* : 595 : 1, 1170 : 1.

(2) A measure. *Pari* : 2 : 10, 14.

(3) A very large number. *Aiṅguṟu* : 281 : 1; *Maduraik* : 22; *Padiṟṟu* : 21 : 38, 63 : 20, 21, 90 : 54; *Pari* : 2 : 14, 15; *Tol. Puḷḷi* : 98 : com.

Veḷḷāḍiyanār (வேள்ளாடியனார்): Poet and author of *Aham* : 29.

Veḷḷāḍu (வேள்ளாடு): Goat; its milk was remedy for 'Vādam' or rheumatic affection. *Paḷa* : 124 : 3.

Veḷḷi (வேள்ளி): (1) Silver; the white metal. *Aham* : 37 : 12, 286 : 1, 317 : 8, 346 : 4; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 40 : 1; *Kali* : 73 : 3; *Maṇi* : V : 121, VI : 7, 43, XXVII : 64, XXVIII : 26; *Nar* : 249 : 3, 356 : 9; *Neḷḷunaḷ* : 110; *Puram* : 11 : 18, 390 : 18.

(2) The Planet, Venus. *Maduraik* : 108 ; *Nar* : 230 : 4 ;
Padiṟṟu : 13 : 25, 24 : 24, 69 : 14 ; *Pari* : 11 : 4 ;
Puṟam : 35 : 7, 117 : 2, 384 : 23, 385 : 1, 386 : 24,
 388 : 4, 389 ; 391 : 1, 398 : 1 ; *Śilap* : VI : 117,
 X : 103.

(3) Silver anklet. *Śilap* : XXII : 90.

(4) Whiteness. *Śilap* : XXV : 4 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) :
 117 : 3.

Veḷḷidaippāḍi (வெள்ளிடைப்பாடி) : Military camp in the open.
Śilap : XXVII : 24.

Veḷḷidaimanṟam (வெள்ளிடைமன்றம்) : A manṟam or public
 place in Puhār from where robbers could not escape, nor could
 they unload their illgotten cargo from their heads but must
 needs wander about with their stolen goods on their heads till
 they were caught and punished. *Śilap* : V : 117.

Veḷḷiyan Tinnanār (வெள்ளியத் தின்னனார்) : Poet and author of
Nar : 101.

Veḷḷiyam (வெள்ளியம்) : Town to which Tinnanār belonged.
Nar : 101.

Veḷḷiambalam (வெள்ளியம்பலம்) : Here Pāṇḍyan Peruvaḷudi
 died ; perhaps it was another name for Madurai. The temple
 at Madurai. *Puṟam* : 58 col., *Śilap* : *Padiham* : 41.

Veḷḷil (வெள்ளில்) : (1) The Viḷa tree ; woodapple. *Maṇi* : VI :
 85 ; *Murugu* : 37 ; *Nar* : 24 : 5.

(2) The ladderlike bamboo arrangement on which a
 dead body is carried to the cremation ground.
Puṟam : 360 : 17, 363 : 11.

Veḷḷilōttiram (வெள்ளிலோத்திரம்) : Also *Veḷḷōttiram* ; a kind of
 tree in the desert. *Aiṅguṟu* : 301 : 1.

Veḷḷi (māl) varai [வெள்ளி (மால்) வரை] : The Himālayās.
Śilap : VI : 1.

Veḷḷi Vāram (வெள்ளி வாரம்) : Friday. *Śilap* : XXIII : 135.

Vellivīdi (வெள்ளிவிதி): A poetess who wandered from place to place in great grief and in search of her lover. She was a contemporary of Ādimandi who had a similar experience. *Aham* : 45, 362, 147 : 9; *Kuṟun* : 26, 44, 58, 130, 146, 149, 169, 386; *Naṟ* : 70, 335, 348.

Vellūr (வெள்ளூர்): Town to which Vellūr Kiḷār father of Veṇbūti belonged. *Kuṟun* : 97, 174, 219.

Vellūr Kiḷār (வெள்ளூர் கிழார்): Father of Veṇbūti. *Kuṟun* : 97, 174, 219.

Vellūr Kiḷār mahanār Veṇbūtiyār (வெள்ளூர் கிழார் மகனுர் வெண்பூதியார்): He was a Vēḷāḷa. Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 97, 174, 219.

Vellērukkilaiyār (வெள்ளேருக்கிழையார்): It is not known how he was connected with Vellērukku, a common plant, unless Vellērukkilai was the name of a place. Poet and author of *Puṟam* : 233, 234.

Vellai (வெள்ளை): (1) The Goat. *Kuṟun* : 163 : 2; *Perumbāṇ* : 153.

(2) The white bull. *Kali* : 104 : 8, 35, 105 : 12; *Śilap* : XVII : Koḷu : 7, 9, 13.

(3) Balarāman, the white one. *Innā* : 1 : 2; *Śilap* : XIV : 9, XVII : *Eḍuttukkāṭṭu* : 11.

(4) Śaṅgarshaṇan. *Pari* : 3 : 81.

(5) Veṇbā metre in Tamil prosody. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 370 : 1.

Vellaiikkaṇṇattanār (வெள்ளைக் கண்ணத்தனார்): Basic name of Ārkkāḍu Kiḷār Mahanār Vellaiikkaṇṇattanār. *Aham* : 64.

Vellaiikkudī (வெள்ளைக்குடி): Town to which Vellaiikkudīnāganār belonged. *Naṟ* : 158, 196; *Puṟam* : 35.

Vellaiikkudīnāganār (வெள்ளைக்குடி நாகனார்): Poet and author of *Naṟ* : 158, 196; *Puṟam* : 35.

Vellaināgar (வெள்ளைநகர்): Baladēvar. *Śilap* : IX : 10.

Vellaināgar Kōṭṭam (வெள்ளைநகர் கோட்டம்): The temple of Balarāman in Puhār. *Śilap* : IX : 10.

Vellaimālar (வெள்ளைமாளர்): Poet and author of *Puṟam* : 296.

Velimān (வெளிமான்): A feudatory prince noted for his generosity; his brother Ilavelimān was a miser. *Puṇam* : 162, 207, 237, 238.

Veliam (வெலியம்): A town belonging to Vānavaramban. *Aham* : 359 : 6.

Velīyan Vēṇmāl Nallini (வெலியன் வேண்மான் நல்லிளி): The wife of Udiyan Chēran; mother of Neḍuñjēral Ādan. *Padiṇṇu* : II : *Padiham* : 3.

Veḷil (வெலி): (1) The planted pole used for churning butter-milk. *Naṇ* : 12 : 3.

(2) The pole to which an elephant is tied. *Puṇam* : 23, 44, 127, 178, 220.

(3) The squirrel. *Aham* : 12 : 7, 109 : 6.

Verpu (வெற்பு): Mountain; here Mandara malai. *Pari* : *Tiraṭṭu* : 1 : 64.

Verṇivēr Śeḷiyar (வெற்றிவேற் செழியர்): The Pāṇḍyan king who ruled from Koṛkai when Āryappaḍaikaḍanda Neḍuñjēliyan died on the throne. He is said to have sacrificed a thousand goldsmiths to appease the Goddess of Chastity, *Śilap* : *Uraiperukaṭṭurai* : XXVII : 127.

Veṇi (வெறி): The dance called 'Veṇi Āḍal' indulged in by Vēlan, the Murugan priest. *Aham* : 114 : 2, 182 : 17, 292 : 4, 370 : 14; *Aiṅguṇu* : 242 : 1, 243 : 1, 244 : 4, 246 : 1; *Aintiṇai* (50 : 20 : 4; *Kuṇun* : 53 : 3, 360 : 1, 365 : 3; *Maṇi* : XIX : 97; *Murugu* : 222; *Naṇ* : 47 : 9, 173 : 4, 273 : 4, 268; *Pari* : 5 : 15, 9 : 44; *Paṭṭinap* : 155; *Puṇam* : 271, 302; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 60 : 1, 115 : 3.

Veṇi ayaṇ kaḷan (வெறி அயர் களன்): The place where the Vēlan (or the priest) dances the frenzied dance. *Aham* : 242 : 11.

Veṇi Ayardal (வெறி அயர்தல்): Dancing in religious frenzy. *Nālaḍi* : 16 : 1.

Veṛi Aṭṭu (வேறி ஆட்டு): (1) *vide* *Veṛi* *ayardal*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 111 : 23.

(2) The *Puṛam* *Tuṛai* called 'Kāṇḍaḷ'. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 60 : 2.

Veṛi Āḍal (வேறி ஆடல்): The ritual dance of *Vēlan*, the *Murugan* priest. *Śilap* : XXIV : 62.

Veṛi pāḍiya Kūmakkaṇṇiyār (வேறி பாடிய காமக்கண்ணியார்): Probably so called because in *Aham* : 22, 92 and *Naṛ* : 268, she sings of the *Veṛi* dance. Poet and author of *Aham* : 22, 98; *Naṛ* : 268; *Puṛam* : 27, 302.

Veṛimānai (வேறிமனை): The place where the *Veṛi* dance was performed. *Naṛ* : 34 : 9.

Vēnvēṛkiḷḷi (வேன்வேற்கிள்ளி): The *Chōḷa* king who married *Pilivaḷai*, the *Nāga* princess. *Auvai*, *S. Doraiswami* says it was *Neḍumudikkiḷḷi*. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 3.

Vē Vēṛ Śēḷiyan (வேன் வேற் சேழியன்): *vide* *Veṛri Vēṛ Śēḷiyan*.

Vēṇṛa Vāḷinai Maṇṇudal (வேன்ற வாளினை மண்ணுதல்): The *Puṛam* ritual of ceremonially bathing the conquering sword. *Uḷḷinai tiṇai*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 68 : 11.

Vēṇṛāḍu Tuṇṇāṅgai (வேன்ருடு துணங்கை): 'The *Tuṇṇāṅgai* dance that is performed after a military victory'. Name of the 7th stanza of VIII Ten of *Paḍiṇṇu*.

Vēṇṛōṛ Viḷakkam (வேன்றோர் விளக்கம்): Praising the greatness of the conquerors. *Vaṇjittiṇai* in *Puṛam*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 63 : 10.

Vēṇṛōṛ Viḷāṅgiya Viyan peru Vaṇji (வேன்றோர் விளங்கிய வியன் பெருவஞ்சி): The *Puṛam* (military) situation in which the greatness of the conquerors was praised. *Śilap* : XXV : 143.

Vēṅkaṭa nāḍu (வேங்கட நாடு): The hilly tract around Vēṅkaṭam hill. *Puṇam* : 381 : 22.

Vēṅkaṭam (வேங்கடம்): The hill of Vēṅkaṭam which marked the northern border of Tamiḷaham. Its ruler was Pulli. *Aham* : 27 : 7, 61 : 13, 83 : 10, 85 : 9, 141 : 29, 209 : 9, 211 : 7, 213 : 3, 265 : 21, 393 : 20; *Puṇam* : 391 : 7; *Śilap* : *Nūṛkaṭṭurai* : VI : 30, XI : 41; *Tol. Śiṛappu* : 1.

Vēṅkaṭam Kiḷavōn (வேங்கடம் கிழவோன்): Ādan ungan, a chief. *Puṇam* : 389 : 11.

Vēṅkaṭa Varai (வேங்கட வரை): The Vēṅkaṭam hill. *Puṇam* : 385 : 11.

Vēṅgai (வேங்கை): (1) A tree; its flower; as its flower is yellowish and spotted, it is compared to a tiger; *note* : tiger is also called vēṅgai; it would appear that the tiger derived its name from the tree; a variety of vēṅgai flower is said to be reddish; in another place, the vēṅgai flower is compared to the seed of the bean. The tree was grown in the compound of public places. *Aham* : 2 : 16, 12 : 10, 38 : 1, 48 : 6, 52 : 2, 85 : 10, 105 : 1, 118 : 2, 132 : 11, 133 : 4, 141 : 27, 147 : 2, 162 : 20, 174 : 10, 182 : 1, 188 : 9, 202 : 5, 205 : 20, 218 : 21, 227 : 8, 228 : 10, 232 : 7, 242 : 1, 268 : 3, 272 : 17, 282 : 10, 288 : 3, 292 : 13, 298 : 4, 302 : 6, 319 : 8, 345 : 8, 349 : 10, 367 : 6, 368 : 6, 378 : 3, 388 : 7, 398 : 17; *Aiṅḡuru* : 208 : 2, 217 : 1, 219 : 1, 259 : 2, 276 : 5, 294 : 1, 297 : 1, 311 : 1, 324 : 4, 367 : 2, 396 : 1; *Aintiṇai* (50) : 11 : 1, 15 : 1; *Aintiṇai* (70) : 6 : 1; *Kainnilai* : *Kuṛiṇji* : 10 : 1, 12 : 1; *Kali* : 32 : 5, 38 : 6, 25, 41 : 11, 13, 44 : 4, 45 : 7, 46 : 5, 48 : 1, 49 : 5, 57 : 17, 64 : 26; *Kuṛiṇjip* : 95; *Kuṇun* : 26 : 1, 47 : 1,

84 : 4, 134 : 3, 208 : 2, 241 : 4, 247 : 4, 266 : 3, 343 : 5, 355 : 6; *Maṇi* : III : 165; *Murugu* : 36; *Nālaḍi* : 180 : 3; *Naṟ* : 13 : 7, 28 : 6, 57 : 2, 112 : 2, 125 : 9, 151 : 9, 157 : 8, 158 : 8, 161 : 3, 168 : 1, 202 : 5, 206 : 7, 216 : 6, 217 : 4, 222 : 1, 257 : 5, 259 : 2, 276 : 10, 313 : 1, 334 : 3, 351 : 6, 362 : 7, 368 : 2, 373 : 6, 379 : 4, 383 : 1, 389 : 1; *Padiṟṟu* : 40 : 22, 41 : 8, 53 : 18, 88 : 34; *Paḷa* : 120 : 1; *Pari* : 7 : 12, 11 : 20, 14 : 11, 15 : 32, 19 : 77; *Tiraṭṭu* : 1 : 7; *Perumbāṇ* : 194; *Puṟam* : 100 : 5, 108 : 3, 120 : 1, 129 : 3, 137 : 9, 168 : 15, 202 : 18, 224 : 16, 265 : 2, 352 : 12, 336 : 9, 390 : 21; *Śilap* : *Padiham* : 4, XI : 207, XII : 80, XIII : 6, 151, XXIII : 191, XXIV : 3, 14, 121, 122, XXV : 17, 57, 139, XXVIII : 220, XXIX : *Ammānai vari* : 13; *Śiṟupāṇ* : 23; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 18 : 1, 20 : 1, 26 : 1, 2, 27 : 1, 31 : 3; *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50) : 8 : 1, 9 : 3, 20 : 1.

(2) Such a tree was donated by a demon (bhūtam) at Karuvūr. *Aham* : 365 : 13.

(3) Chōḷa emblem (of tiger). *Śilap* : I : 65.

(4) Tiger. *Aham* : 221 : 11, 307 : 6; *Aiṅḡuru* : 385 : 2; *Aintiṇai* (50) : 16 : 1, 31 : 1; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 16 : 4; *Kali* : 43 : 1; *Nālaḍi* : 300 : 1. (Tiger would disdain to eat the prey which falls to its left). *Naṟ* : 255 : 4, 386 : 4; *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50) : 20 : 1; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 7 : 2, 20 : 2, 31 : 4.

(5) Building with a frontage resembling the face of a tiger. *Pari* : 10 : 46.

Vēṅgai Mārban (வேங்கை மாப்பன்) : Chief of Kānappēr Eyil, defeated by Ugrapperuvalūdi. *Puṟam* : 21 : 9.

Vēśari (வேசரி) : Mule. *Pari* : 22 : 24.

Vēśai (வேசை) : Courtesan, prostitute. *Nālaḍi* : 371 : 1.

Vēṭṭkai (வேட்கை): Desire born of attachment; this is nonsatiating. Eagerness to secure pleasure and avoid pain. This is one of the sins which will perpetuate life and death. This is one of the 12 Iyalpus. *Maṇi* : XXIV : 106, XXX : 46, 91, 110, 111, 125, 126, 141.

Vēṭṭkō (வேட்கோ): Potter. *Puṇam* : 32 : 8.

Vēṭṭakkaṇṇanār (வேட்டக் கண்ணனார்): Poet and author of *Kuṇun* : 389.

Vēṭṭam (வேட்டம்): Hunting. (vide) *Vēṭṭakkaṇṇanār*. *Aham* : 282 : 1, 284 : 9, 388 : 26; *Kuṇun* : 389; *Paṭṭinap* : 92; *Perumbāṇ* : 111; *Porunar* : 142; *Puṇam* : 152 : 6, 25, 214 : 6.

Vēṭṭanār (வேட்டனார்): Basic name of Maduraippūvaṇḍanāgan *Vēṭṭanār*. *Naṇ* : 317.

Vēṭṭu (வேட்டு): *Vēṭṭuvar*, the hunters. *Aham* : 318 : 13, 387 : 9.

Vēṭṭukkuḍi (வேட்டுக்குடி): The hunter's hamlet. *Puṇam* : 333 : 14.

Vēṭṭuvar (வேட்டுவர்): The hunters. (mīnvēṭṭuvar: fishermen). *Aham* : 28 : 8, 270 : 3; *Kali* : 144 : 21; *Kuṇal* : 274 : 2; *Maṇi* : XIII : 31. XXIII : 114; *Naṇ* : 59 : 3, 189 : 7, 212 : 1, 312 : 4; *Padiṇṇu* : 20 : 9; *Puṇam* : 19 : 5, 33 : 1, 150 : 7, 152 : 24, 202 : 1, 205 : 9, 214 : 4, 5, 252 : 5, 320 : 3, 324 : 3; *Tol Poruḷ* : 21 : 1.

Vēṭṭu(vaya)var [வேட்டு (வய)வர்]: Hunters, different from. *Kuṇavars*. *Naṇ* : 76 : 3.

Vēṭṭuva vari (வேட்டுவ வரி): The canto in *Śilap*. in which the hunter's worship of Murugan is recounted. *Śilap* : *Padiham* : 73 canto XII hdg.

Vēḍar (வேடர்): Hunters. *Śilap* : XII : 91.

Vēḍu (வேடு): *Vēḍar*, the hunters. *Mullaip* : 26.

Vēṇmāḍam (வேண்மாடம்): A palace built for receiving the vēḷir or the feudatory chieftains. *Puṇam* : 13 col.

Vēṇmāl (வேண்மால்): Śēṅguṭṭuvan's wife. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 51.
(*Īnā Vēṇmāl* : The Vēḷir woman who had not begot a child).
Puṇam : 372 : 8.

Vēṇmāl Anduvan Śēḷai (வேண்மால் அந்துவன் செளகை) : Wife of Kuṭṭuvan Irumporai and mother of Iḷam Chēral Irumporai and daughter of Maiyūr Kiḷān. *Paḍiṇṇu* : IX Ten : *Padiham* : 2

Vēṇmān (வேண்மான்) : Chief of the Vēḷir; here Piḍavūr Kiḷān mahan Perum Śāttan. *Puṇam* : 395 : 20.

Vēṇavai (வேத்தவை) : Royal courts. *Puṇam* : 382 : 22.

Vēṇṇiyal (வேத்தியல்) : (1) A *Puṇam* Turai. *Puṇam* : 286, 291.

(2) Politics - political science. *Śilap* : XI : 61.

(3) Aspect of Kūttu appropriate for kings. *Maṇi* : II : 18, XXVIII : 46; *Śilap* : III : 39, XIV : 148.

Vēṇṇiyal Maṇḍapam (வேத்தியல் மண்டபம்) : Royal audience hall. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 79.

Vēdam (வேதம்) : (1) The Vedas; recited by the Brahmins. *Naṇ* ; invocation : 6; *Nānmaṇi* : 54 : 3; *Pari* : 3 : 66; *Puṇam* : 2 : 18, 15 : 17; *Tirikaḍu* : 70 : 2.

(2) The Jaina Āgamas. *Śilap* : X : 190.

Vēda mā (வேத மா) : The horses that were the Vēdas. The Vēdas were the horses that drew Śiva's chariot when he set out to destroy the Tripurās. *Pari* : 5 : 23.

Vēda Mudalvan Payandōn (வேத முதல்வன் பயந்தோன்) : Tirumāl; who was the parent of Brahma the fountain of the Vēdas. *Śilap* : XIV : 48.

Vēda Mudalvan (வேத முதல்வன்) : Brahma. The creator of the Jaina Āgamas. *Śilap* : X : 189, XIV : 48, XXII : 35.

Vēda Viyādan (வேத வியாதன்) : The editor of the Vēdas; he accepted pratyaksha and the other nine pramāṇas (or logical norms). *Maṇi* : XXVII : 5.

Vēda Vēlvi (வேத வேள்வி): Yāga, vedic sacrifices. *Puṇam* : 224 : 9.

Vēdāḷigar (வேதாடிகர்): Clowns in royal courts. *Maṇi* : XXVIII : 50; *Śilap* : V : 48.

Vēdiḡai (வேதிகை): A balustrade, usually circular. *Maṇi* : I : 48; *Nālaḡi* : 96 : 1.

Vēdiyar (வேதியர்): Brahmin. *Pari* : 11 : 84.

Vēdiyan (வேதியன்): One who believes in the Vaidic religion and Philosophy. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 105.

Vēdinam (வேதினம்): A short, sharp knife. *Kuṇun* : 140 : 1; *Śilap* : XIV : 176.

Vēndar (வேந்தர்): Crowned kings; (clearly a corruption of 'Vēyndōr'; compare 'Konrai Vēndan'). *Aham* : 24 : 18, 44 : 1, 54 : 2, 78 : 21, 84 : 17, 96 : 15, 100 : 8, 109 : 14, 124 : 3, 164 : 14, 174 : 1, 181 : 14, 211 : 11, 214 : 5, 246 : 12, 264 : 15, 278 : 2, 294 : 12, 304 : 17, 354 : 3, 364 : 10, 372 : 14, 373 : 16, 384 : 1, 392 : 21, 396 : 18; *Bhāratam* : 'Ādi Śaṇṇa' : 16; *Iniya* : 33 : 2, 36 : 4; *Innā* : 3 : 4; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 6 : 6, 16 : 5; *Kali* : 105 : 46; *Kār* : 13 : 2, 20 : 1, 37 : 3; *Kuṇal* : 382 : 2, 389 : 1, 390 : 2, 481 : 2, 528 : 1, 530 : 1, 549 : 2, 557 : 1, 564 : 1, 567 : 1, 568 : 1, 582 : 2, 665 : 1, 681 : 1, 689 : 1, 691 : 2; *Kuṇṇijip* : 227, 229; *Kuṇun* : 328 : 6, 380 : 1; *Maduraik* : 30, 55; *Maṇi* : XXIV : 45, 67, XXVI : 86, XXVIII : 215; *Naṇ* : 153 : 8, 180 : 7, 270 : 9; *Neḡunal* : 187; *Padiṇṇu* : 20 : 30, 49 : 7, 55 : 17, 64 : 2, 70 : 10, 75 : 3, 79 : 2, VIII : Ten *Padiham* : 5, 81 : 36, 83 : 9, 88 : 13, 90 : 6, IX Ten *Paḡiham* : 4; *Paṇṇinap* : 293; *Puṇam* : 25 : 5, 36 : 11, 42 : 24, 45 : 8, 62 : 7, 63 : 10, 65 : 9, 71 : 2, 72 : 7, 75 : 12, 111 : 2, 112 : 4, 115 : 5, 116 : 18, 119 : 6, 152 : 5, 161 : 26, 179 : 8, 184 : 15, 186 : 4, 191 : 4, 157 : 7, 287 : 13, 292 : 1, 303 : 6, 304 : 9, 306 : 6, 307 : 11, 312 : 4, 322 : 9, 324 : 13, 332 : 9, 336 : 1, 337 : 16, 338 : 8, 339 : 13, 341 : 1, 342 : 11, 345 : 7, 347 : 10, 349 : 2, 350 : 5, 351 : 5, 353 : 12, 367 : 14, 373 : 19, 28, 377 : 22, 390 : 28; *Śilap* : *Padiham* : 61, V : 59, X : *Kaṇṇurai* : 1, 118, XV : 146, XVI : 113, XXIII : 142, 144; *Kaṇṇurai* : 1, XXV : 175, XXVII : 12, 191; *Vaṇṇikkāṇḡam* : XXIX : *Urai* : 1; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 72 : 12.

Vēndan (வேந்தன்): (1) King (crowned monarch). *vide* 'Vēndar': *Aiṅguṟu*: 425 : 2, 426 : 1, 427 : 3, 428 : 3, 429 : 4, 442 : 1, 443 : 5, 444 : 4, 447 : 1, 450 : 2, 451 : 4, 455 : 1, 459 : 4, 460 : 1, 461 : 5, 466 : 1, 482 : 3, 498 : 3; *Bhāratam*: 'Marankeḷu': 1; 'Vānavar': 2; *Ēlādi*: 33 : 4; *Iṟai Ahap*: 35 : 2, 39 : 1; *Kali*: 13 : 1, 108 : 1, 149 : 14; *Kuṟaḷ*: 382 : 2, 389 : 1, 390 : 2, 528 : 1, 530 : 1, 549 : 2, 557 : 1, 564 : 1, 567 : 1, 568 : 1, 569 : 1, 582 : 2, 665 : 1, 1268 : 1; *Maṇi*: V : 116, VII : 11, IX : 14, 19, 23, X : 53, XII : 39, XIV : 103, XV : 45, 46, 47, XIX : 42, 92, 142, 146, 156, 162, XX : 10, XXI : 5, XXII : 10, 112, 162, 156, 167, 175, 1212, 215, XXIV : 45, 67, XXVI : 77, XXVII : 104; *Nānmaṇi*: 52 : 3; *Paḷa*: 31 : 1, 147 : 1, 153 : 2, 181 : 1, 226 : 1, 234 : 1, 264 : 2, 301 : 1, 305 : 1, 323 : 1, 328 : 2, 338 : 1; *Śilap*: *Padīham*: 79, III : 159, V : 101, 103, 182, VII : 49 : 3, 4, XIII : 15, 143, XV : 96, XVI : 123, 210, XVII : *Uḷvarivāḷttu*: 6, 7, 10, 11, XIX : 19, 71, XXIII : 131, 153, XXV : 68, 87, 95, 151, 152, 178, XXVI : 32, 39, 123, 139, 144, 149, 170, 218, XXVII : 5, 46, 197, XXVIII : 190, XXIX : *Ammānai vari*: 18 : 20, XXX : 116, 170, *Śiṟupañch*: 9 : 3, 49 : 4, 59 : 3, 80 : 2; *Tahadūṟ Yāt*: 'Poruśina': 3; 'Maḷuvīn': 3; *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50) 23 : 2; *Tirikaḍu*: 33 : 4, 50 : 1, 96 : 2, 100 : 4; *Tol. Poruḷ*: 27 : 2, 32 : 1, 60 : 12, 62 : 1, 67 : 2, 70 : 1, 72 : 3, 12, 79 : 14.

(2) Indiran. *Kuṟaḷ*: 899 : 2; *Maṇi*: XIV : 43; *Tol. Poruḷ*: 5 : 3.

Vēndan Śiṟappu Eḍutturaittal (வேந்தன் சிறப்பு எடுத்துரைத்தல்): The praise of the king by his army. *Vetchittinai* in *Puṟam*. *Tol. Poruḷ*: 60 : 12.

Vēndan Dēvi (வேந்தன் தேவி): *Kōpperum dēvi*, the Pāṇḍyan queen. *Śilap*: XX : *Veṇba*: 1 : 3.

Vēndu (வேந்து): King, kingdom, royalty. *Aham* : 104 : 1, 254 : 10. *Aiṅḡuru* : 6 : 2, 466 : 1 ; *Innā* : 14 : 1 ; *Iṟai Ahap* : 37 : 1 ; *Kali* : 64 : 25, 108 : 59 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 550 : 1, 551 : 2, 561 : 2, 681 : 1, 735 : 1, 740 : 2, 889 : 2, 895 : 2, 899 : 2 ; *Maṇi* : V : 79, XXII : 18, 24, 122 ; *Nānmaṇi* : 20 : 3 ; *Naṟ* : 43 : 9, 81 : 10, 90 : 12, 121 : 6, 241 : 6, 287 : 2, 395 : 5 ; *Paḍiṟru* : 30 : 10, 56 : 7, 62 : 9, 69 : 10, 73 : 3 ; *Puṟam* : 18 : 12, 21 : 11, 22 : 26, 26 : 15, 35 : 12, 37 : 12, 38 : 4, 40 : 5, 41 : 3, 55 : 5, 58 : 13, 89 : 4, 126 : 20, 139 : 11, 157 : 4, 213 : 2, 225 : 5, 239 : 10, 281 : 2, 285 : 7, 291 : 5, 298 : 3, 301 : 15, 308 : 5, 6, 316 : 2, 318 : 9, 319 : 13, 320 : 16, 325 : 14, 333 : 17 ; *Śilap* : XIV : 5. XV : 21, XXVI : 27, 69, XXVII : 150, 162, XXVIII : 10, 84, 96, 125, 154, 157, 170 ; *Śiṟupañch* : 4 : 3 ; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : ' *Taṟkon* ' : 1 ; ' *Meyvēl* ' : 9 ; ' *Kalai yena* ' : 5 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150, 52 : 3 ; *Tirikaḍu* : 8 : 3 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 32 : 1, 57 : 1, 60 : 3, 8, 189, 636 : 1.

Vēndu meimmaṇanda Vāḷchchi (வேந்து மெய்ம்மறந்த வாழ்ச்சி) : 'The tradition of victory which makes the enemy forget his physical safety.' Name of the 6th stanza of VI Ten of *Paḍiṟru*.

Vēppantār (வேப்பந்தார்) : The garland of Vēmbu (*Margosa*) appropriate to the Pāṇḍyan. *Śilap* : XXIX : *Vaḷḷaippāṭṭu* : 10.

Vēppampaḷam (வேப்பம்பழம்) : The Vēmbu (*Margosa*) fruit eaten by the parrots. *Kuṟun* : 67 : 2.

Vēppu Ninai (வேப்புநினை) : The bud of the Vēmbu flower. *Aiṅḡuru* : 30 : 1.

Vēmbaṟṟūr (வேம்பற்றூர்) : (1) Place to which Kumaranār belonged. *Aham* : 157 ; *Puṟam* : 317.

(2) To which Kaṇṇan Kūttan belonged. This town is now on the northwest of Madurai, just beyond Vaigai; now called also, Kulasēkharachaturvedimaṅgalam. It has been a village famous for Brahmin Tamil poets. *Kuṟun* : 362.

Vēmbaṟṟūrkkannan Kūttanār (வேம்பற்றூர்க்கண்ணன் கூத்தனார்) : (Kūttanār, son of Kaṇṇan). Poet and author of *Kuṟun* : 362.

Vēmbaṟṟūrkkumaranār (வேம்பற்றூர்க்குமரனார்) : Poet and author of *Aham* : 157 ; *Puṟam* : 317.

Vēmban (வேம்பன்) : The Pāṇḍyan, i.e., he who wears the Vēmbu (Margosa) garland, *Śilap* : *Padiham* : 28, XVI : 149.

Vēmbi (வேம்பி) : Place belonging to Muśuṇḍai, a chieftain. *Aham* : 249 : 9.

Vēmbin Poruppan (வேம்பின் பொருப்பன்) : The Pāṇḍyan, *Kali* : 92 : 27.

Vēmbu (வேம்பு) : (1) The Margosa tree ; its leaves. The special and distinguishing garland of the Pāṇḍyan was made of this. Its fruit, though bitter, is coveted by the bats. A variety of Vēmbu grows on 'Pālai' land. A garland of Vēmbu adorned the hero's spear. *Aham* : 93 : 9, 138 : 4, 176 : 8, 309 : 4 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 339 : 2, 350 : 2 ; *Kuṟun* : 24 : 3, 196 : 1 ; *Nālaḍi* : 112 : 4, 207 : 2, 210 : 2, 239 : 2, 244 : 1 ; *Nar* : 3 : 2, 103 : 2, 218 : 7, 279 : 1 ; *Neḍunal* : 176 ; *Perumbāṇ* : 59 ; *Porunar* : 144 ; *Puṟam* : 45 : 2, 76 : 4, 77 : 2, 281 : 1, 296 : 1, 338 : 6, 389 : 2 ; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 60 : 4, 424 : 2.

(2) There was a Manṟam where the Vēmbu gave shade, *Puṟam* : 79 : 2, 371 : 7.

(3) The tutelary tree of Paḷaiyan. *Śilap* : XXVII : 125.

Vēy (வேய்) : (1) Bamboo: *Aham* : 312 : 9, 318 : 14, 321 : 17, 323 : 8, 399 : 17 ; *Aiṅguṟu* : 318 : 2, 327 : 3, 392 : 1, *Ēlādi* : 6 : 3 ; *Kali* : 11 : 14, 20 : 15, 39 : 48, 40 : 10, 45 : 1, 55 : 11, 57 : 1, 76 : 15, 81 : 21, 99 : 16, 104 : 24, 127 : 16, 138 : 18 ; *Kuṟaḷ* : 1113 : 2 ; *Kuṟiṇṇi* : 242 ; *Kuṟun* : 7 : 6, 226 : 1 ; *Maṇi* : XXIII : 127, XXVII : 136 ; *Nar* : 46 : 8, 62 : 3, 82 : 2, 85 : 2, 105 : 3, 188 : 9, 264 : 7, 294 : 3, 322 : 3, 349 : 9, 390 : 10, 393 : 6 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 21 : 37 ; *Paḷa* : 34 : 3, 65 : 8, 151 : 3, 215 : 3, 265 : 3 ; *Pari* : 11 : 23, 94, 14 : 6, 21 : 41 ; *Puṟam* : 395 : 12 ; *Śilap* : XIII : 36 ; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 77 : 2, 91 : 2, 94 : 3, 116 : 3.

- (2) Spies and their reports. *Śilap* : XII : 135; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 58 : 3.

Vēyppuram Muṟṟin Āhiya Puṟattiṟai (வேய்ப்புற முற்றின் ஆகிய புறத்திறை): The military situation of the king staying with his army after rewarding the spies. *Vetchittiṟai* in *Puṟam. Tol. Poruḷ* : 58 : 3, 4.

Vēyāmāḍam (வேயாமாடம்): The open terrace where the moonlight is allowed to freely sport; but Arumpada. says it was lightly tiled. *Permubāṇ* : 348; *Śilap* : V : 7.

Vēr (வேர்): An odoriferous root; *veṭṭi vēr*, or *Iruvērī*. *Pari* : 12 : 16.

Vēral (வேர்ல்): The slender variety of bamboo.. *Kuṟiñjip* : 71; *Kuṟun* : 18 : 1; *Malaipaḍu* : 223; *Murugu* : 297; *Naṟ* : 232 : 4.

Vēri (வேரி): honey, toddy. *Puṟam* : 152 : 27; *Tiṇaimālai* (150): 12 : 1.

Vēl (வேல்): (1) A kind of tree which is of two varieties, the white (*velvēl*) and the black (*Karuvēl*); its leaves were small. A variety of *vēl* tree with large leaves was also known. *Aham* : 64 : 5, 6, 89 : 6, 298 : 11; *Naṟ* : 256 : 9, 302 : 8; *Padiṟṟu* : 39 : 12, 58 : 14, 61 : 16; *Tol. Eluttu* : 375 : 1.

- (2) The spear; of special import to Murugan; javelin; it was the superior hero's weapon and the elephant was fought and killed with it. It was fixed to the shield and planted near the 'Naḍukal'; bells were attached to its pointed tip; the pointed tips of a certain variety of spears were contained in screws. The 'Mūvāy vēl' was the trident. *Aham* : invocation : 5, 6, 6 : 20, 27 : 15, 35 : 4, 45 : 16, 59 : 10, 62 : 12, 64 : 5, 6, 67 : 11, 70 : 13, 81 : 12, 104 : 3, 113 : 15, 119 : 13, 123 : 9, 131 : 12, 138 : 7, 175 : 12, 177 : 13, 186 : 14, 195 : 2, 203 : 10, 209 : 11, 214 : 6, 216 : 13, 221 : 5, 249 : 5, 252 : 5, 256 : 1, 263 : 11, 269 : 4, 298 : 11, 303 : 3, 308 : 8, 315 : 14, 322 : 8, 326 : 8, 12, 327 : 19, 336 : 19, 362 : 7, 365 : 11, 369 : 18, 373 : 15, 389 : 15, 392 : 21, 25;

Aiṅguṟu : 60 : 4, 78 : 1, 364 : 4, 382 : 1, 388 : 5, 400 : 5, 426 : 1, 444 : 4, 482 : 2; *Aintiṇai* (50) : 1 : 2, 7 : 3, 19 : 1; *Ēlādi* : 76 : 1; *Iniya* : 86 : 4; *Innilai* : *Invocation* : 2; *Kainnilai* : *Kuṟiñji* : 10 : 2; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 21 : 1, 23 : 4, 40 : 2, 4, 41 : 1; *Kali* : 4 : 7, 10 : 23, 31 : 24, 49 : 22, 57 : 10, 83 : 30, 84 : 30, 104 : 34, 120 : 17, 124 : 15, 147 : 6; *Kuṟaḷ* : 500 : 2, 552 : 1, 546 : 1, 683 : 1, 772 : 2, 774 : 1, 2, 775 : 1; 1113 : 2; *Kuṟiñjip* : 129; *Kuṟun* : *Invocation* : 4, 11 : 6, 15 : 5, 245 : 4, 283 : 5, 378 : 4, 390 : 4; *Maṇi* : *Padiham* : 71, XVIII : 75, XXII : 15, 166, XXIV : 55, XXV : 80: 202; *Murugu* : 46, 265; *Nānmaṇi* : 20 : 2; *Naṟ* : 10, 8, 86 : 2, 162 : 9, 170 : 8, 177 : 5, 184 : 2, 260 : 6, 270 : 9, 305 : 9, 334 : 7, 349 : 7, 366 : 8, 387 : 8; *Padiṟṟu* : 22 : 16, 31 : 7, 30, 45 : 21, 66 : 5, 69 : 6, 70 : 3, 84 : 16, 85 : 4, 86 : 3, 87 : 5, 88 : 5, 89 : 9, 90 : 20; *Pari* : 5 : 7, 8 : 29, 66, 67, 9 : 68, 70, 12 : 69, 18 : 4, 21 : 9, 22 : 26; *Paṭṭinap* : 300; *Perumbāṇ* : 87; *Puṟam* : 15 : 13, 21 : 13, 25 : 9, 35 : 9, 35 : 21, 37 : 5, 41 : 2, 42 : 4, 57 : 8, 58 : 29, 62, 63, 63 : 9, 88 : 3, 95 : 9, 97 : 4, 98 : 10, 99 : 6, 100 : 1, 103 : 8, 111 : 2, 115 : 4, 116 : 16, 118 : 4, 125 : 14, 130 : 7, 141 : 7, 157 : 6, 158 : 8, 28, 159 : 25, 163 : 9, 168 : 14, 169 : 8, 170 : 8, 171 : 7, 172 : 9, 175 : 5, 180 : 13, 186 : 4, 198 : 10, 200 : 6, 201 : 18, 202 : 17, 235 : 7, 15, 237 : 14, 242 : 5, 249 : 6, 261 : 16, 274 : 3, 279 : 8, 283 : 8, 285 : 2, 11, 287 : 4, 288 : 6, 290 : 8, 297 : 9, 301 : 16, 302 : 9, 303 : 9, 308 : 6, 309 : 7, 312 : 3, 314 : 2, 317 : 1, 323 : 5, 325 : 13, 332 : 1, 2, 336 : 5, 337 : 17, 342 : 4, 345 : 17, 347 : 4, 349 : 1, 350 : 9, 369 : 13, 369 col, 378 : 3, 396 : 12, 397 : 25; *Śilap* : II : 51, V : 82, VI : 12, VII : 10 : 3, 12 : 2, 22 : 4, 26 : 4, 30 : 4, VIII : 88; *Veṇba* : 1 : 4, IX : 9 : 11, XI : 18, XV : 4, 216, XVII : *Karuppan* : XIX : 21, XX : 65, XXI : 19, XXII : 54, 63, XXIII : 55, 62, 64, 110, 139, 157, 189, XXIV : 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, XXV : 11, 64, XXVI : 156, 190, 197, 222, 252, XXVIII : 3, 12, 66, 165; *Śirupāṇ* : 94, 102, 158, 172, 234; *Śirupañch* : 15 : 3, 59 : 3; *Tahaḍūr Yāt* : ' *Iravalar* ' : 3; ' *Meyvēl* ' : 1, 12; ' *Karttarum* ' : 5;

Tiṇaimālai (150) : 4 : 3, 6 : 3, 18 : 2, 19 : 2, 25 : 3, 4⁹
30 : 1, 71 : 2, 80 : 1, 87 : 3, 96 : 4; *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50)
5 : 3; *Tol. Eḷuttu* : 375 : 1; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 71 : 1, 72 :
3, 76 : 7, 79 : 12, 90 : 7, 638 :

Vēl Kōṭṭam (வேல் கோட்டம்) : Temple of the 'spear' i.e., of
Murugan. *Śilap* : IX : 11.

Vēl mahan (வேல் மகன்) : Vēlan or the priest officiating in
Murugan worship. *vide* Vēlan. *Nālaḍi* : 16 : 1.

Vēlvalān (வேல் வலான்) : Murugan. *Kali* : 104 : 14, 105 : 17;
Pari : 19 : 97.

Vēl Vūittukkaviḷḍal (வேல் வாய்த்துக்கவிற்சல்) : The military
situation of killing the enemy and falling in the battle. *Vetchit-
tiḷai* in *Puṇam*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 60 : 15.

Vēlan (வேலன்) : (1) Murugan. *Innilai* : *Invocation* : 1.

(2) The priest (who also carried a spear) and who
officiated at Murugan worship ; he carried a staff in
his hand. *Aham* : 22 : 21, 98 : 18, 114 : 1, 182 : 16,
195 : 14, 232 : 15, 242 : 10, 292 : 5, 388 : 19; *Aiṅ-
guru* : 241 : 2, 243 : 2, 244 : 4, 245 : 1, 246 : 1, 248 :
2, 249 : 2; *Aintiṇai* (50) 20 : 3; *Aintiṇai* (70) 13 : 3;
Kuṇun : 53 : 3, 111 : 1, 360 : 1, 362 : 1; *Maduraik* :
611; *Murugu* : 190, 222; *Naṇ* : 34 : 9, 51 : 6, 268 : 9,
273 : 5, 282 : 5, 322 : 10; *Pari* : 5 : 15, 17 : 3, 18 : 4;
Puṇam : 69 : 13; *Śilap* : XXIV : 62, 64, 65, 68, 69,
72, 73, 75, XXV : 25; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 12 : 1;
Tol. Poruḷ : 60 : 1.

Vēlār (வேலார்) : Kings. *Kuṇal* : 69 : 1.

Vēlāl (வேலான்) : Spearman, an infantry soldier. *Kuṇal* : 500 : ,

Vēlān (வேலான்) : Murugan whose residence (usually) wa
Paraṅkunṇam. *Kali* : 27 : 16,

Vēlān Kuṇṇu (வேலான் குன்று) : Tirucheṇṇode *Śilap* : XXIX :
Seṇṇuṭṭuvarkku iṇalam Kāṭṭiyadu : 3.

Vēli (வேலி) : (1) A measure of land equal to 20 Mās. *Porunar* : 246; *Puṇam* : 391 : 21.

(2) Fence. *Aham* : 314 : 19; *Puṇam* : 326 : 1.

Vēlūr (வேலூர்) : A town situated in Nalliyakkōḍan's land. Nach. narrates the following anecdote to explain the name of the place : 'Nalliyakkōḍan who was afraid of the superior right of his foes prayed to Marugan and offered a flower at his altar ; which the Lord changed into a spear (vēl) which helped the chieftain to overwhelm his foes'. This invention is medieval (perhaps); it stands to reason that the town was named after the vēl trees which probably abounded there, *Śirupāṇ* : 173.

Vēlēndi (வேலேந்தி) : Murugan ; the spear bearer. *Śilap* : XXIV : 45.

Vēlōn (வேலோன்) : (1) King ; here Śeṇḡuṭṭuvan. *Śilap* : XXVI : 127, XXVII : 175.

(2) Spearman. *Puṇam* : 322 : 10, 323 : 7.

Vēlappinavu (வேழப்பினாவு) : The female of the elephant. *Pari* : 10 : 15.

Velam (வேழம்) : (1) The Bull elephant. *Aham* : 12 : 11, 39 : 11, 197 : 14, 272 : 1, 381 : 2, 388 : 23; *Aiṅ-guru* : 11 : 1, 12 : 1, 13 : 2, 14 : 1, 15 : 3, 16 : 1, 17 : 1, 18 : 1, 19 : 3; *Aintiṇai* (50) : 16 : 2; *Bhāratam* : 'Nānmaruppu' : 9; *Innā* : 31 : 2; *Kainmilai* : *Kuṇṇi* : 8 : 1, 9 : 1; *Pālai* : 5 : 2; *Kali* : 8 : 4, 25 : 9, 40 : 26, 44 : 5, 53 : 3, 80 : 6, 86 : 7, 97 : 20, 138 : 1; *Kaḷavaḷi* : 12 : 1; *Kār* : 38 : 2; *Kuṇṇijip* : 165; *Kuṇun* : 37 : 2, 100 : 4, 308 : 3; *Maṇi* : III : 142, XX : 95; *Mullaip* : 69; *Murugu* : 82; *Nālaḍi* : 358 : 4; *Naṇ* : 39 : 5, 85 : 5, 158 : 6, 202 : 4, 228 : 6, 217 : 2, 336 : 7, 393 : 4; *Neḍunal* : 87; *Paḍiṇṇu* : 20 : 11; *Paḷa* : 265 : 3, 317 : 1; *Pari* : 1 : 4, 21 : 2; *Perumbāṇ* : 51, 259; *Porunar* : 126;

Puṇam : 22 : 29, 152 : 1, 369 : 27, 373 : 2, 374 : 13, 394 : 12; *Śilap* : XXI : *Veṇba* : 2, XXV : 155, XXX : 121; *Tiṇaimālai* (150) : 25 : 1; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 589 : 1.

- (2) Bamboo or sugarcane. *Aham* : 6 : 8, 186 : 8, 309 : 15; *Naṇ* : 241 : 5; *Perumbāṇ* : 263.
- (3) A kind of reed like plant, Koṟukkachchi or Koṟuttaṭṭai: *Aiṅguṟu* : 239 : 1; *Maduraik* : 257.
- (4) An astronomical term meaning the Baraṇi star or the Mesham (Aries) constellation. *Pari* : 11 : 2.

Vēḷambar (வேம்பர்): Clowns; a hundred of these followed Śeṇḡuṭṭuvan. *Śilap* : V : 53, XXVI : 131.

Vēḷ (வேள்): (1) lit. 'He that is loveable'. Murugan. *Aham* : 22 : 6, 98 : 27, 120 : 1, 272 : 15, 382 : 5; *Aiṅguṟu* : 250 : 4; *Bhāratam* : 'Nānmaruppu' : 10; *Kuṟiṇṇip* : 174; *Kuṟun* : 111 : 2; *Murugu* : 154, 273; *Naṇ* : 173 : 9, 288 : 10; *Pari* : 18 : 26; *Padiṟṟu* : 11 : 6; *Perumbāṇ* : 75; *Puṇam* : 55 : 19; *Śilap* : XXIII : 190.

(2) Kāman. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 42.

(3) A member of the Vēḷir clan; (e.g., Vēḷ Evvi, Vēḷ Pāri, Vēḷ Āy). *Malaipaḍu* col., *Puṇam* : 24 : 18, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 105 : 8, 133 : 7, 135 : 13, 233, 234, 236, 396 : 12.

(4) Dattāttireyan (perhaps), according to U. V. S. *Pari* : 3 : 37.

(5) Murugan. *Pari* : 8 : 61.

Vēḷ Evvi (வேள் எவ்வி): Chief of Miḷalaikkūṟṟam; he was a generous patron; he ceded his Kūṟṟam to Talaiyāḷankā-nattu Neḍuṇṇijeliyan. Nīḷal a coastal town belonged to him. *Aham* : 366, *Kuṟun* : 19; *Puṇam* : 24 : 18, 202 : 14, 233 col., : 6.

Vēḷ Tittanār (வேள் தித்தனார்): Basic name of Miḷai Vēḷ Tittanār. *Kuṟun* : 284.

Vēḷ Pāri (வேள் பாரி): Pāri, the great Vēḷ patron; vide Pāri. *Puṇam* : 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120.

Vēḷ Mahalir (வேள் மகலிர்): Womenfolk among the *vēḷ*s. *Aham* : 208 : 15.

Vēḷ Mudu makkaḷ (வேள் முதுமக்கள்): The ancient *Vēḷ*s. *Aham* : 372 : 4.

Vēḷvi (வேள்வி): Sacrifice; *yajna*; it might either be religious or military. Receiving and feeding guests was one of the major sacrifices. *Aham* : 13 : 11, 220 : 6; *Āchāra* : 3 : 1, 43 : 1; *Kali* : 36 : 27; *Kār* : 7 : 3; *Kuṟaḷ* : 87 : 2, 88 : 2, 259 : 1; *Maṇi* : *Padiham* : XIII : 28, 33; *Murugu* : 96, 156; *Padiṟru* : VII : Ten *Padiham* : 6, 64 : 4, 70 : 18, 74 : 2; *Pari* : 2 : 62, 5 : 26, 13 : 56; *Puṟam* : 15 : 20, 26 : 15, 361 : 4, 400 : 19; *Śilap* : XXII : 35, XXIII : 69, XXVIII : 131, 132, 176, 178, 192, 199, 232, XXX : 162; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 90 : 6.

Vēḷvikkilatti (வேள்விக்கிழத்தி): The wife of the performer of a sacrifice. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 183.

Vēḷvi Sānti (வேள்விச்சாந்தி): The sacrificial festival. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 194.

Vēḷvi Śālai (வேள்விச்சாலை): The sacrificial hall. *Śilap* : XXX : 170.

Vēḷvinilai (வேள்விநிலை): The situation (*Puṟam*) of gifting a red cow in a sacrifice to the worthy priests. *Pāḍāṇ Tiṇai* in *Puṟam*. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 90 : 6.

Vēḷvippāham (வேள்விப்பாகம்): Havis; the rice poured into the sacrificial fire. *Pari* : 5 : 26, 27.

Vēḷvi Mudalvan (வேள்வி முதல்வன்): Indra. *Pari* : 5 : 31.

Vēḷāśān (வேளாசான்): Basic name of Madurai *Vēḷāśān*, poet. *Puṟam* : 305.

Vēḷāṇ Kuḍi (வேளாண் குடி): The peasantry. *Tirikaḍu* : 42 : 4.

Vēḷāṇ māndar (வேளாண் மாந்தர்): The peasants; their only occupation was agriculture. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 635 : 1.

Vēḷāṇmai (வேளாண்மை): (1) Generosity ; helpfulness.

Kuṟaḷ : 81 : 2, 212 : 2, 613 : 2
614 : 1.

(2) Agriculture. *Iniya* : 3.

Vēḷātattar (வேளாதத்தர்): Basic name of Madurai *Vēḷātattar*.
Kuṟun : 315.

Vēḷāvikkōmāḷigai (வேளாவிக்கோமாளிகை): The palace of the Chēras in Vaṇṇi in which the *Vēḷ* Āvis used to come and rest while they were guests of the former. *Śilap* : XXVIII : 198.

Vēḷ Āvikkōmān (வேளாவிக்கோமான்): The *Vēḷir* chief of the Āviyar ; i.e., Paduman whose daughter was wedded to Neḍuñ, jēral Ādan. *Padiṟṟu* : VI : Ten : *Padiham* : 1, 2, VIII : Ten-
Padiham.

Vēḷāḷan (வேளாளன்): Peasant ; tiller. *Nānmaṇi* : 55 : 1 ; *Pari* : 20 : 63.

Vēḷir (வேளிர்): The *Vēḷs*, the leading feudatories in Tamiḷaḥam of the Śaṅgam age. The town (port) 'Vīrai' (famous for its salt pans) belonged to them. *Aham* : 256 : 13 ; *Maduraik* : 55 ; *Padiṟṟu* : 20 : 30, 49 : 7, 75 : 3, 88 : 13 ; *Puṟam* : 24 : 21, 201 : 12. The eleven *Vēḷir* were defeated by Karikālan at Veṇṇi. *Aham* : 246 : 12. The fourteen *Vēḷir* once besieged Kāmūr, a fort belonging to Kaḷuvuḷ. *Aham* : 135 : 12. Titian once fought them. *Aham* : 331 : 13. The ancient *Vēḷir* had once secreted away a lot of gold at Pāḷi belonging to Nannan Udiyan. *Aham* : 258 : 2. Kunṟūr near the eastern sea belonged to them. *Kuṟun* : 164 : 3 ; *Nar* : 280 : 8.

Vēḷūr (வேளுர்): The City of the *Vēḷir*. Was it Bēḷūr ; or Vellore (?) *Aham* : 166 : 4.

Vēḷai (வேலை): A creeper with large edible leaves. The black vailay. *Padiṟṟu* : 15 : 9, 90 : 29 ; *Puṟam* : 23 : 21, 215 : 3, 246 : 8 ; *Śirupāṇ* : 137.

Vēṟṟumai (வேற்றுமை): One of the four Nayams. *Maṇi* : XXX : 218.

Vēṟṟumai mayanṅiyal (வேற்றுமை மயங்கியல்): III chap. of *Tol. Śol*.

Vēṟṟumai Iyal (வேற்றுமை மயங்கியல்): II chap. dealing with the grammar of case endings of *Tol. Śol*.

Vēnal (வேனல்): *Vēnil*; hot season in the year. *vide Vēnil*.
Puṟam : 307 : 4; *Śilap* : XI : 62.

Vēnil (வேனில்): (1) The hot season of the year. *Aham* : 37 : 17, 51 : 7, 69 : 9, 97 : 17, 121 : 2, 153 : 8, 185 : 9, 187 : 16, 189 : 2, 233 : 5, 237 : 5, 257 : 1, 261 : 2, 277 : 18, 293 : 9, 317 : 14, 333 : 11, 335 : 6, 341 : 12, 353 : 10, 355 : 8, 389 : 16, 393 : 25; *Aiñ-guṟu* : 45 : 2, 54 : 2, 309 : 1, 322 : 1, 325 : 1; *Nar* : 29 : 1, 73 : 1, 86 : 9, 92 : 2, 171 : 2, 173 : 7, 186 : 5, 224 : 6, 347 : 10; *Pari* : 9 : 10, 11 : 12, 72; *Perumbāṇ* : 3; *Puṟam* : 224 : 13, 397 : 17; *Śilap* : *Padiham* : 69, II : 26, IV : 60, VIII : 18, X : 28, XIII : 3, 28, 36, 50, XXVI : 113; *Tiṇaimoḷi* (50) : 35 : 1; *Tol. Poruḷ* : 9 : 1, 76 : 1.

(2) Spring season or early summer. In this season *Kāman* (Cupid) festival was held. *Kali* : 7 : 1, 33 : 8, 36 : 9; *Maduraik* : 106; *Neḍunal* : 61; *Nar* : 157 : 4, 337 : 3.

Vēnil Virundu (வேனில் விருந்து): The feast on the occasion of the *Kāman* festival. *Kali* : 92 : 28.

Vēniṟ Kādai (வேனிற் காதை): hdg. of canto VIII : *Śilap*.

- Vai* (வை): Hay; vaikkōl. *Kuraḷ* : 435 : 2; *Nālaḍi* : 234 : 1; *Perumbāṇ* : 239; *Śilap* : XVI : 33; *Śirupañch* : 60 : 1.
- Vaihal* (வைகல்): One day, the duration between one sunrise and another. *Puṇam* : 87 : 2, 171 : 4, 176 : 11, 185 : 4, 190 : 12, 211 : 7.
- Vaihaṇai* (வைகறை): Dawn; early hours of the day. *Śilap* : VI : 116.
- Vaiṣiḡan* (வைசிகன்): Merchant. *Tol. Poruḷ* : 632 : 1.
- Vaiśiravaṇṇan* (வைசிரவண்ணன்): Kubera, the son of Viśrāvasu. *Ēlādi* : 49 : 3, 4.
- Vaiśēḍiham* (வைசேடிகம்): One of the 6 varieties of religious systems. The author of this system was Kaṇādan. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 79.
- Vaiśēḍiham* (வைசேடிகன்): vide *Vaiśēḍiham*. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 241, XXIX : 165, 182.
- Vaidanmiya Diṭṭānta Ābāsam* (வைதன்மிய திட்டர்ந்த ஆபாசம்): False or perverted form of Vaidanmya Diṭṭāntam. This was of five kinds. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 334, 335, 402, 425, 432, 436, 445.
- Vaidanmiya Diṭṭāntam* (வைதன்மிய திட்டர்ந்தம்): Vide Vaidanmiyam. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 67, 140, 402, 419.
- Vaidanmiyam* (வைதன்மியம்): negative proof. *Maṇi* : XXIX : 137, 140.
- Vaidāḷikar* (வைதாளிகர்): vide also Vēdāḷikar. Jesters in the royal court. *Maduraik* : 671; *Śilap* : V : 48, XXVI : 74.
- Vaidika Mārgham* (வைதிக மார்க்கம்): The vedic religion. *Maṇi* : XXVII : 3.
- Vaippu* (வைப்பு): (1) The world. *Kuraḷ* : 24 : 2, 149 : 1.
- (2) Town. *Perumbāṇ* : 82.
- Vaiyaham* (வையகம்): The world. *Kuraḷ* : 75 : 1, 101 : 1; *Puṇam* : 230 : 5, 260 : 16.
- Vaiyattēr* (வையத்தேர்): The chariot (i.e., the earth) which Śiva used on the occasion of Tripura Samhāram. *Pari* : 5 : 23.

Vaiyam (வையம்) : (1) The world. *Kuṟaḷ* : 22 : 1, 50 : 1, 189 : 1, 238 : 1, 353 : 1, 701 : 2; *Puṟam* : 225 : 4, 261 : 6.

(2) A large sized roofed vehicle. *Nālaḍi* : 350 : 2; *Śilap* : VI : 120, XIV : 126, 160.

Vaiyāvikkōpperum Pēhan (வையாவிக்க கோப்பெரும் பேகன்) : (Perum) Pēhan, a chieftain of Vaiyāvi or the hilly country around Paḷani (called Vaiyāvīpuri, now Vaiyāpuri for short). He ruled over Nallūr. He was chief of the Āviyar or the Āvi clan; and was one of the last seven patrons. His generosity was such that he gave his costly blanket to a peacock which was merrily dancing at the sight of the clouds and which he mistook to be shivering in the cold. This was on a par with Pāri's gift of a chariot to the Mullai creeper to use as a trellis. This was 'koḍai kaḍam' - foolish generosity. He seems to have been capable of more objectionable 'foolishness' for he divorced his innocent wife from his affections and the greatest poets of the day tried to effect a re-union of hearts Kapilar, Paraṇar, Ariśil Kiḷār and Perumkunṟur Kiḷār, perhaps in vain. *Aham* : 262 : 16; *Puṟam* : 141 : 12, 142 : 4, 143 : 6, 144 : 12, 145 : 3, 146 : 2, 147 : 9, 158 : 12; *Śirupāṇ* : 87.

Vaiyai (வையை) : The river flowing along Madurai; revered by the Tamils as a sacred river. It 'circled' the city of Madurai in the Saṅgam days. *Aham* : 36 : 9, 256 : 10, 296 : 5; *Kali* : 27 : 20, 28 : 7, 30 : 16, 35 : 9, 67 : 3, 92 : 12, 98 : 10, 31; *Kuṟum* : 201 : 3; *Pari* : 6 : 13, 22, 60, 70, 73, 77, 78, 82, 93 : 94, 106 col.; 7 : 10, 50, 60, 84; 8 : 51, 61, 71, 104; 10 : 8 col., 11, 15, 39, 73, 87, 92, 106, 140 col.; 12 : 8, 10, 32, 75, 101 col.; 16 : 19, 31, 47, 55; 17 : 44; 20 : 11, 26, 42, 60, 67, 111 col., 22 : 45; *Tiraṭṭu* : 2 : 4, 5, 62, 3 : 3, 9 : 4; *Puṟam* : 71 : 10; *Śilap* : XII : 170 - 174, XIV : 72, XVIII : 4, XX : *Veṇba* : 3 : 2, XXIII : *Kaṭṭurai* : 8 : 185, XXIX : *Āyattār Śol* : 1 : *Vāḷṭtu* : 3, XXX : 108.

Vaiyaikkōn (வையைக் கோன்) : The Pāṇḍyan. *Śilap* : XX : *Veṇba* : 3 : 2.

Vaiyaiyār kōmān (வையையார் கோமான்) : The Pāṇḍyan. *Śilap* : XXIX : *Āyattār Śol* : 3.

Vaiyaiyār kōn (வையையார் கோன்) : The Pāṇḍyan. Lit., ruler of the people of the Vaiyai region. *Śilap* : XXIX : *Āyattār Śol* : 1, 2.

Vauvāl (வௌவால்): The bat. *Kurūn* : 201 : 3, 352 : 1, 2.

SUPPLEMENTARY INDEX



SUPPLEMENTARY INDEX

Aṅkuśa (அங்குசு): *vide* Aṅguśam (அங்குசம்).

Achala (அசல): *vide* Aśalan (அசலன்).

Agastya (அகஸ்த்ய): *vide* Ahattiyan (அகத்தியன்).

Atiśaya (அதிசய): *vide* Adiśayam (அதிசயம்).

Adharmāstikāya (அதர்மாஸ்திகாய): *vide* Adanmāttikāyam (அதன் மாத்திகாயம்).

Adhikāra (அதிகார): *vide* Adihāra (அதிகார).

Anitya (அநித்ய): *vide* Anittam (அநித்தம்).

Anaikānta (அநைகாந்த): *vide* Anaikāntam (அநைகாந்தம்).

Anaikāntika (அநைகாந்திக): *vide* Anaikāntikam (அநைகாந்திகம்).

Anta (அந்த): *vide* Andam (அந்தம்).

Antara (அந்தர): *vide* Andaram (அந்தரம்).

Antarachārika (அந்தரசாரிக): *vide* Andaraśārigaḥ (அந்தரசாரிகள்).

Anyatarūśiddham (அந்யதராஸித்தம்): *vide* Anniyatarācittam (அந்நியதராசித்தம்).

Anyathāśiddham (அந்யதாஸித்தம்): *vide* Anniyatācittam (அந்நியதாசித்தம்).

Apañchika (அபஞ்சிக): *vide* Apañchigan (அபஞ்சிகள்).

Apaviddha (அபவித்த): *vide* Apavittan (அபவித்தன்).

Aprasiddha (அப்ரஸித்த): *vide* Aprasiddham (அப்ரசித்தம்).

Aprasiddhobhaya (அப்ரஸித்தோபய): *vide* Aprasiddha upayam (அப்ரசித்த உபயம்).

- Aprasiddha Viśeṣhaṇa* (அப்ரஸித்த விசேஷண): *vide* *Aprasiddha viśeṣaṇam* (அப்ரஸித்த விசேடணம்).
- Aprasiddha Viśeṣhya* (அப்ரஸித்த விசேஷ்ய): *vide* *Aprasiddha Viśeṣīyam* (அப்ரஸித்த விசேடியம்).
- Aprasiddha Sambandha* (அப்ரஸித்த ஸம்பந்த): *vide* *Aprasiddha Sambandam* (அப்ரஸித்த சம்பந்தம்).
- Abhāva* (அபாவ): *vide* *Abhāvam* (அபாவம்).
- Abhinaya* (அபிநய): *vide* *Avinayam* (அவிநயம்).
- Amrita* (அம்ருத): *vide* *Amirdam*, *Amirdu*, *Amiḷdam*, *Amiḷdu*, *Amudam*, *Amudu* (அமிர்தம், அமிர்து, அமிழ்தம், அமிழ்து, அமுதம், அமுது).
- Amrita Surabhi* (அம்ருத ஸுரபி): *vide* *Amrida Surabi*, *Amuda surabhi* (அமிர்தசுரபி, அமுதசுரபி).
- Arundhatī* (அருந்ததி): *vide* *Arundadi* (அருந்ததி).
- Arūpabrahma* (அருபப்ரம்): *vide* *Arūpabiramar* (அருபப்பிரமர்).
- Arthāpatti* (அர்த்தாபத்தி): *vide* *Aruttāpatti* (அருத்தாபத்தி).
- Ashṭami* (அஷ்டமி): *vide* *Aṭṭami* (அட்டமி).
- Asādhāraṇānaikāntika* (அஸாதாரண அநைகாந்திக): *vide* *Aśādhāraṇa Anaigandikam* (அசாதாரண அநைகாந்திகம்).
- Asiddha* (அஸித்த): *vide* *Achittam* (அசித்தம்).
- Ahalyā* (அஹல்யா): *vide* *Ahalihai* (அகலிகை).
- Ākāśa* (ஆகாச): *vide* *Ākāśam* (ஆகாசம்).
- Ākāśa Gaṅgā* (ஆகாச கங்கா): *vide* *Āhāya Gaṅgai* (ஆகாய கங்கை).
- Āgama* (ஆகம): *vide* *Āhama* (aḷavai) [ஆகம (அளவை)].
- Āgama Viruddha* (ஆகம விருத்த): *vide* *Āhama Viruttam* (ஆகம விருத்தம்).

Āchāra (ஆசார): *vide* Āchāram (ஆசாரம்).

Āchārya (ஆசார்ய): *vide* Āchāriyan (ஆசாரியன்), Āśīn (ஆசான்), Āśirīyan (ஆசிரீமன்).

Ājīvaka (ஆஜீவக): *vide* Āśīvakar (ஆசீவகர்), Āśīvakan (ஆசீவகன்).

Ātmā (ஆத்மா): *vide* Ānmā (ஆன்மா).

Ātreya (ஆத்ரேய): *vide* Āttirēyan (ஆத்திரேயன்), Āttiraiyan (ஆத்திரையன்).

Ādikhaṇḍa (ஆதிக்கண்ட): *vide* Ādikkaṇḍam (ஆதிக்கண்டம்).

Ārabhaṭi (ஆரபடி): *vide* Ārabaṭi (ஆரபடி).

Ārādhana (ஆராதன): *vide* Ārādanam (ஆராதனம்).

Ārya (ஆர்ய): For words commencing 'Ārya' *vide* 'Āriya' (ஆரிய).

Ārsha (ஆர்ஷ): *vide* Āriḍam (ஆரிடம்).

Āśrayāsiddha (ஆச்ரயாஸித்த): *vide* Āśiriyāśittam (ஆசிரியாசித்தம்).

Āhuti (ஆகுதி): *vide* Āhudi (ஆகுதி).

Indra (இந்தர்): For words commencing with 'Indra' *vide* 'Indira' (இந்திர).

Iśṭāsiddhi (இஷ்டஸித்தி): *vide* Iṭṭāsiddhi (இட்டசித்தி).

Upakṛita (உபக்ருத): *vide* Upakirutan (உபகிருதன்).

Upādhyāya (உபாத்யாய): *vide* Uvātti (உவாத்தி), Uvāttiyān (உவாத்தியான்).

Ubhayadharṇamavikala (உபயதர்மவிகல): *vide* Upayadhanma Vikalam (உபயதன்மவிகலம்).

Ubhayāvyā Vṛitti (உபயாவ்யாவிருத்தி): *vide* Upayāviyā Virutti (உபயாவியாவிருத்தி).

Ubhayāsiddha (உபயாஸித்த): *vide* Upayāchittam (உபயாசித்தம்).

Rishabha (ரிஷப): *vide* Iḍapam (இடபம்).

Rishi (ரிஷி): *vide* Iruḍi (இருடி).

Aitihiyam (ஐதிஹ்யம்): *vide* Aidiham (ஐதிகம்).

Aurasan (ஒளரஸன்): *vide* Auratan (ஒளரதன்).

Karkaṭaka (கர்க்கடக): *vide* Karkkaḍaham (கர்க்கடகம்).

Karmā (கர்மா): *vide* Kanmam (கன்மம்).

Kalāpa (கலாப): *vide* Kalāvam (கலாவம்).

Kalpa (கல்ப): *vide* Kaṇpam (கற்பம்).

Kavacha (கவச): *vide* Kavacham, Kavayam (கவசம், கவயம்).

Kritakoti (க்ருதகோடி): *vide* Kiruta Kōti (கிருத கோடி).

Krittikā (க்ருத்திகா): *vide* Kārttigai (கார்த்திகை).

Kritrima (க்ருத்ரிம): *vide* Kiruttiraman (கிருத்திரமன்).

Krityam (க்ருத்யம்): *vide* Kiruttam (கிருத்தம்).

Kriyā (கிரியா): *vide* Kiriya (கிரியை).

Kṛita (கீரித): *vide* Kirīdan (கிரீதன்).

Kānīna (காநீந): *vide* Kānīnan (காநீனன்).

Kānta (காந்த): *vide* Kāntam (காந்தம்).

Kārya (கார்ய): *vide* Kāriyam (காரியம்).

Kāryahetu (கார்யஹேது): *vide* Kāriyahēdu (காரிய ஏது).

Kāśyapa (காச்யப): *vide* Kāśipan (காசிபன்).

Kāshṭha (காஷ்ட): *vide* Kāṭṭam (காட்டம்).

Kuñjara (குஞ்சர): *vide* Kuñjaram (குஞ்சரம்).

Kumbha (கும்ப): *vide* Kumbam (கும்பம்).

Kauśāmbī (கௌசாம்பி) : *vide* Kūśāmbi (கோசாம்பி).

Kshetraja (க்ஷேத்ரஜ) : *vide* Kūttiraśan (கேத்திரசன்).

Khaṇḍa (கண்ட) : *vide* Kaṇḍam (கண்டம்).

Gajabāhu (கஜபாகு) : *vide* Kayavāhu (Vēndan) [கயவாகு (வேந்தன்)].

Gandharva (கந்தர்வ) : *vide* Gandharuvam (கந்தருவம்).

Garbha (கர்ப்ப) : *vide* Karuppam (கருப்பம்).

Grāma (க்ராம) : *vide* Kirāmam (கிராமம்).

Gāndhāra (காந்தார) : *vide* Gāndhāram (காந்தாரம்).

Gārgya (கார்க்ய) : *vide* Garkkiyar (கார்க்கியர்).

Guṇa (குண) : *vide* Kunam (குணம்) [- East].

Guṇavat (குணவத்) : *vide* Kuṇavadan (குணவதன்).

Gūḍha (கூட) : *vide* Kūḍan (கூடம்) [3].

Gūrjjara (கூர்ஜ்ஜர) : *vide* Kuchcharam (குச்சரம்).

Goira (கோத்ர) : *vide* Gōttiram (கோத்திரம்).

Gomukhi (கோமுகி) : Gōmuki (கோமுகி).

Gautama (கௌதம) : *vide* Gōtamanār (கோதமனார்).

Gautami (கௌதமி) : *vide* Gōtamai (கோதமை).

Ghaṭa (கட) : Kaḍam (4) (கடம்).

Chandra (சந்த்ர) : *vide* Chandiran (சந்திரன்).

Chāpa (சாப) : *vide* Śāvam (சாவம்).

Chāraṇa (சாரண) : *vide* Śāraṇar (சாரணர்).

- Chitra* (சித்ர): *vide* Chittiran (சித்திரன்), Chittiram (சித்திரம்).
- Chitramanḍapa* (சித்ரமண்டப): *vide* Chittiramanḍapam (சித்திரமண்டபம்).
- Chitra Vitāna* (சித்ர விதான): *vide* Chittira Vidānam (சித்திரவிதானம்).
- Chitrā* (சித்ரா): *vide* Chittirai (சித்திரை).
- Chetana* (சேதன): *vide* Chetanam (சேதனம்).
- Chaitya* (சைத்ய): *vide* Śayittam (சயித்தம்).
- Jana* (ஜந): *vide* Śanam (சனம்).
- Janamitra* (ஜந மித்ர): *vide* Śanamittiran (சனமித்திரன்).
- Jambu* (ஜம்பு): *vide* Śambu (சம்பு).
- Jambudvīpa* (ஜம்புத்வீப): *vide* Śambuttīvu (சம்புத்தீவு).
- Jayanta* (ஜயந்த): *vide* Jayantan (சயந்தன்).
- Jaladhārī* (ஜலதாரி): *vide* Śaladhāri (சலதாரி).
- Jalam* (ஜலம்): *vide* Śalam (4) (சலம்).
- Jāmbūnada* (ஜாம்பூநத): *vide* Śāmbūnatham (சாம்பூநதம்).
- Jina* (ஜின): *vide* Śinan (சினன்).
- Jinavara* (ஜினவர): *vide* Sinavaran (சினவரன்).
- Jinendra* (ஜினேந்தர்): *vide* Śinēndiran (சினேந்திரன்).
- Jīva* (ஜீவ): *vide* Śīvan (சீவன்).
- Jyōtisha* (ஜ்யோதிஷ): *vide* Śōdiḍam சோதிடம்).
- Tattva* (தத்வ): *vide* Tattuvam (தத்துவம்), tattuvan (தத்துவன்).
- Tantra* (தந்த்ர): *vide* Tantiram (தந்திரம்).

Tapa (தப): *vide* Tavam (தவம்).

Tapasvi (தபஸ்வி): *vide* Tavaṣi (தவசி), Tavar (தவர்).

Tarka (தர்க்க): *vide* Tarukkam (தருக்கம்).

Tira (தீர): *vide* Tīram (தீரம்).

Tirtha (தீர்த்த): *vide* Tīrttam (தீர்த்தம்), Tīrttan (தீர்த்தன்).

Tejas (தேஜஸ்): *vide* Tēṣu (தேசு).

Tripura (த்ரிபுர): *vide* Tiripuram (திரிபுரம்).

Dakṣhiṇa (தக்ஷிண): *vide* Takkaṇam (தக்கணம்), Takkaṇai (தக்கணை), Takkiṇan (தக்கிணன்).

Daṇḍa (தண்ட): *vide* Daṇḍam (தண்டம்).

Dāna (தான): *vide* Dānam (தாளம்).

Dāruka (தாருக): *vide* Tāruhan (தாருகன்).

Diti (திதி): *vide* titi (திதி).

Dukkha (துக்க): *vide* Dukkam (துக்கம்).

Durjaya (துர்ஜய): *vide* Tuchchayan (துச்சயன்).

Dūta (தூத): *vide* Dūtar (தூதர்).

Dr̥ṣṭi Visha (த்ருஷ்டி விஷ): *vide* Diṭṭi Viḍam (திட்டி விடம்).

Deva (தேவ): *vide* Tēvan (தேவன்).

Devakumāra (தேவகுமார): *vide* Dēvakumaran (தேவகுமரன்).

Devakula (தேவகுல): *vide* Dēvakulam (தேவகுலம்).

Devantikā (தேவந்திகா): *vide* Dēvantikai (தேவந்திகை).

Devādhideva (தேவாதிதேவ): *vide* Dēvādidēvan (தேவாதிதேவன்).

Devi (தேவி) : *vide* *Dēvi* (தேவி).

Daiva (தேவ) : *vide* *Deivam* (தேய்வம்).

Dhana (தந) : *vide* *Danam* (தனம்).

Dhanurdhara (தனுர்த்தர) : *vide* *Tanuttiran* (தனுத்திரன்).

Dharma (தர்ம) : *vide* *Dharumam* (தருமம்), *Dharuman* (தருமன்).

Dharma Chakra (தர்ம சக்ர) : *vide* *Dharuma Chakkaram* (தரும சக்கரம்).

Dharma Chāraṇa (தர்ம சாரண) : *vide* *Dharuma Śāraṇar* (தரும சாரணர்).

Dharmadatta (தர்மதத்த) : *vide* *Dharumadattan* (தருமதத்தன்).

Dharmapīṭhikū (தர்மபீடிகர) : *vide* *Dharuma Piṭṭhai* (தரும பீடிகை).

Dharmaputra (தர்மபுத்ர) : *vide* *Dharumaputtiran* (தருமபுத்திரன்).

Dharma Śāvaka (தர்ம சாவக) : *vide* *Dharuma Śāvakam* (தரும சாவகன்).

Nāga (நாக) : *vide* *Nāham* (நாகம்).

Nāgarika (நாகரிக) : *vide* *Nāhariham* (நாகரிகம்).

Nātaka (நாடக) : *vide* *Nāḍaham* (நாடகம்).

Nātha (நாத) : *vide* *Nādar* (நாதர்), *Nādan* (நாதன்).

Nārada (நாரத) : *vide* *Nāradan* (நாரதன்).

Nārāyaṇa (நாராயண) : *vide* *Nāraṇan* (நாரணன்).

Nigamana (நிகமன) : *vide* *Nihamanam* (நிகமனம்).

Nitya (நித்ய) : *vide* *Nittiyam* (நித்தியம்).

Nirukta (நிருக்த) : *vide* *Nittam* (நித்தம்).

Nritya (ந்ருத்ய) : *vide* *Niruttam* (நிருத்தம்).

- Paṅkaja* (பங்கஜ): *vide* Paṅgayam (பங்கயம்).
- Paṭala* (படல): *vide* Paḍalam (படலம்).
- Paṇḍita* (பண்டித): *vide* Paṇḍitar (பண்டிதர்).
- Patākā* (பதாகா): *vide* Paḍahai, Padāhai (பதாகை).
- Pativratā* [பதிவ்ரதா (பாதிவ்ரத்ய)]: *vide* Pativadam (பதிவதம்).
- Patni* (பத்தி): *vide* Pattini (பத்தினி).
- Padma* (பத்ம): *vide* Paduman (பதுமம்).
- Parārdha* (பரார்த்த): *vide* Parārttam (பரார்த்தம்).
- Parāśara* (பராசர): *vide* Parāśaṇ (பராசரன்).
- Pāpa* (பாப): *vide* Bavam (பவம்).
- Pāpī* (பாபீ): *vide* Pāvi (பாவி).
- Pāramitā* (பாரமிதா): *vide* Bāramidai (பாரமிதை).
- Piṭaka* (பிடக): *vide* Pitakam (பிடகம்).
- Pitri* (பித்ரு): *vide* Pitir (பிதிர்).
- Piṭhikā* (பிதிகா): *vide* Pīḍihai (பிடிக்கை).
- Punya* (புண்ய): *vide* Puṇṇiyam (புண்ணியம்), Puṇṇiyan (புண்ணியன்).
- Punyadiśā* (புண்யதிசா): *vide* Puṇṇiyatiśai (புண்ணியதிசை).
- Puṇyarāja* (புண்யராஜ): *vide* Puṇṇiarāśan (புண்ணிபராசன்).
- Puṇyastāna* (புண்யஸ்தான): *vide* Puṇṇiyattānam (புண்ணியத்தானம்).
- Punita* (புனித): *vide* Punidan (புனிதன்).
- Pustaka* (புஸ்தக): *vide* Puttaham (புத்தகம்).
- Pūjā* (பூஜா): *vide* Pūśanai (பூசனை).
- Paunarbhava* (பௌநர்பவ): *vide* Paunarbhavan (பௌநர்பவன்).
- Prati* (ப்ரதி): *vide* Paḍi (2) (படி).

Pratimā (ப்ரதிமா) : *vide* Paḍimam (படிமம்), Paḍivam (படிவம்).

Pratyaksha (ப்ரத்யக்ஷ) : *vide* Pirattiyakkam (பிரத்தியக்கம்).

Pratyaksha Viruddha (ப்ரத்யக்ஷ விருத்த) : *vide* Pirattiyakka Viruttam (பிரத்தியக்க விருத்தம்).

Pramāṇa (ப்ரமாண) : *vide* Piramāṇam (பிரமாணம்).

Pramāṇābhāsa (ப்ரமாணுபாஸ) : *vide* Piramāṇa Ābhāsam (பிரமாண ஆபாசம்).

Praḷaya (ப்ரளய) : *vide* Piraḷayam (பிரளயம்).

Prahlāda (ப்ரஹ்லாத) : *vide* Piraṅgalāthan (பிரங்கலாதன்).

Bali pīṭhika (பலி பீடிகா) : *vide* Bali pīḍihai (பலி பீடிகை).

Bāṇa (பர்ண) : *vide* Vāṇan (வாணன்).

Bālacharitā (பாலசரிதா) : *vide* Vāla Saridai (வால சரிதை).

Bāhu Valaya (பாகுவலய) : *vide* Vāhu valayam (வாகுவலயம்).

Bila (பில) : *vide* Bilam (பிலம்).

Buddha (புத்த) : *vide* Buddhar (புத்தர்).

Buddha pīṭhikā (புத்த பீடிகா) : *vide* Buddha Pīḍihai (புத்த பீடிகை).

Brihastā (ப்ருஹஸ்த) : *vide* Pirahattan (பிரகத்தன்).

Brihaspati (ப்ருஹஸ்பதி) : *vide* Piraharpati (பிரகற்பதி).

Bauddha (பௌத்த) : *vide* Bauddham (பௌத்தம்), Paudham (பௌத்தன்).

Brahma (ப்ரம்ம) : *vide* brahmam (பிரமம்).

Brahmachāri (ப்ரம்மசாரி) : *vide* Brahmachari (பிரம்மசாரி).

Brahmadatta (ப்ரம்மதத்த) : *vide* Brahmadattan (பிரமதத்தன்).

Brahmadāya (ப்ரம்மதாய) : *vide* Brahmatāyam (பிரமதாயம்).

Brahmadharma (ப்ரம்மதர்ம) : *vide* Brahmadharuman (பிரமதருமன்).

- Brahma Vādī* (ப்ரம்மவாதி): *vide* Brahmapādi (பிரமவாதி).
- Brahmā* (ப்ரம்மமா): *vide* Biramar (பிரமர்) Brahmanār (பிரமனார்).
- Bhagavan* (பகவன்): *vide* Bagavan (பகவன்).
- Bhaya* (பவ): *vide* Bavam (பவம்).
- Bhavadkāraṇī* (பவகாரணி): *vide* Bavakāraṇi (பவகாரணி).
- Bhāgya* (பாக்ய): *vide* Pākkiam (பாக்கியம்).
- Bhārata* (பாரத): *vide* Bhāratam (பாரதம்).
- Bhikṣhṇī* (பிக்ஷணி): *vide* Bikkunī (பிக்குணி).
- Bhūta* (பூத): *vide* Bhūtam (பூதம்), Bhūtar (பூதர்), Bhūtan (பூதன்).
- Bhutanātha* (பூதநாத): *vide* Bhūtanāthanār (பூத நாதனார்).
- Bhūmi Chandra* (பூமி சந்திர): *vide* Bhūmi Chandiran (பூமி சந்திரன்).
- Bhairava* (பைரவ): *vide* Bhairavan (பைரவன்).
- Bhogabhuvana* (போகபுவன): *vide* Bhōgabhuvanam (போகபுவனம்.)
- Makara* (மகர): *vide* Maharam (மகரம்).
- Magadha* (மகத): *vide* Magadham (மகதம்).
- Maṇimekhalā daiva* (மணிமேகலாதேயவ): *vide* Maṇimekalā-deivam (மணிமேகலாதேயவம்).
- Madhu* (மது): *vide* Madu (மது).
- Madhukara* (மதுகர): *vide* Madukaram (மதுகரம்).
- Mantri* (மந்திரி): *vide* Mantiri (மந்திரி).
- Mahisha* (மகிஷ): *vide* Mayiḍan (மயிடன்).
- Māgadha* (மாகத): *vide* Māgadhar (மாகதர்).
- Mātula* (மாதுல): *vide* Mātulan (மாதுலன்).

Mādhava (மாதவ) : *vide* Mādavan (மாதவன்).

Mādhavī (மாதவி) : *vide* Mādavi (மாதவி).

Māruta (மாருத) : *vide* Mārutam (மாருதம்).

Mithuna (மிதுன) : *vide* Midunam (மிதுனம்).

Mlechcha (மலேச்ச) : *vide* Milēchchar (மலேச்சர்).

Yaksha (யக்ஷ) : *vide* Iyakkan (இயக்கன்).

Yakshi (யக்ஷி) : *vide* Iyakki (இயக்கி) Must be Yakshini.

Yāma (யாம) : *vide* Yāmam (யாமம்).

Yukti (யுக்தி) : *vide* utti (உத்தி).

Yojana (யோஜன) : *vide* Yōśanai (யோசனை).

Rati (ரதி) : *vide* Irati (இரதி).

Ratnadyīpa (ரத்னத்தீப) : *vide* Irattinattīvu (இரத்தினத்தீவு).

Ravi (ரவி) : *vide* Iravi (இரவி).

Rājamādēvi (ராஜமாதேவி) : *vide* Irāśamādēvi (இராசமாதேவி).

Rājasūya (ராஜஸூய) : *vide* Irāśāsūyam (இராசசூயம்).

Rāma (ராம) : *vide* Irāman (இராமன்).

Rāvaṇa (ராவண) : *vide* Irāvaṇan (இராவணன்).

Rāhula (ராகுல) : *vide* Irāhulan (இராகுலன்).

Rhhiṇi (ரோகிணி) : *vide* urōhiṇi (உரோகிணி).

Laṅkā (லங்கா) : *vide* Ilaṅgai (இலங்கை), Ilaṅgādivam (இலங்கா தீவம்).

Lakshmi (லக்ஷ்மி) : *vide* Ilakkumi (இலக்குமி).

Lakshya (லக்ஷ்ய) : *vide* Ilakkam (இலக்கம்).

Liṅgī (லிங்கி) : *vide* Iliṅgi (இலிங்கி).

Lokaviruddha (லோகவிருத்த) : *vide* ulaha viruttam (உலகவிருத்தம்).

Lokāyata (லோகாயத) : *vide* ulōkāyatam ulōkāyatan (உலோகாயதம்), (உலோகாயதன்).

Vajra (வஜ்ர) : *vide* Vachchiram (வச்சிரம்).

Varṇa (வர்ண) : *vide* Varuṇam (வருணம்).

Vana Chārīṇī (வநசாரினி) : *vide* Vana Śārini (வனசாரினி).

Vasantamālā (வஸந்தமாலா) : *vide* Vaśantamālai (வசந்தமலை).

Vānavatī (வானவதி) : *vide* Vānavadi (வானவதி).

Vāsantava(ī) (வாஸந்தவா) (வீ) : *vide* Vāsantavai (வாசந்தவை).

Vāsava (வாஸவ) : *vide* Vāśavan (வாசவன்).

Vichitra (விசித்ர) : *vide* Vichittiran (விசித்திரன்).

Vijaya (விஜய) : *vide* Viśayan (விசயன்).

Vitāna (விதான) : *vide* Vidānam (விதானம்).

Vidhyādhara (வித்யாதர) : *vide* Vichchātaran (விச்சாதரன்).

Vindhya (விந்த்ய) : *vide* Vindam (விந்தம்).

Virāṭa (விராட) : *vide* Virātan (விராடன்).

Vilotana (விலோதன) : *vide* Vilōdanam (விலோதனம்).

Vedavyāsa (வேதவ்யாஸ) : *vide* Vēda Viyādan (வேதவியாதன்).

Vaidhanmya (வைதன்மிய) : *vide* Vaidanmiyam (வைதன்மியம்).

Vaiśeshaka (வைசேஷக) : *vide* Vaiśēḍiham (வைசேடிகன்).

Vaiśeshika (வைசேஷிக): *vide* Vaiśēḍiham (வைசேடிஹம்).

Vaiśya (வைச்ய): *vide* Vaiśigan (வைசிகன்).

Vaiśravaṇa (வைச்ரவண): *vide* Vaiśiravaṇṇan (வைசிரவண்ணன்).

Vyākaraṇa (வ்யாகரண): *vide* Viyākaraṇam (வியாகரணம்).

Vyāpaka (வ்யாபக): *vide* Viyāpaham (வியாபகம்).

Vyāpya (வ்யாப்ய): *vide* Viyāppiyam (வியாப்பியம்).

Vrata (வ்ரத): *vide* Viratam (விரதம்),

Śabda (சப்த): *vide* Sattam (சத்தம்).

Śāṇḍilya (சாண்டில்ய): *vide* Śāṇḍiliyanār (சாண்டிலியனார்).

Śāstra (சாஸ்த்ர): *vide* Śāttam (சாத்தம்).

Śikshā (சிக்ஷா): *vide* Śikkai (சிக்கை).

Śiṣṭa (சிஷ்ட): *vide* Śiṭṭan (சிட்டன்).

Śṛṅgī (ஸ்ரீங்கி): *vide* Śiruṅgi (சிருங்கி).

Śramaṇa (ச்ரமண): *vide* Śamaṇar (சமணர்).

Srīdhara (சீதர): *vide* Śīdaran (சீதரன்).

Śruti (ச்ருதி): *vide* Śrudi (சுருதி).

Saṅgha (ஸங்க): *vide* Śaṅgam (சங்கம்).

Saṅghadharma (ஸங்கதர்ம): *vide* Śaṅgadharuman (சங்கதகுமன்).

Sabha (ஸபா): *vide* Avai (அவை).

Sampāti (சம்பாதி): *vide* Śambāti (சம்பாதி).

Sahadēva (ஸஹதேவ): *vide* ŚādēvanBr (சாதேவனார்).

Śahya (ஸஹ்ய): *vide* Śaiyam (சையம்).

Śāṅkhya (ஸாங்க்ய): *vide* Śāṅkhiyam (சாங்கியம்), Śāṅkhiyan (சாங்கியன்).

Sādhana (ஸாதன): *vide* Sādanam (சாதனம்).

Sādhanyāvrutti (ஸாதனவ்யாவுருத்தி): *vide* Sādana Viyāvirutti (சாதனவியாவுருத்தி).

Sādharmya (ஸாதர்ம்ய): *vide* Sādanmiyam (சாதன்மியம்).

Sāmānya (ஸாமான்ய): *vide* Śāmāniyam (சாமானியம்).

Sāmānya Viśeṣa (ஸாமான்ய விசேஷ): *vide* Śāmāniya viśēdam (சாமானிய விசேடம்).

Sūta (ஸூத): *vide* Śūdar (சூதர்).

Sūtra (ஸூத்ர): *vide* Sūttiram (சூத்திரம்).

Sūryakuṇḍa (ஸூரியகுண்ட): *vide* Sūriyakunḍam (சூரியகுண்டம்).

Senāpati (ஸேனாபதி): *vide* Śēnāpati (சேனாபதி).

Śvabhāva (ஸ்வபாவ): *vide* Śubāvam (சுபாவம்).

Svayambhū (ஸ்வயம்பூ): *vide* Śayambu (சயம்பு).

Śvarga (ஸ்வர்க): *vide* Śwarkkam (சுவர்க்கம்), Turakkam (துரக்கம்).

Havis (ஹவஸ்): *vide* Avi (அவி).

Hetu (ஹேது): *vide* Ēdu (ஏது).

ERRATA

Page	line	For	Read
20	10	Śilad	Śilap
37	25	Padham	Padiham
69	16	Kūpperam	Kūpperum
106	29	Imayavan	Imaiyavan
„	30	Imayavil	Imaiyavil
124	8	Koingtēr	Kongutēr
133	15	will	hill
134	29	யமண்	உமண்
175	1	(அய் or ஐ)	(ஐ or அய்)
183	4	ஒருவரும்	(ஒருவரும்)
201	24	Devs	Devas
205	21	Ila Maḷḷan,	Iḷa Maḷḷan
217	12	Ō(u)rḍḥattuk- kandarattanār	Ō(u)rḍḥattukkandarattanār
246	14	elephaats	elephants
283	30	attached	attained
306	30	(குறம்பு)	(குறும்பு)
310	1	hormed	horned
„	23	optinum	optimum
316	1	Kumranār	Kumaranār
318	14	(கேந்திரசன்)	(கேத்திரசன்)
330	3	Korrankorranār (கொற்றங் கொற்றனார்)	Korram Korranār (கொற்றம் கொற்றனார்)
339	23	(கோப்பெரும் சேரல் இரும் பொறை)	(கோப்பெருஞ் சேரல் இரும் பொறை)
„	26	(கோப்பெரும் தேவி)	(கோப்பெருந் தேவி)
357	17	(சாநேவனார்)	(சாதேவனார்)
365	30	Nāyakan	Śivagati Nāyakan
384	22	செய்யுளியல்)	(செய்யுளியல்)
389	6	want	went

394	22	differentiate	differentiate
441	18	compared to to the foot	compared to the foot
442	3	(துடிப்பு)	(துடுப்பு)
444	11	Tirumal is in in the	Tirumāl is in the
467	31	wild	wild
468	25	(தோண்டியோர்)	(தொண்டியோர்)
476	8	warrior's	warrior's
478	18	of of the Sanskrit	of the Sanskrit
„	20	Naroka	Naraka
484	3	Chittiramāḍattu	Chittiramāḍattu
527	10	[(பத்தினி) கடவுள்]	[(கடவுள்) பத்தினி]
„	17	o.	of.
589	30	(பூத தாதனார்)	(பூத நாதனார்)
614	32	Old	Old
642	17	Maduraippadai (மதுரைப்படை)	Maduraippanda (மதுரைப்பண்ட)
„	30	Bhūtanirai (பூதனிரை)	Bhūtanila (பூதனில்)
648	16	Mara (a) m	Marām
655	21	Āiyar	Āriyar
„	27	மலைபுலவஞ்சி	மழப்புலவஞ்சி
663	19	மறையறம் படுத்த காதை	மனையறம் படுத்த காதை
678	19	மானவிறல் வேல்	மானவிறல் வேள்
681	1	மினாக்கிழன்	மினாக்கிழான்
693	12	utts	utts
697	17	முருகு	முருகு
784	10	வெள்ளூர் சிழார்	வெள்ளூர் கிழார்

